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CIRCULARS, RULES, AND ORDERS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

CHAPTER I.
JUDICIAL.

I.—JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

1. [*Report to be sent when Government officials are judicially convicted—J. D. Cir. No. 18, dated 20th July 1876.*]—The attention of Deputy-Commissioners is invited to the orders of the Government of India, No. 49—1,340 dated 7th August 1868 (copy below), with the request that in all cases in which subordinates of any Department of Government are concerned as accused persons, a brief report of the case may be sent to the head of the department in which such subordinate is employed, for such action as may be deemed proper. In the case of subordinates of a superior grade, such a report should be sent to this office. Deputy-Commissioners are requested to communicate these orders to their subordinates.

The attention of the Governor-General in Council having been recently drawn to a case in which a European, who is still in the employment of Government, was charged with having committed rape upon a native woman, and was convicted of having used criminal force towards her, I am desired to request that instructions may be issued to the local authorities that whenever a Government official is judicially convicted of any offence, a copy of the decision should be sent to the head of the department in which he is employed, in order that such action in the case as may be deemed proper may be taken at once.

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2. [*Rules for the realisation and payment of Judicial Fines—J. D. Cir. No. 19, dated 7th August 1876.*]—1. The only books to be kept are a Fine Register and a Fine Balance Statement.

2. In every sadr or sub-divisional office there shall be kept a register, in Form A, in the hands of the Court-Inspector or Sub-Inspector. In this shall be entered, in a consecutive *monthly* series, all fines imposed by any of the Magisterial officers of the station, or imposed by Sessions Judges or the High Court, and transferred to the Magistrate for realisation. In each court one of the muharrirs shall be specially charged with the duty of looking after the fines or other sentences.

3. When an offender is sentenced by the Magistrate, a small printed form shall be at once filled in with the particulars, and sent with the prisoner, in charge of a constable, to the Court-Inspector's office.

Fines under Penal Code.

4. The Court-Inspector will then make the necessary entries in his Register of Fines, if fine be part of the sentence, and will call upon the prisoner to pay the amount. If this be done, the necessary entries should be made, and the payer released, unless he be also sentenced to imprisonment. If the sentence be one of fine only, and the fine be paid in part, the entries will be made and the prisoner released, and application be made by the Court-Inspector for a warrant for realisation of the balance to the court which passed the sentence. If the sentence be one of fine only, and the fine be not paid at all, the Court-Inspector shall apply for a warrant for the realisation of the whole amount. No person, not also under sentence of imprisonment, alternative or otherwise, shall be detained by the Court-Inspector on account of inability to pay the fine. Where the sentence is one of fine, but with an alternative sentence of imprisonment on failure to pay the fine, if the fine be not wholly satisfied at once, the Court-Inspector shall report to the court which imposed the sentence, and shall take its written orders as to the term of imprisonment proportional to the amount still unpaid, which, under Section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, the convicted person has yet to undergo.

5. Any further payments made during the currency of the term of imprisonment must be at once reported to the Magistrate by the Court-Inspector, with a view to the further amendment of the sentence of imprisonment, or the release of the prisoner, as the case may be.

Fines under local or special law.

6. In any case where, under any special or local law, imprisonment in lieu of fine is to be taken as a full satisfaction of the penalty, if the convicted person elect to undergo the imprisonment, the Court-Inspector must bring him at once before the court imposing the sentence, which shall certify to the fact of the election, and the amount of fine shall, if entered, be struck out of the Court-Inspector's books. Nothing hereinbefore laid down shall interfere with any special directions of law for the attempted realisation of fine by distress or otherwise before carrying out any sentence of imprisonment upon the offender.

shall be shown in column 8 of the Register. When a fine is remitted in the same month in which it may have been imposed, the entry in column 8 will be made opposite the original entry, and of course in black ink.

13. If a fine be not realised in whole or in part in the month in which it is imposed, the whole fine, or any outstanding balance of it (as the case may be), shall be entered in red ink under the month in which any part of it may be realised, a reference being made in the "remarks" column to the months and numbers of any former entries of the fine. Similarly, all subsequent realisations of the fine should be entered against the original entry in the "remarks" column. Subsequent realisations during the same month in which the fine was levied may of course appear in black ink in the proper columns opposite the original entry, a total being struck in the body of the page.

14. The totals of red and black ink entries in columns 6, 8, 12, 13, and 14, must, at the close of the month, be found both separately and together on each page, and carried on thus to the end of the month, but no further, *e.g.*:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Total of black ink entries	...	22	0	0
Total of red ink entries	...	10	0	0
Grand Total	...	32	0	0

15. If the Court-Inspector be required to meet any contingent or other expenses of the court, he must receive special advances for this purpose. The account of these must be kept quite distinct from the fine accounts; and in no case is any disbursement to be made from realised fines in the Court-Inspector's hands. Any refunds of fines will be made by the treasury officer on the order of the Magistrate.

16. In the same way, when all or any part of the fine is directed to be paid to complainant as compensation, this fact, and the amount awarded, must be noted in red ink in the "remarks" column of the register; but after the realisation of the fine is reported by the Court-Inspector, the disbursement of the compensation will, in every case, be made from the treasury on the Magistrate's order. Fines under Section 250* of the Criminal Procedure Code will be treated as if imposed in a case instituted on complaint by the original defendant.

* The reference is to the Code of 1882.

fact, or under the erroneous impression that the facts he could prove constituted a criminal offence.

Or (4) "Non-cognisable: enter in A II. under Section "

3. If the accused is convicted no order need be recorded, as such cases will shown in the returns as true with the section under which accused was convicted.

4. In recording orders (2) and (3) the Magistrate should also record the section of the Penal Code under which the case is to be entered.

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12. [*Bail to be taken in Forest Cases—R. D. Cir. No. 6, dated the 25th January 1884.*]—With a view to prevent the possibility of Section 63 of the Indian Forest Act of 1878, clauses 1 and 2 (reproduced on the margin), being worked in an unnecessarily oppressive manner, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that in cases of arrest made under the section quoted, where the Magistrate's court is at a distance from the scene of the alleged offence, and a police-station is within convenient access, an accused person who is ready and willing to give bail should be taken for the purpose to the police-station, the officer in charge of which will thereupon take action in the matter in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XXXIX.

"Any Forest Officer or Police Officer may without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

"Every Officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case."

13. [*Cases of embezzlement to be reported—G. D. Cir. No. 38, dated the 9th August 1884.*]—A case has recently come to the notice of the Chief Commissioner in which an embezzlement of Government money to the amount of several hundred rupees was committed by a clerk in one of the district offices of the Assam Valley, but the facts were never reported either to the Chief Commissioner or to the Comptroller.

It is necessary that all defalcations and embezzlements of public moneys should be promptly brought to the notice of the superior authorities. No explicit rule on the subject appears to have been laid down hitherto. The Chief Commissioner is, therefore, now pleased to direct that whenever any such case occurs in a public office, whether district or departmental, a brief statement of the particulars should at once be furnished both to the Secretariat and to the Comptroller, Assam.

14. [*Civil Courts to explain to judgment debtors procedure for declaration of insolvency.—J. D. Cir. No. 55, dated 9th October 1884.*]—With reference to paragraph 5 of the Resolution on Jail Administration in Assam during 1883, which deals with the question whether imprisoned debtors are fully aware of the insolvency clauses of the Civil Procedure Code, the Chief Commissioner has received the following instructions from the Government of India:—"His Excellency in Council desires that the attention of the civil courts may be drawn to this matter, and an instruction issued pointing out to the courts the desirability of explaining the law on the subject to a debtor before committing him to jail." I am directed, therefore, to request that you will issue instructions to all civil courts subordinate to you that when any judgment-debtor is arrested and sent to jail by their order, they should take care to point out to him the steps which he can take under Chapter XX. of the Code of Civil Procedure in order to procure a declaration of insolvency, if he really is insolvent and entitled to claim the protection of these provisions of the Code.

SEPARATE LIST OF CIRCULARS

FORWARDING OR ADOPTING RULES OR ORDERS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

J. D. Circular No. 24, dated 7th December 1877. Warrants for security for good behaviour.

J. D. Circular No. 3, dated 2nd February 1878. Execution of decrees in Government and Court of Ward cases.

J. D. Circular No. 10, dated 17th May 1878 Petition by prisoner sentenced to death.

J. D. Circular No. 5, dated 26th March 1880. Trial of sepoys by first-class Magistrates.

R. D Circular No. 27, dated 20th October 1882. Taking back of documents filed in revenue cases under Muktarnamah or Vakalutnamah.

II.—FLOGGING.

1. [*Usefulness of flogging as a punishment—J. D. Cir. No. 4, dated the 14th March 1878.*]—The Chief Commissioner has observed, from a perusal of the district returns showing the operation of the Whipping Act for the year 1877 submitted to this office, that the provisions of the Act seem to be comparatively but little resorted to in this Province. Considering, however, the high cost of maintenance in the Assam jails and the comparatively large number of cases of petty theft, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a more frequent recourse to this punishment would be desirable, unless reasons of which he is unaware exist against its more general adoption.

2. In order that the return may exhibit more clearly the number of cases in which this punishment might have been, but was not, inflicted, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to direct the addition of two columns containing this information to the existing forms of the Return.

[The form is not reprinted.]

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2. [*Suitability of flogging as a punishment for Juveniles—J. D. Cir. No. 9, dated the 31st July 1882.*]—The attention of Deputy-Commissioners is drawn to paragraph 8 of the Report on the Jail Administration of this Province for the year 1881, and to paragraph 4 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution thereon, and they are requested to remind all Magistrates subordinate to them of the preferability of a sentence of whipping over one of imprisonment in the case of juvenile offenders, wherever the law allows such a punishment to be inflicted, and the juvenile is physically fit to receive it.

2. Recourse to imprisonment, instead of to whipping, in the case of juvenile offenders is, as the Officiating Inspector-General of Jails remarks, to be deprecated on account of the almost impossibility of segregating juveniles from adult offenders in the prisons in this Province, there being no reformatory in which they can be confined.

3. [*Usefulness of flogging as a punishment—J. D. Cir. No 34, dated the 30th June 1883.*]—The attention of Deputy-Commissioners is invited to the instructions contained in Circular No. 4, dated the 14th March 1878, in which the Local Administration desired a more frequent recourse to this form of punishment, in view of the high cost of maintaining prisoners in the jails of Assam, and it is requested that these instructions may not be allowed to drop out of recollection. It must be borne in mind that the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2, dated the 11th January 1882, laid down the cases in which the punishment is an appropriate one, and suitable for Indian criminals, provided due discrimination is exercised in awarding it, and in the manner of its infliction.

III.—WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

1. [*Diet-money of witnesses—J. D. Cir. No. 24, dated the 4th September 1876.*] The following are the sanctioned rates of payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses in criminal cases :—

(*a*) For the ordinary labouring class of natives, two annas per diem, together with fare by steamer or boat.

(*b*) For natives of higher rank in life, four annas per diem for subsistence, and fare by steamer or boat.

(*c*) For Europeans and others, not being natives, Re. 1 per diem for subsistence, and fare by steamer or boat.

(*d*) For Europeans and Natives of superior rank, fare by steamer or boat, and an allowance according to the circumstances not ordinarily exceeding Rs. 3 per diem for subsistence. In the case of planters or others engaged in important manufactures or commercial undertakings, which would suffer seriously from want of supervision, an additional rate of subsistence may be allowed, not exceeding Rs. 2 per diem, if the special circumstances or the season of their absence from their employment seem to warrant extra compensation.

NOTE.—Fares by steamer or boat in all the above cases will be allowed only when such modes of conveyance are absolutely necessary, and at the lowest scale suitable to the rank in life of the witness concerned.

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2. [*Monthly return of witnesses in Criminal Courts.—J. D. Cirs. Nos. 3 and 7, dated the 3rd May and 9th June 1879, respectively.*]—The Chief Commissioner desires that all sub-divisional officers in Assam should be required to submit monthly to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district in which they serve an abstract in the annexed form of the register of the attendance of witnesses in criminal courts prescribed by the High Court in their Circular Order No. 14, dated the 7th April 1879.

2. It has been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice that in some offices witnesses are only entered in the register if they are examined, and those witnesses who are

detained, perhaps for some days, and then discharged without examination, are not returned at all. He desires, therefore, that it should be distinctly understood that every witness is entered in the register on the day of his first attendance without any reference to whether he is examined on that day or not, and Sir Steuart Bayley trusts that magisterial officers will be careful to see that the register is properly kept, and no such manifest falsification as that alluded to is perpetrated by their amlahs:—

Total number of witnesses.	Number of witnesses detained.							REMARKS.
	One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days	Five to seven days.	Eight to fifteen days.	More than fifteen days.	

IV.—ARMS.

1. [*Rules made by the Government of India under the Indian Arms Act, XI. of 1878 (Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications).*]—In continuation of Notification No. 9, dated 2nd January 1879, the following revised edition of the notification and rules made by the Governor-General in Council under "the Indian Arms Act, 1878," is published. The revised rules will take effect from the date of publication. The forms cited in these rules are precisely the same as those previously published.

I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exempt from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of "the Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the undermentioned persons, namely—

(1) all Mahárájas, Rájas, Nawabs, Members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in public Darbar; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at civil courts;

(2) all Members or ex-Members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

(3) all military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, volunteers, police officers, forest officers, postal officers, jail officers, serving the Government;

(4) all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Honorary Magistrates and judicial officers of or above the rank of Munsif [and officers of the Public Works Department of and above the rank of Assistant-Engineer —*Added by Home Department Notification No. 1,676 of 12th November 1883.*]

(5) all European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, all Armenians and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of Her Majesty, who are temporarily residing or travelling in India;

(6) all Consuls, Consular Agents, all duly accredited Vakeels or Agents of Native States;

(7) all Ruling Chiefs on the occasion of their entering, or residing in, British India, with their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Officer under the orders of the Foreign Department or of the Madras and Bombay Governments in respect to Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments respectively; and all officials of such Chiefs passing through British India on duty;

(8) all pensioned officers of the Native Army and pensioned officers of the civil departments who when employed were exempt;

(9) the following personages and their retainers:—

(a) the ancient zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency;

(b) the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Sirdars;

(c) the Mahárája of Bulrampur, K.C.S.I.,
the Mahárája of Benares;
the Rája of Gursahai;
the Rája of Jagmanpur;
the Rao of Gopalpura;

(d) the great Sirdars and Jagirdars of the Punjab;

(e) the zemindars of the scheduled districts in the Central Provinces;

(f) the great zemindars of Bengal;

subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding personages to be included in these categories, or the numbers of retainers in each case;

(10) landholders and members of Municipal Committees of approved loyalty and of good position according to lists that may from time to time be issued by the respective Local Governments;

(11) all heads of villages, ghatwals, dighwars, and other rural police;

(12) all Thoogyes, Yazawut-goungs, Kyadangees in British Burma;

(13) all persons of Coorg race; and all jumma tenure-holders in Coorg, who by their tenures are liable for police and military duties;

(14) all subjects of the Baroda State who may transport arms or ammunition from one part of Baroda territory to another part of the same territory, under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda;

(15) all revenue officials and postal runners in frontier or wild districts, where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

(16) all subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India, as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms, the number and description of which should be specified in each case.— [*Home Department Notification No. 1,385, of 6th September 1880.*]

II.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act—

(a) spears of all kinds, so far as regards the Presidency of Madras;

(b) weapons known as *kukris* and *dhaos*, so far as regards the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal;

(c) weapons known as *dhars* so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of British Burma;

(d) swords, daggers, spears, *kukris*, *daos*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of Assam;

(e) bows and arrows; and

(f) spears of all kinds in Bengal, so far as regards districts or part of districts which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption;

(g) weapons known as *kukris* so far as regards the districts of Kumaun and Garhwal in the North-Western Provinces.—[*Home Department Notification No. 1,010, of 23rd May 1879*];

(h) uniform swords and dirks of recognised military or official patterns;

(i) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.—[*Home Department Notification No. 957, of 23rd June 1882*];

(j) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern, possessing only antiquarian value, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes.—[*Added by Notification No. 5,330, of 31st March 1884.*]

III.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to withdraw from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act certain tracts as follows:—

(a) all scheduled districts in the Madras Presidency from all prohibitions and directions, save in respect to rifled arms and cannon, and except those directions contained in Sections 12 and 25;

(b) the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bengal from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14;

(c) all scheduled districts in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, except Hazara, and also certain tracts and villages on the Hazara frontier, specially notified by the Local Governments, from all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14;

(d) the Arracan Hill Tracts of British Burma from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14; and

(e) in the North-Western Provinces, the districts of the Jhansi division, and the parts of the Mirzapore district on the right bank of the river Sone, from the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 14.

(f) the maháls of Angul and Banki in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.—[*Home Department Notification No. 2,356, of 31st December 1879.*]

IV.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the prohibitions and directions regarding military stores as follows:—

(a) to sulphur in quantities above ten seers, all sections of the Act to all parts of India;

(b) to saltpetre and lead [excluding sheet lead used for the purpose of packing tea—*Home Department Notification No. 1,161, of 15th June 1879.*] Sections 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19—28, in all districts on the external land frontier of British India, and in the seaboard districts of British Burma.

V.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 11, to sanction the establishment of searching stations, under Section 11, at—

(a) the land customs-houses near the boundary line between British India and the French Settlements on the Eastern and Western coasts and the Portuguese Settlements on the Western coast;

(b) Allanmyo, near the external boundary line between British India and the Kingdom of Upper Burma.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 9, to direct that at the said land custom-houses the duties specified in the second Schedule shall be levied.

VI.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 17, to make the following rules determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted.

RULES.

TRANSPORT, IMPORT, AND EXPORT.

1. No cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shall be imported into British India, or transported over any part of British India without a license granted by the Governor-General in Council under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. The license shall be in Form I. appended to these rules, and a copy shall be at once communicated to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are consigned.

2. No arms, or ammunition, or military stores, shall be transported in any part of British India without a license in Form II., appended to these rules. If the articles are despatched from Calcutta Madras, or Bombay, the license will be granted by the Commissioner of Police; in all other cases the license will be granted by the Magistrate

of the district. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Magistrate of the district to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license; or the Police Commissioner, or District Magistrate to whom application for the license is made, may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required; and on receiving reply should either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to transport arms, &c., had been refused. [The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be ten rupees.—*Added by Home Department Notification No. 114, dated 25th January 1883.*]

3. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport, in any part of British India, arms or ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under Sections 18 and 19.

3 (*a*). A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition, or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition, or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition, and military stores may supply the order of any such person, and may without a separate transport license send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser the articles ordered by any such person, so long as they fulfil the requirements of Rule 3, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.—[*Added by Home Department Notification No. 474, dated 22nd March 1882.*]

4. A license to transport arms, or ammunition, or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more time than is reasonable and in no case for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license should be granted, save by the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for the importation into British India by sea, or river, or land, or for exportation from British India by sea, of any cannon, or of any rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles, except rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles of such quality, or in such quantity, as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes.—[*Added by Home Department Notification No. 1,842, dated the 10th October 1879.*]

6. Licenses to import or export arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in the next foregoing rule, ammunition, or military

stores by sea, may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachi, Aden, and for no other ports [except that at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein licenses for the import of saltpetre and lead only may be granted.—*Home Department Notification No. 115 of 25th January 1882.*] They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of each Presidency Town, and by the Magistrate of the district in respect of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Kurrachi. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ten rupees, and the licenses shall be in the Forms III. and IV. appended to these rules. It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms and ammunition imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse sanctioned in this regard under Section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport.

6a.—In the case of arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores imported under license into a British port and exported thence to another British port, named in Rule 6 or in Rule 6*b*, the necessary licenses for such re-export and import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee (each) instead of ten rupees. Such licenses shall be in Forms III. and IV. appended to these rules.

6b.—Licenses to import by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyoukphyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrates of the districts in which those ports are respectively situated in respect of arms other than cannon or rifles not excepted by Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form III. appended to these Rules.—[*Rules 6a and 6b added by Home Department Notification No. 1,601, of 30th May 1879.*]

6c.—Licenses to import into British India, by land or river, arms (other than arms for which the Governor-General in Council is to issue licenses under Rule 5), ammunition, or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned; or, if such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned to a Presidency Town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 5, but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bonâ fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Political Officer of the State from which they are to be imported. If the district to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned is other than a frontier district, and they are to cross the frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition, or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. In cases in which the arms,

ammunition, or military stores are to cross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent to the railway authorities at the place to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores, are to be conveyed by railway. The railway authorities shall in every such instance satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license, which must be produced by him, and also that the license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the officer granting it. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the railway authorities shall give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate. Nothing in this rule applies to imports into the district of Ajmere.

The licenses shall be prepared in the following form:—

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or military stores by river or land.

Name and residence of license holder and agent, if any	Number of packages.	Arms		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination	Name and residence of consignee	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description	Weight or number.					
										From the of 188 , to the of 188

[Signature.]

Seal. *Magistrate of the District.*

The 188 or

Commissioner of Police.

Endorsements to be printed on the reverse of the above form:—

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment stopped, at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, when the articles covered by it reach their

destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles, must within six days of their reaching British territory, be available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate, or other officer whom he may empower in this behalf. In case of consignments crossing the frontier by rail, this license must be shown to the railway authorities of the station of delivery.—[*Added by Home Department Notification No. 864 of 8th June 1882.*]

7. Licenses to export arms, or ammunition, or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or to any place within the limits of the feudatory States, and licenses to import arms, or ammunition, or military stores into, or to export the same out of the district of Ajmere, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Licenses to export arms, or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form V., and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee. Licenses to import arms, ammunition, or military stores into Ajmere will also be granted in Form V., the word export in the heading of the license being changed into import.

Copies of such licenses shall be sent on the day of issue to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are to be exported, and in the case of imports into Ajmere to the Commissioner of the district. Copies shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district if the articles are to cross the frontier by road or river. If the articles are to be carried accross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license should, in the case of consignments despatched from Presidency Towns, be sent to the Commissioner of Police, and in other cases to the Magistrate of the district from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Commissioner of Police or the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, should at once forward a copy of the license to the Railway authorities at the place of despatch. No Railway Company shall receive for despatch any box, package, or bale containing arms ammunition, or military stores as defined in the Arms

Act and the rules framed thereunder, unless covered and accompanied by the original license granted under these rules, and the Railway authorities shall in every instance satisfy themselves that the goods tendered to them for transport correspond to the description given in such license, and that the license is identical with that forwarded to them by the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district —[*Added by Home Department Notification No. 1,892, of 25th November 1881.*]

7a. Nothing in Rules, 5, 6, 6c, or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses—

(a) to import any arms ammunition, or military stores from Portuguese India;

(b) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river, or land any arms, ammunition, or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secretary-General to the Government of Portuguese India.

8. Persons desirous of transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms ammunition, or military stores must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant such licenses. The application must specify—

(a) the place to which ~~to~~ articles are to be transported, imported, or exported; the route of transport, import, or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey;

(b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition : or

(c) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced].

9. Persons transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. In the case of transport or import by land or river, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination deliver the transport or import license to the Magistrate of the district, or, in the case of a Presidency Town, to the Commissioner of Police. In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river—(1) the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves British territory, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf; (2) the import license must within six days of the consignment entering British territory, be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf.

The officer to whom the transport, import, or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered, must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.—[*Rules from 7 to 10 added by Home Department No. 1,892 of 25th November 1881.*]

10*a*. Licenses may be granted to persons without payment of any fee in all districts on the external land frontier of British India and in the sea-board districts of British Burma, entitling the holder to import or transport saltpetre in reasonable quantities, when the same is proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for manufacturing, medicinal, or industrial, purposes.—*Home Department Notification No. 1,365 of 14th September 1883*].

10*b*. No fees shall be charged on transport licenses covering the transhipment of arms, ammunition, or military stores at Aden, or at any of the Indian ports named in Rule 6, and also that no fees shall be charged on import and export licenses when required in the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores declared under manifest to be consignments without transhipment destined for a foreign port not situated in British India.—[*Added by Home Department Notification No. 1,250 of 21st May 1882.*]

Manufacture and Sale.

11. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms or ammunition or military stores, may be granted by Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns. They shall be in Forms VI. and VII. appended to these rules The fee payable in stamps shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture and sell, &c., and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell, &c. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct, a record and account of all stock, and of all sales of arms and ammunition or sulphur, which he may keep or sell. He shall exhibit his stock and his record, or accounts of stock and sales to any Magistrate, or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition, and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, and shall cause to be painted thereon in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "licensed to manufacture," or "licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also have a copy of Section 28 of the Indian Arms Act posted up, in the vernacular of the district or in English, on some conspicuous part of his usual place of business.

Repairing Arms.

Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2,039—50—69, dated Fort William, the 15th December 1881.

The result of the enquiry made in Home Department Circular 22—733—741, dated 2nd June 1881, has been to show that considerable diversity of practice exists in the several Provinces, in regard to the issue of licenses, under the provisions of Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the repair, as differing from the manufacture or conversion, of arms. In some provinces such licenses have been required, while in others it has not been the practice to require persons who merely repair arms to provide themselves with licenses under the Act. In one Province it has been held that such cases fall under Section 5 of the Arms Act, inasmuch as in order to repair arms a person must necessarily have such arms in his possession.

2. It may be observed that when a person who repairs arms is also a maker of arms, it is necessary, under the existing law, that he should provide himself with a license in the latter capacity, so that the present question practically only affects persons in the position of ordinary blacksmiths or others who may have arms in their temporary keeping for purposes of repair. In regard to these classes of persons, the Governor-General in Council is decidedly of opinion that it formed no part of the intention of the Arms Act to require licenses to be taken out, and His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that in future, no license shall be required merely for carrying on the business of repairing arms.

Possession of arms and going armed.

12. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display, may be granted by the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency Towns, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns, in Form VIII. Such license shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license, on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purpose named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner of the division, or other officer authorised in this regard by the Local Government, where there are no Commissioners, shall be valid for all the districts of the Local

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Government within the territories of which the license may have been granted.

13*a*. Licenses to possess and carry arms in places to which Section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, applies, may be granted by the District Magistrate, on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by, or under the orders of, Government in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in Form VIII., prescribed by Rule 13.—[*Home Department Notification No. 620 of 17th April 1884.*]

14. Any Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district may grant a license in Form IX. for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Political Agents may grant licenses under this rule to natives of the State where they may be serving, and such licenses granted for journeys by Political Agents shall be liable to no fee. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses to *possess* firearms, or ammunition, or military stores in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in Form X. without fee. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed, or to carry arms, in districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts. Licenses to possess and carry arms (Form VIII.) will be liable as stated in Rule 13.

16. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form XI. without fee, and for a term or five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or to crops. Such licenses will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

Licenses for the possession of Lead, Sulphur, and Saltpetre for Agricultural, Industrial, and Medical Purposes.

16*A*. Licenses may be granted to cultivators and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ-fide* for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended:—

FORM.

License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes.

[*No fee payable.*]

Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in in cases of transport.			Quantity of gunpowder and fuses.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.			
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Conditions to be entered on reverse of license:—

This license is subject to the provisions of the Arms Act and of the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and the quantity of gunpowder and fuses named therein.

It extends only to the district or place named therein, and is void after the expiration of the term mentioned.

In cases of transport—

The license becomes void if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

On arrival at their destination the articles must be available for exhibition to the Magistrate of the district or other principal officer.—(*Added by H. D. Notification No. 1,555, dated the 30th September 1881.*)

16*B*. Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended to Rule No. 16A.—(*Added by H. D. Notification No. 1,448, dated the 15th September 1882.*)

16*C*. Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, and detonating caps in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended to Rule No. 16A.—(*Added by H. D. Notification No. 100, dated the 24th January 1883.*)

16*D*. Licenses for the importation, possession, or transport of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for *bonâ fide* medical, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes may be granted without payment of any fee.—(*H. D. Notification No. 1,194, dated the 7th August 1882.*)

16*E*. The concession allowed in Rule 16D. does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, XI. of 1878.—(*H. D. Notification No. 194, dated the 11th December 1882.*)

General.

17. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily, the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on a "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

18. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leriable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II., Article 1, Clause (a) of "the Court-fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.—*Rules 17 and 18 added by H. D. Notification No. 1,258, of 11th July 1879*).

19. All licenses under Rules 11 and 13 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under Rule 15 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee, by the same authority that granted it.

19a. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee

on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee, and in any other case on payment of a fee of one rupee —(*Added by H. D. Notification No. 1,435, dated the 15th July 1882.*)

Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

20. Licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under Rules 13 and 16 may be granted subject to the obesrvance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men, or cattle, or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the conditions regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

21. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any police officer in charge of a police-station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

22 Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses granted in a Presidency Town, or for use beyond the district where they may be granted, shall be in English and may be in the vernacular as well.

23. The Assistant Resident at Aden shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate in respect of the grant of licenses under these rules.

24. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles, and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under Rule 13 or 14 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

25. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of, a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Local Government.

26. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

27. "Bird-shot" is not ammunition for. the purposes of this Act. (Letter No. 1,814, of December 19th 1883, from Secretary, Government of India, to Secretary, Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.)

FORM I.

Licenses to import, or transport, or possess cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any, with residence &c	Number of packages.	Specification of calibre, &c., of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	Place of despatch and route.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Time for which pass is valid.	Use to which articles are to be put, and specification whether the license covers importation or transport or possession.
							From the To the 187	

188 . } Date on which copy is sent to the District Magistrate of the district or to the Political Officers of the State to which the articles are consigned.

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

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Reverse of Form I.

This license is subject to all the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

This license will be void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess them.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the district to which the articles are consigned, or to the Magistrate of the district where the external frontier of India is to be crossed, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate, within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

FORM II.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licenses to transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in British India.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and agent, if any, authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition.		Place of despatch, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight in seers.				
								From the to the 188		

Date on which consent was given by the of the of the where is the place of consignment. place of despatch.

The 188 The 188

Seal.

REVERSE OF FORM II.

THIS license is subject to all the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the district to which the articles are consigned, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate, within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Magistrate of the district as above described.

FORM III.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or military stores into the Port of

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition and sulphur.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the cheapest firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or Number.				
									From the th of to the th of 188

The of } Seal. (Signature)
187

REVERSE OF FORM III.

THIS license is given subject to the provision of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon,

This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency town, they must be protected by another pass for transport or export by land.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

FORM IV.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition, or military stores by sea from the Port of

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition and sulphur.		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers.		
							From the of to th of 188

Date on which copy of the license was despatched by the licensing officer to the Indian Port (if any) to which the consignment is to be despatched. } Seal. (Signature)
The th of 188 } of

REVERSE OF FORM IV.

THIS license is not valid for export to any Indian Port, other than hat named on the license.

FORM V.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition, or military stores beyond the limits of British India, either by land or by river.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route	Purpose for which exported.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the of 188 to the of 188 .

Date on which the Foreign Secretary, or the Political Officer, consented to the issue of this license.

Seal

(Signature)

_____ of _____

The_____

The of

188

REVERSE OF FORM V.

IT is valid only for the period and the route named therein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken, or the consignment stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

The license must be delivered to the Railway authorities or to the Frontier District Magistrate, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf as provided in Rules 7 and 10. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the Frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the frontier district, and before they leave British territory.—[*H. D. Notification No. 1,893, dated the 25th November 1881.*]

FORM VI.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert, or sell or keep arms, ammunition, and military stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, and shop.	Description of arms.		Description of ammuniton and military stores.		Date on which license expires.
		To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	
						The 31st of December 188

DISTRICT, 188 } Seal. (Signature.) of

REVERSE OF FORM VI.

THIS license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22, and 28 of the Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms made or converted; of all ammunition manufactured; of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of the Act.

This license only covers sale of arms, ammunition, or military stores, effected upon the premises shown on the face of this license.—[*H. D. Notification No. 474, dated the 22nd March 1882.*]

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX. the following particulars:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
(2) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
(3) the date of sale.—[*Notification No. 2,100, dated the 23rd December 1881.*]

The license holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or ~~IX.~~ the following particulars :—

(1) The name and address of the person who takes delivery and of the articles sold.
(2) The nature and amount of the articles sold.
(3) The date of sale.—[*Notification No. 2,100, dated the 23rd December 1881.*]

FORM VII.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition, and military stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder and residence.	Place of business.	Description of		Date on which license expires.	
		Arms.	Ammunition and Military Stores.		
				The 31st of December 188 .	

DISTRICT, 188 . } Seal. (Signature) of

REVERSE OF FORM VII.

THIS license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22, and 28 of that Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms and ammunition in stock, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock, his records of sales, &c., to any Magistrate or to any police officer, not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX. the following particulars :—

(1) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold.

(2) The nature and amount of the articles sold.

(3) The date of sale.—[*Notification No 2,100 of 23rd December 1881*].

The license-holder shall affix to his shop a signboard, as required Rule 11, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of the Act.

This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.—[*Notification No. 474 of 22nd March 1882.*]

FORM VIII.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess arms or ammunition, and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display :—

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 24).	Description and number of weapons covered by license.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
					The 31st of December 188

The of 188 . } Seal. (Signature) of the

(26) Page 43.—Add the following clause at the end of Form VII:—

The license-holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army, unless he produce a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass. [*Home Department Notification No. 1,195, dated the 10th July 1885.*]

within the place or district named, for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license ; but it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(1) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased.

(2) The nature and amount of the articles purchased.

(3) The date of purchase.—[*H. D. Notification No. 2,100, of 23rd December 1881.*]

FORM IX.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON PAYABLE IN STAMPS FOR LICENSES GRANTED IN BRITISH INDIA ; FREE OF ALL FEE FOR LICENSES GRANTED BY POLITICAL AGENTS TO SUBJECTS OF NATIVE STATES.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 24).	Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license.	Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which, and to which, the license is valid.
					From the th of 188 to the th of 188

of } Seal. (Signature)

187 . } of District.

REVERSE OF FORM IX.

THIS license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(1) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased.

(2) The nature and amount of the articles purchased.

(3) The date of purchase.—[*H. D. Notification No. 2,100, of 23rd December 1881.*]

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess firearms, ammunition, or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed :—

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars, of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.	Place, with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
			From the of 18 to the 31st December of 18	

(Signature)

The of 188 } [Seal.] Magistrate of the District.

REVERSE OF FORM X.

THIS license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorise the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

FORM XI.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Description of weapon	Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
			From the of 18 to the 31st December of 18	

(Signature)

The of 188 } [Seal.] Magistrate of the District.

Notes of the Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

REVERSE OF FORM XI.

THIS license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapon once a year to the Magistrate of This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the undermentioned game birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle, or crops.

Specification of animals or birds. *close season.*

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2. [*Rules and instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner of Assam under the Indian Arms Act (XI.) of 1878.—Notification No 71, dated the 24th September 1879, as amended by Notifications Nos. 26 and 45, dated the 13th April and 18th June 1883.*]—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the provisions of the Indian Arms Act (XI.) of 1878, are in force throughout the Province of Assam. The attention of all officers of Government, and of all manufacturers, dealers, and owners of arms and ammunition is hereby drawn to the provisions of the Act, to the Notification and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th March 1879, and to the following supplementary rules and instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner:—

1. The form of account prescribed by the Local Government, in accordance with Section 17 (*c*) of Act XI. of 1878, and Rule 11 of the Rules of the Governor-General in Conncil is the same as that hitherto required under the old rules published by the Government of India under Act XXXI. of 1860. The old form of stock-book (Form B) now re-published as Form A, will be retained, as also the sale-book (old Form C) now re-published as Form B. The sale-book is, however, modified by the addition of a column in which will

be entered the serial number of the permit to purchase ammunition, in cases where such permit is produced, or for note of the ground on which the vendor considers that the purchase is lawful. A monthly return of stock and sales will also be required from the licensed vendor in the appended Form C, corresponding with the old Form D.

2. Vendors being prohibited under Section 22 of the Act from selling arms, ammunition, or military stores to persons other than those "legally authorised to possess the same," will be required to enter in their sale-book, against each purchase, the grounds on which the vendor considered the purchaser entitled to possess the arms, ammunition, or military stores purchased.

If the purchaser is a gazetted officer of the district, or is a European, or is otherwise exempted from the obligation of taking out passes under the Arms Act, it will be sufficient for the vendor to note this fact in the last column of his sale-book. Or if any person wishing to buy ammunition, produce a license to carry or possess a firearm, it will be sufficient for the vendor to enter in the last column of his sale-book the number of the license produced; the vendor will also enter upon the back of the license produced by the purchaser the amount of ammunition sold, and the date of sale.

A vendor shall not sell arms, ammunition, or military stores to other persons unless the purchaser produce a permit signed by a Magistrate; and (except to a gazetted officer, or European or otherwise exempted person) he shall not sell a greater quantity of gunpowder than 2lbs. at one time to any one, even though the purchaser produce a license to carry or possess a firearm, unless a purchaser produce a permit from a Magistrate.

Permits given by a Magistrate will specify the amount of ammunition, &c., to be purchased. They will be taken by the vendor from the purchaser, and will be kept in a file as vouchers in support of sales entered as made on them.

Nothing in this rule shall be understood to prohibit the sale of sulphur up to the limit of 10 seers, which within this limit may be sold to all persons. Sales of quantities of sulphur larger than ten seers, except to gazetted officers, Europeans, and other exempted persons, must be made only on production of permits.

3. By Rule 11 of the Rules of the Governor-General in Council, Magistrates and police officers not below the rank of Inspector are empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and every license-holder shall exhibit his stock and accounts to the inspecting officer. The inspections shall be made once a month. The inspections shall be made without previous intimation being given to the license-holder, and a report of the inspection shall be made by the inspecting officer to the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate.

The inspections prescribed in this rule shall ordinarily be made by police officers, but District and Sub Divisional Magistrates should themselves frequently inspect the premises of licensed manufacturers and dealers in arms and ammunition.

4. Monthly returns of the stock and sales of each license-holder shall be submitted by Sub-Divisional Magistrates to the District Magistrate in the form prescribed above. From these monthly returns quarterly statements shall be submitted by the District Magistrate to the Chief Commissioner.

5. All arms, ammunition, or military stores deposited at a police-station in accordance with the provisions of Sections 14 and 16 of the Act shall be at once sent to the Magistrate of the district in which the police-station is situated. The Magistrate shall then store the arms, &c., in a place of safety.

6. By Section 25 of the Act, a search for arms, &c., may be made by or in the presence of a Magistrate or of some officer specially empowered in this behalf Police officers not below the grade of an Inspector, and mauzadars in the Assam Valley districts, are hereby empowered to conduct searches for arms under Section 25.

7. By Section 30 of the Act, a search under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under Section 19, Clause (*f*) of Act XI. of 1878, must be conducted in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government. All Magistrates and police officers not below the grade of Inspector are hereby appointed under this section.

8 All arms, ammunition, military stores, vessels, carts, baggage, animals, boxes, packages, or bales, or other articles

forfeited or confiscated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, shall ordinarily be disposed of by the District Magistrate at his discretion in one of the following ways, unless otherwise specially directed by the Chief Commissioner:—

(*a*)—By sale by auction at the district head-quarters: provided that no arms, ammunition, or military stores shall be sold to any person or persons not exempted under Section 27 of the Act, or licensed to deal in or possess the articles sold.

(*b*)—By breaking them up and then selling them, if their value is below Rs. 20, and they cannot be otherwise disposed of.

9. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under the Act, the court may grant rewards to those officers and persons who actually arrested the offender and seized the property in respect of which the offence was committed, and also to those who gave the information that led to the conviction of the offender. The rewards granted to the person or persons who arrested the offender and seized the property shall not ordinarily exceed one-half the sale-proceeds of the confiscated articles, or one-half of their value when they are forwarded to the arsenal instead of being sold, together with half the fine realised from the offender. The rewards granted to the informer or informers shall not ordinarily exceed the other moiety of the sale-proceeds or value of the articles confiscated, together with the other moiety of the fine realised. In special cases, when the seizure is important, or when the value of articles confiscated and the amount of the fine realised are small, a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be granted as a reward or rewards to those persons through whose information or by whom the offender was arrested or convicted, or the articles seized. The articles confiscated by the court should be disposed of by the District Magistrate, and the rewards paid as soon as possible after the period within which an appeal can be preferred expires, or the order of the court of first instance is confirmed, whichever may first happen.

Fines imposed by the court for offences punishable under the Act shall be realised according to the ordinary procedure of the criminal courts.

10. By Section 28 of the Act every person employed upon any railway, or by any public carrier, is bound, in the

absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, to give information to the nearest police officer regarding any box, package, or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition, or military stores, in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed. Such persons, although legally bound to furnish the information required, are eligible for the rewards mentioned in the preceding rule.

11. All officers empowered to grant licenses under the Act and Rules will be supplied with registers, and those registers must be kept written up to date. The registers will correspond with Forms II. to IV. and VI. to XI., appended to the Rules issued by the Governor-General in Council. The license forms will be attached to counterfoils in the registers, and when granted the forms will be removed, and the counterfoils alone will remain in the registers. Each page of Registers Nos. II. and IV. will consist of three forms,—one to be given to the license-holder, another to be forwarded to the place of consignment, or to the place from which the articles covered by the license are to be exported, and the third for record in the register. Similarly, each page of the register of licenses to go armed (IX.) on a journey will consist of three forms, one for the license-holder, another to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district where the journey ends, and the third for record in the register. On the back of the license to go armed on a journey should be an endorsement that the license is to be given up to the Magistrate of the district where the journey ends.

A General Register (A) of all holders of licenses to possess or to carry arms in the district shall also be kept for facility of reference, showing the name of each license-holder, his father's name, his residence, the form of the license, the date of issue, and the date on which the license expires. Licenses to go armed on a journey need not be entered in this Register.

12. A General Register (B) shall also be kept showing the names and residence of all persons in the district who are exempted otherwise than under clauses (3), (4), and (5) of the Table of Exemptions contained in paragraph 1 of Notification of the Government of India, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, together with the number and description of firearms

possessed by them. Any person wishing to claim the benefit of exemption under any other of the clauses in the said Table of Exemptions must apply to the Deputy-Commissioner, stating his claim to exemption, and if, after due enquiry, his title to exemption be admitted, his name will be entered in the General Register (B) abovementioned, and permits for the purchase of ammunition from licensed vendors will be obtainable by such person. This claim may be made at any time.

13. It will be the duty of the district officer to verify and correct the general registers, which will be kept under Rule 11 from time to time, and to cause enquiries to be made in all cases where licensed persons do not apply for a renewal of their licenses, with a view to ascertain that they have not illicitly disposed of their firearms. Enquiry should also be made from time to time in the case of exempted persons whose names are borne on Register (B), to ascertain whether they still are in possession of the firearms recorded in the register, and have not illicitly disposed of them.

Departmental officers should similarly satisfy themselves concerning firearms possessed by their subordinates without license under clause (3) of the Table of Exemptions.

14 Licenses will be granted by the Deputy-Commissioner, or by the sub-divisional officer if specially authorised. Applications for licenses may be made to a sub-divisional officer who, if not authorised to grant them, shall receive them and forward them, with such remarks as he may deem necessary, to the Deputy-Commissioner for orders Before any license is granted, the Magistrate shall cause such enquiries as he may consider necessary to be made as to the character of the applicant and his fitness to receive a license. A fresh license shall not be granted to any person who has previously received a license, unless he shall either return the old license or shall satisfy the Magistrate that it has been destroyed.

15. All Magistrates and police officers not below the grade of Inspector are hereby empowered to detain arms or ammunition under Clause 2 of Section 6 of the Act.

16. These rules cancel all previous orders of the Local Government on this subject, so far as the latter are inconsistent with these rules.

APPENDIX TO RULES OF GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM, UNDER ARMS AND AMMUNITION ACT.

FORM A.

Stock-book to be kept by all persons licensed to manufacture or deal in Arms and Ammunition under Section 17, Act XI. of 1878. (Arms Act).

Register No.	Date of entry.	Article.			Whether purchased within the Province, or imported from any other Province.	If imported, number and date of pass under which imported.	If purchased, from whom, and date of purchase
		Nature.	Description.	Quantity.			
		Specification of arms or ammunition, whether gun, rifle, sword, caps, gunpowder, &c.	Distinguishing marks, maker's name, &c.				

FORM B.

Sale-book to be kept by all persons licensed to manufacture or deal in Arms under Section 17, Act XI. of 1878.

Date of sale.	Stock-book No.	Article sold.				Name of purchaser.	Residence of purchaser.	Serial number of permit.*
		Nature.	Description.	Quantity.	Price.			
		Specification of arms or ammunition, whether gun, rifle, sword, caps, gunpowder, &c.	Distinguishing mark, maker's name, &c., &c.			Father's name also, if purchased by a native.	Give name of village, police thána, pargana, and zila.	

* *N B.*—If a permit from the Deputy-Commissioner to purchase the ammunition is not produced, the reason for holding the purchaser entitled to purchase should be noted.

FORM C.

Monthly Returns of Stock and Sale under License No. , in the District of

Description.	Stock in store on 18 .	Received by importation or purchase during the month.	Sale during month, as shown in sale-book.	Remaining in store on 188 .	Remarks.

Examined and found correct,

Deputy-Commissioner. *Licensee.*

(5) Page 52.—Insert as head 2*a*:—

(52*a*)

2*a*. [*Quarterly and Annual Returns of Stock and Sale of Arms and Ammunition.—J. D. Circular No. 4, dated the 23rd January 1885*].—The monthly return of stock and sales (Form C) prescribed by Rule 4, enables a Deputy-Commissioner to see how much gunpowder has been imported into his district during each quarter, how much has been sold, and how much remains in stock at the end of the quarter; and the total of these returns gives similar statistics for the entire year. But no provision has been made in the form for comparing the imports and sales with the number of guns in the district, or for reminding the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer that the consumption must be limited to the authorised rate of 1½lb. of powder per gun per annum. The consequence is that in some districts this rate has been exceeded, and even where the average for the district as a whole is not in excess, a sub-division may have been importing and selling far more powder than it ought to have done. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, desires the following instructions to be followed in sending up future quarterly stock and sale returns (Assam Executive Form No. 18):—

I. The quarterly return of stock and sale must be drawn out so as to show the details of each sub-division as well as the total figures for the entire district.

II. At the close of the calendar year an additional statement must be submitted for each sub-division, showing—

(1) Number of licensed guns in the sub-division.
(2) Number of guns held by exempted persons in the sub-division.
(3) Estimated number of guns kept by Europeans in the sub-division.
(4) Amount of gunpowder in stock at the beginning of the year.
(5) Amount imported during the year.
(6) Amount sold during the year.
(7) Amount remaining unsold at close of the year.
(8) Average amount sold per gun.

2. These returns will continue to be submitted to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, and to the

3. [*Removes restrictions on number of licenses, and prescribes manner in which the Arms Act should be enforced —J. D. Cir. No. 10, dated the 31st December 1881.*]—With regard to the limit formerly imposed on the number of licenses to possess and carry arms in any district, and on the number of firearms and quantity of powder permitted to be imported annually, the Chief Commissioner has decided to remove all restrictions on the number of licenses granted to possess and to import firearms in the plains districts of this Province. This will not render less necessary the accurate registration and record of all such arms possessed by licensees, or close supervision over their disposal. Mr. Elliott believes that the effect of the restrictions hitherto imposed has been in many cases to lead to the concealment of arms already in the possession of the people, or their unlawful transfer to persons beyond the frontier. His object now is to obtain a more effective control over all such weapons, by the free grant to respectable and well-disposed persons of licenses to possess and carry arms in reasonable quantities for the protection of themselves or their crops, cattle, and homesteads.

2. In regard to gunpowder, on the yearly import of which restrictions are also in force, the Chief Commissioner does not desire that these restrictions shall be wholly removed. But the quantity of gunpowder allowed to be imported into each district annually will depend upon the number of licenses in force, and the number of exempted persons possessing firearms. An average of 1½lb of powder may be allowed to be imported annually for each gun or rifle, and the imports should be checked from time to time by reference to the General Registers A and B, prescribed by numbers 11 and 12 of the Rules in notification No. 71, dated the 24th September 1879, *i.e.*, the register of licenses to possess arms and the register of persons exempted.

3. In regard to the manner in which the Arms Act of 1878 and the Rules made thereunder should be enforced in any district generally, your special attention is invited to paragraph 51 of the Chief Commissioner's review of the Police Report of this Province for 1880. While it is essentially necessary to enforce the due registration and record of all firearms held by licensees, and the production of them and of the licenses covering them to the officers appointed to inspect

them, and to repress sternly all attempts at a contraband trade in arms and ammunition, it forms no part of the policy of the Act, or of the Government of India in enforcing it, to visit with severe penalties persons who, without any criminal intention, happen to contravene the law or rules. Where no such intention is manifest, the penalties imposed should be nominal, and in many cases a warning may be sufficient.

4. [*Stipulation to be endorsed on arms licenses—J. D. Cir. No. 3, dated the 26th January 1882.*]—The particular attention of Deputy-Commissioners is invited to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 2,100, dated the 23rd December last (republished at page 5, Part II. of the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th instant), in which certain additional stipulations are directed to be included in the endorsements on licenses granted in Forms VI., VII., VIII., and IX., under the Arms Act, 1878, prescribed in the Home Department Notificaion No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.

Form VI. is the license to manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep arms, ammunition, and military stores. Form VII. is the license to keep and sell arms, ammunition, and military stores. By the additional clauses now to be endorsed on these licenses, the licensee is bound to endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX. the following particulars:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold ;
(2) the nature and amount of the articles sold ;
(3) the date of sale ;

and to append his signature to the endorsement.

Forms VIII. and IX. are the license to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display, and that to go armed on a journey; and the notification requires the holder of every such license to see that the vendor at the time of purchase complies with the rules regarding the endorsements above specified.

These additions to the present rules, therefore, provide a very important check on sales of arms and ammunition, and you should take steps to make their provisions as widely known as possible. They came into force on publication in the *Gazette of India*. Any neglect of their observance will subject the licensee to the penalties contained in the Act.

5. [*Manufacture and sale of fireworks—J. D. Cir. No. 44, dated the 5th September 1884*]—Every person who desires to manufacture and sell fireworks must take out a license in the form attached, which shall entitle him to possess sulphur and saltpetre, and to make gunpowder to be used in manufacturing fireworks, not for sale.

The application shall be made on an impressed paper bearing a stamp of Rs. 20.

2. The licensee may purchase no gunpowder. He may purchase sulphur and saltpetre, but these only from persons holding a license in Form VII. (Rules by Government of India under Arms Act, dated the 6th March 1879), and only in quantities above ten seers, and he must keep the accounts prescribed below, showing his stock of fireworks, gunpowder, sulphur, and saltpetre, the quantities of gunpowder and fireworks made, of sulphur and saltpetre purchased, how the gunpowder, sulphur, and saltpetre were utilised, and what fireworks were sold.

3. The firework-maker must produce his stock account quarterly on the first day of the first month in each quarter, at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner or sub divisional officer, where they shall be examined and countersigned by some responsible official, specially empowered for that purpose by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer. The Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, or some responsible official, especially empowered for that purpose by him, will make occasional inspections of the stock actually in the possession of all firework-makers in his district or sub-division.

License to manufacture and sell Fireworks.

Date on which license is given.	Name, &c., of licensee.	Place of business.	Date on which license expires.

Deputy-Commissioner.

The licensee shall purchase sulphur and saltpetre from persons holding a license to sell sulphur and saltpetre in Form VII. in quantities above ten seers.

The licensee shall keep records and accounts, and shall submit returns of all sulphur and saltpetre purchased, of all gunpowder made, and of all fireworks sold in such form and at such time as the Chief Commissioner shall direct.

1.—Firework-maker's Stock Account of Sulphur aud Saltpetre.

Date.	Quantity in stock at beginning of day.		Quantity purchased and from whom.		Quantity used in making gunpowder.		Quantity remaining in at close of day.	
	Sulphur.	Saltpetre.	Sulphur	Saltpetre.	Sulphur	Saltpetre.	Sulphur.	Saltpetre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2.—Firework-maker's Stock Account of Gunpowder.

Date.	Quantity in stock at beginning of day.	Quantity manufactured and brought into stock	Quantity used in making fireworks.	Balance at end of day.
1	2	3	4	5

3.—Firework-maker's Stock and Sale Account of Fireworks.

Date.	Quantity and description in stock at beginning of day.	Quantity and description manufactured and brought into stock.	Quantity and description sold.	Balance at end of day.
1	2	3	4	5

SEPARATE LIST OF CIRCULARS.

Forwarding Orders of the Government of India relative to the Arms Act.

J. D. Circular No. 9, dated 4th July 1879. Refund of impressed stamps in certain cases under the Act.

J. D. Circular No. 64, dated 29th September 1884. Exempted persons wishing to travel out of Assam may obtain certificate of exemption.

In the " Contents," page ii, add—

1*a*.—Rewards for the destruction of leopards and be:

In the " Contents ", page iii, add under section XV—" Tea gardens and Immigration " :

" 16. Duplicate copies of garden sardárs' certificates to be despatched direct to officers of recruiting districts in Bengal... 93*e* "

Page 56.—Insert as head 6—

(56*a*)

6. [*Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884.—J. D. Notification No. 75, dated the 26th July 1887*]:—

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosive shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	Gunpowder
„ 2	Nitrate mixture.
„ 3	Nitro compound.
„ 4	Chlorate mixture.
„ 5	Fulminate.
„ 6	Ammunition.
„ 7	Fireworks.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation other than gunpowder ordinarily so called formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-Compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions:—

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schulz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate. The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Erhardit's powder,	Teutonite,
Reverley's powder,	Chlorated gun-cotton,
Hochstadder's blasting charges,	

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which from its great susceptibility to detonation is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes) is specially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Class 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.
Safety fuzes for blasting.
Railway fog-signals.
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term " firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, AND SALE.

(a) *General Rules.*

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

(a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or

(b) to the filling, for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of Rule 2, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply--

(1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale

(a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30lbs., or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed half that amount of other explosive ; or

(b) Gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs., or in lieu thereof 150lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained:

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorise the possession for private use—

(a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or

(b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under Section 6 of the Act ; or,

(c) where the possession of an explosive has, by notification under that section, been prohibited subject to conditions, except of any such explosive subject to those conditions:

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety;

(3) to the possession of any explosive by a person licensed to manufacture the explosive;

(4) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Act with respect to the transport of such explosive: or

(5) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets, or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or any order or regulation under those Acts.

5. If any person possess an explosive in contravention of Rule 4, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7. If any person sells an explosive in contravention of Rule 6, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*b*) *Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.*

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted by the District Magistrate.

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200 lbs. of gunpowder, 500 lbs. of this explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200 lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in behalf.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely:—

(1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell ;

(2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to possess and sell: and

(3) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess.

10. Every license granted under Rule 8 shall be in Form A, B, or C in the Schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 8 is granted, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(c) *Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.*

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in Rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe: Provided that the Governor-General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 12 is granted, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to three thousand rupees

(d) *Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.*

14. Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of explosives other than those specified in Rule 8, shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60 pounds, be granted by the District Magistrate.

15. Every license granted under Rule 14 shall be in Form D in the Schedule hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 14 is granted, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) *Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.*

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives generally shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate an application in writing, accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.

2. The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely—

(a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof and other buildings and works.

(b) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;

(c) the amount of explosive and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and

(d) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation, or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application—

(a) The District Magistrate shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site, who have, not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing, sent to the said District Magistrate and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object, with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(*b*) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any municipality, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate.

(*c*) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate not less than one month before the date of hearing.

(*d*) The District Magistrate shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.

(*e*) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(*f*) On the completion of the enquiry the District Magistrate shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government may thereupon either grant the license applied for either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate, or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or the Local Government may refuse such license.

(*g*) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license ; but, until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

18. A fee of 20 rupees shall be paid for every license granted under Rule 17.

19. Every licesne granted under Rule 17 shall be in Form E in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

20. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 17 is granted, he shall be [illegible]ed with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.

22. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under Rule 21, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(f) Licensing of the sale of other explosives.

23. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in Rule 8 may be granted, by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under Rule 23.

25. Every license granted under Rule 23 shall be in Form F in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 23 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(g) Supplementary.

27. The District Magistrate, or any Subordinate Magistrate deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, may enter and inspect and examine any place in which an explosive is manufactured, possessed, or sold by a person licensed in this behalf under these rules.

28. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that in a room or workshop in connection with the magazine or place in which he is licensed to possess the explosive, he by filling cartridges. making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which he is licensed for use, sale, or otherwise, provided that he observes the following rules :—

(1) There shall not be in the workshop in which such filling, adaptation, or preparation is carried on more than 50 lbs. of gunpowder, or, in lieu of such gunpowder, or of a less amount thereof, not so present, half that amount of other explosive.

(2) Any work unconnected with such filling, adaptation, or preparation shall not be carried on in the said room or workshop while such filling, adaptation, or preparation is being carried on.

(3) The said room or workshop shall be detached from the magazine or place in which the licensee is licensed to possess the explosive and at a safe distance therefrom.

(4) An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients.

D.—GENERAL.

29. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

30. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess, or sell, an explosive, dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new licenses shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

31. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily, the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

32. All licenses except licenses to manufacture an explosive under rule 12, or to possess explosives of the 5th fulminate class under rule 21 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under rules 12 and 21 shall be current for the term therein specified. But the currency of a license may, unless

the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorised under the Act and rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed, on payment of the original fee.

33. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

34. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police-station or by any police officer of higher rank.

35. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

36. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

37. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, may possess, without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

SCHEDULE.

Form A. (*See Rule 8.*)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

Name, &c.. of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st December.

_____ *District,*
_____ *188*

Seal.

(Signature.)
_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the Provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially-constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50lbs. of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pouud of gunpowder not so kept, 2lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6 or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (firework) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

10. All explosive exceeding 5lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and, if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous character by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

*12. The license holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of that Act.

*13. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX. of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

(*a*) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
(*b*) The nature and amount of the articles sold;
(*c*) The date of sale:

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

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* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form B

(See Rule 8.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188 .

_____ *District,*

_____ *188*

Seal.

(Signature)

_____of_____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially-constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder, or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fireworks) class may be kept inside

a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last afor in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explos

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of the 6th class made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

9. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

*11. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of that Act.

*12. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX. of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form C.

(*See Rule 8.*)

FEE EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188

_____ *District,*
_____ *188* } Seal. (Signature) _____ *of* _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially-constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that 50 lbs, of gunpowder or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fireworks) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

All articles or substances of any explosive or highly ble nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fireworks) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(*a*) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
(*b*) The nature and amount of the articles purchased;
(*c*) The date of purchase.

Form D.

(*See Rule 14.*)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name, &c, of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District.*

_____ *188* . _____ *of* _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially-constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and

closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15 lbs. of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(*a*) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
(*b*) The nature and amount of the articles purchased;
(*c*) The date of purchase.

Form E.

(*See Rule 17.*)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District.*

_____ *188* . _____ *of* _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of such explosive or explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor.

6. Before repairs are done to, or in any part of, a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.

7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer-matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.

9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10. Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

11. Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

(*a*) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*b*) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*c*) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*d*) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*e*) The various explosives of class 7 (firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorised persons having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

Form F.

(*See Rule 23.*)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District.*

_____ *188* . _____ *of* _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

4. All explosive exceeding one ℔ in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive with the word "explosive" added thereto, in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark.

2. [*Encouragement of Shikaries—J. D. No. 694—698, dated 8th June 1884.*]—In forwarding copies of my letter No. 657, dated the 27th May 1881, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, submitting the remarks of the Chief Commissioner on the result of the measures adopted in this Province for the extermination of wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1880, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to invite the attention of the Deputy-Commissioners of your division to paragraph 7 of the letter, and ask them to use their best endeavours to encourage men of the *shikari* class, by the offer of licenses for guns and such other assistance as may be in their power, to pursue their profession, with a view to keep down the wild animals which cause so serious a loss of life and property.

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* * * * *

THE number of licenses to carry arms that have been granted in the Province amounts to Rs. 3,994, and it thus takes about eight weapons to kill a wild animal. This shows that the licenses are in most cases not held by persons who use the weapons habitually for the purpose of hunting, or even of self-protection, but more commonly for show and the name of the thing. District Officers will be instructed to search more diligently for men of the *shikari* class, and to offer them licenses and assistance in pursuing their profession and keeping down the wild animals which cause so serious a loss to life and property.

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3. [*Rewards for shooting rogue elephants—J. D. Cir. No. 1, dated 3rd January 1882.*]—The Chief Commissioner has heard of many instances in which wild or rogue elephants have done great injury to the crops and property of the people, and sometimes also to life; and he is informed that these instances have increased and are increasing in number, and that such elephants are rarely, if ever, caught by the persons who take the elephant-hunting leases, as they generally confine their captures to young and weak animals, and avoid those who are fierce and solitary in their habits. It is necessary, therefore, for the protection of life and property, that such elephants should be shot, and for this purpose a reward should be given for their destruction. Deputy-Commissioners are authorised, therefore,

whenever it is reported to them that a solitary elephant is doing injury to crops or houses, if they are satisfied that the report is true, to offer a reward of Rs. 50 for his destruction, and if he has killed a man the reward should be raised to Rs. 100 If he is a tusker, the tusks will be the property of the man who shoots him. Such offer, with a description of the elephant and his haunts, should be made public locally by affixing a notification at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner and at all police-stations, also by inserting the same in the *Assam Gazette.* Every case in which the reward is paid in the Assam Valley districts should be reported to the Commissioner, or in other districts to the Chief Commissioner.

2. Mr. Elliott wishes the Frontier Police to be employed, whenever possible, in work of this kind. It will be a useful training to them in steadiness and nerve and in the practice of using their arms. A policeman who shoots a rogue elephant will be as much entitled to the reward offered as any other man.

3. The prohibition against shooting elephants will continue strictly in force, except in the cases where special permission may be given by Deputy-Commissioners by notification, to shoot a specified animal.

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4. [*Treatment of guns supplied to ryots for protection against wild beasts.—Letter No. 686, to Commissioner, A. V. Districts, dated 11th May 1883. Letters No. 1,049 and No. 1,050, to Commissioner, A. V. Districts, and Deputy-Commissioner, Khási and Jaintia Hills, dated 12th July 1882.*]—With reference to the guns which have been supplied to district officers for distribution to ryots who require protection against wild beasts, the following instructions have been issued :—

"The muskets must be kept in some safe place (such as the police armoury at Gauháti or Shillong) where they can be oiled and looked after by the Police. Care should also be taken to distribute them only to such persons as may produce satisfactory evidence that they will be properly utilised; and a report of the distribution made should be submitted to this office when any muskets are given away. They should be distributed to British ryots who require them for their protection against wild beasts. They should be distributed to persons who are in jeopardy of their lives from wild animals, and on the condition of proving that they are used by showing a certain number of skins of animals killed. The recipients should, however, be allowed to retain these skins and to sell them themselves."

VI.—EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

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1. *Extramural work on which prisoners may be employed.—Jail Cir. No. 29. dated the 12th July 1883, forwarded to Deputy-Commissioner, with G. D. Cir. 40, of 12th July 1883, with the intimation that they will be held responsible for only requiring the services of prisoners for employment on work which answers the description given therein.*]—I have the honour to call your attention to paragraph 22 of the Resolution on the Jail Report for the year 1882, in which the Chief Commissioner reiterates the instructions conveyed in paragraph 10 of his Resolution on the Report for 1881, *viz.*, that he will not sanction extramural labour unless it can be made severe and punitive, and unless work is provided which can be strictly measured up and a sufficient task enforced. These orders were clearly explained to you in my Circular No. 40, dated the 29th July 1882, but a recent inspection of one of the principal jails in the Province by the Chief Commissioner shows that they have, in one case at least, been ignored and allowed to remain a dead letter.

To hire prisoners out to a Municipality, whose officers allow them to loiter about cutting grass and jungle in a desultory manner, may be remunerative to the Department, but such work cannot be called penal labour.

2. In future, you are requested, while continuing to obey the orders of the Deputy-Commissioner generally as to the employment of prisoners, to remonstrate if you find that they are being employed in contravention of the Chief Commissioner's orders.

If your remonstrances are ineffectual you should report the matter to the Inspector-General of Jails.

3. It must be clearly understood that extramural work upon which prisoners are employed must be work capable of being marked out in the morning for each prisoner, or small gang (not exceeding four prisoners, or else individual idleness will be hard to detect), and measured up in the evening, so that each prisoner may know what is required of him, and that he will be punished if he does not do it.

2. [*Ganging of prisoners on extramural work.—Jail Cir. No. 1, dated the 28th February 1884.*]—It is requested that, whenever possible, Superintendents and Officers in charge of Jails and Lock-ups will divide all prisoners employed on extramural works into small gangs of, ordinarily, not more than four. The members of each gang should be held collectively responsible for the performance of the task assigned to them.

A register should be kept in the form appended to this Circular.

TASK REGISTER FOR GANGS OF CONVICTS EMPLOYED EXTRAMURALLY.

Names.	Month. Dates on which employed.					
	1st.		2nd.		3rd	
A	×	Earthwork 360 c. ft.	×	Earthwork. 320 c ft.	×	Earthwork 340 c. ft.
B	×		×		×	
C	×		×		×	
D	×		Sick		×	
E	×	Earthwork 120 c. ft.	×	Earthwork 100 c. ft.	×	Earthwork 110 c. ft.
F	×		×		×	
G	×	Ramming.	Sick.	Ramming.	×	Ramming.
H	×	Ditto.	×	Ditto	×	Ditto.

NOTE.—The mark × is put opposite the name of each member of the gang who is present.
In the first column the prisoners are ganged.
The above form is a specimen form filled in as an example. The full task for earthwork is assumed to be 90 c. ft. per man per diem For ramming no definite task can be set. Assuming the above figures to represent facts, the inspecting officer can see at a glance that the first gang of four did their task on the 1st, but fell short on the 2nd and 3rd; that the second gang of two never did a full task. If he inspected the work on, say, the 4th, he would warn the first gang and punish the second.

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3. [*Employment of prisoners —Jail Cir. No. 4, dated the 24th May 1884*].—The Chief Commissioner has again had under his consideration the question on whom should devolve the duty of measuring out and measuring up the tasks set for and performed by convicts employed on extramural labour.

2. In Jail Circular No. 40, dated the 29th July 1882, it was laid down that it is primarily the business of the hirer of convict labour to see that the prisoners perform the full tasks set for them. Experience has, however, shown that this ruling

requires modification. It has been found that, except in the case of works which are of sufficient magnitude to make it worth while for an officer of the Public Works Department to be specially attached, proper tasks are rarely enforced, and the labour exacted from the prisoners is often not really penal. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that it is the duty of the Jail officials to enforce the performance of full tasks by convicts, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the following instructions in supersession of all previous orders in the matter.

3. When convict labour is employed on any public work which is executed under the supervision of a special officer attached to it by the Public Works Department, and whether the entire time of such officer is devoted to supervising the work or not, the duty of fixing the task to be performed from time to time by the convicts, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the Jail, and of measuring out and measuring up such tasks every day, shall devolve upon such officer or any officer subordinate to him to whom he may make over such duty.

The Public Works Department officer in charge of the work will send in a weekly statement in the form prescribed in Circular No. 1, dated 28th February 1884 (above), showing the amount of work done by each prisoner or gang of prisoners, and pointing out who have failed to execute the proper task.

The duty of the Jail Superintendent will be to see that the task exacted is not too severe, and that prisoners who fail to execute the full task are duly punished, the fact being recorded in the Punishment Register.

Where a special overseer has to be entertained to supervise the work of the convicts, whom it would not have been necessary to entertain had the work been done by free labourers, the District Engineer will be entitled to charge the pay, or a portion of the pay, of such overseer to the Jail Department by deducting it from the amount credited monthly to the jail.

4. In the case of all works where the District or Sub-Divisional Engineer is unable to arrange for daily supervision by one of his officials, the duty of measuring out and measuring up the tasks shall devolve upon the Jail officials. The Superintendent or officer in charge of the Jail will decide what the amount of a full task is to be, and will decide who is to be held responsible for daily measurements. Where the prisoners

Page 63a.—Insert as head 4—

4. [*Female Warders.—Judicial Department Circular No. 39, dated the 30th August 1888.*]—The Chief Commissioner has recently had his attention drawn by the Government of India to the question of providing a staff of female warders for jails in which female prisoners are confined ; but, on enquiry, he finds that the number of such prisoners is so inconsiderable, while their distribution throughout the several jails and lock-ups in the province is so scattered, as to render it unnecessary or impossible on financial grounds alone to provide a staff of female warders in each. In order, however, to meet this difficulty, Mr. Fitzpatrick proposes to make arrangements whereby the female prisoners in the several jails and lock-ups will, as far as possible, be collected in two jails, *viz.*, those at Sylhet and Gauháti, these jails being maintained as properly-officered female prisons. This arrangement will involve the transfer of female prisoners to the jails mentioned, and the Chief Commissioner has not overlooked the fact that the distances of some of the jails and lock-ups in the province from these jails are so great, the means of communication, especially during the rains, so difficult, and the risks to health at certain seasons so serious, that unless a woman is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of, say, two months, her transfer to Sylhet or Gauháti would be unadvisable. In order to minimize the objection on this score, Mr. Fitzpatrick, without wishing to interfere in any way with the discretion of judicial officers in awarding sentences, desires to suggest that it would be well, when it is possible to do so, to abstain from sentencing women to imprisonment for short terms.

are engaged on earthwork, one of the warders can probably be taught to measure out daily the pits which each prisoner or gang of prisoners should excavate; all that is necessary is to give him a bamboo marked with the proper lengths for measuring a space so many feet broad by so many long and one foot deep.

In the case of surki-pounding, stone-breaking, and similar works, wooden measures of the proper capacity should be made over to the warders.

The warder or other officer must give in a report at the end of the day, from which the daily Task Register in the prescribed form may be filled up.

The District Engineer or Sub-Divisional Engineer will be bound to depute an officer every week or ten days to measure up the work done in that period of time. His total result will be compared with the total of the daily results reported by the Jail Department, and any differences noted. It may be hoped that the latter will gradually become more correct.

The officer in charge will not, as a rule, punish prisoners for short work on the daily reports of the warder, until they are confirmed by the periodical measurement of the Public Works Department officials, or until he has reason, by long experience, to trust the accuracy of the daily reports.

5. It is requested that Deputy-Commissioners will, by personal supervision, do all in their power to ensure the carrying out of the above orders. The delegation of administrative details to their subordinates does not release them from the responsibility which primarily rests on them of seeing that the orders of the Chief Commissioner in the matter of extramural labour are carried out.

VII.—RURAL POLICE.

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1. Rural Police, Sylhet and Cachar —Notification No. 23, of 16th April 1884].—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 24 of Regulation I of 1883 (the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation), the Chief Commissioner prescribes the following rules for guidance of officers in Sylhet and Cachar in enforcing the payment of wages of chaukidars:—

1. A chaukidar in Sylhet and Cachar shall ordinarily realise his own salary from the rateable owners and occupiers.

2. Salaries shall be considered to be in arrear at the close of the Bengali half-year, *i.e.*, at the end of the months of Asin and Chaitra.

3. Where under Rule 2 a salary falls into arrear, the chaukidar concerned, within six months from the end of the half-year, or within six months from the end of the year, if his wages for the whole year be in arrear, may file in the court of the Deputy-Commissioner, or of such officer as the Deputy-Commissioner, under Section 21 of the Regulation, may direct, an application on plain paper, praying that notice of demand may issue against the defaulters. This application may ask for issue of notice upon any number of defaulters, and a list of such defaulters, with the amount of arrear due from each, shall be attached to the application. On receipt of such application, the Deputy-Commissioner or other officer as above may, if he thinks fit, refer it for enquiry, and, if possible, for the amicable adjustment of the dispute, either to the *panchâyat* (if any), constituted under Section 6 of the Regulation, or to some respectable person residing in the vicinity. It shall be an instruction to the referee to return the order referring the case with a record of the result of the enquiry and of the terms of the settlement, if any is made.

4. If the Deputy-Commissioner or other officer does not think it advisable to refer the case for enquiry as provided by Rule 3, or if the referee to whom the case is referred for enquiry and adjustment reports that he is unable to effect an amicable settlement of the matter, the Deputy-Commissioner

or other officer as aforesaid may cause the list of defaulters to be sent, with notices of demand in Form I., to the officer in charge of the thana in whose jurisdiction the chaukidar resides; the thana officer shall cause the notices to be issued on each defaulter to pay up the arrear within 15 days of receipt of notice or to show cause on a day named against payment.

5. These notices may be served by the police or by any chaukidar other than the chaukidar whose salary is to be recovered. Service shall, if possible, be personal; but if the defaulter cannot by due diligence be found, the notice may be left with any adult member of his family, or, if such service be not possible, may be served by affixment to some conspicuous part of the house in which the defaulter ordinarily resides. If the defaulter appear before the Magistrate and show cause, and if the Magistrate find that he had not good reason for withholding payment, he may order that the defaulter shall pay 4 annas process-fees for the original notice issued in addition to the wages due. After 15 days have elapsed from the date of the issue of notice in Form I., the officer in charge of the thana shall return the list of defaulters and the notices served, noting in each case what payment has been made to the chaukidar. If the defaulter has failed to pay up the arrear, or to show cause against the payment on the day fixed (on which date the petitioning chaukidar should be told to attend if his claims have not been satisfied), the Deputy-Commissioner, or other officer empowered under Section 21, may issue separately, in the name of each defaulter, an order to the police in Form No. II. appended to these Rules, to attach such moveable property of the defaulter as the chaukidar may point out, and, in default of immediate payment of the arrear and of a process-fee of eight annas, to sell so much of the attached property as will cover the amount. Such sales shall be held in the presence of a police officer not below the rank of a head-constable.

6. Purchasers under these rules shall be required to pay at once the full amount of purchase-money, and in default of payment the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold. From the sale-proceeds the police officer conducting the sale shall pay to the chaukidar the amount due to him, and shall also retain a sum equivalent to the process-fee and the cost (if any) of attachment and sale. Any surplus sale-proceeds shall be returned to the defaulter on the spot.

7. The following description of property belonging to a defaulter shall not be liable to attachment or sale under these Rules:—The necessary wearing apparel of the defaulter, or of his wife and children, tools and implements of husbandry, such cattle as may be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist, and the materials of houses and other buildings occupied by the defaulter.

8. The following registers shall be maintained:—

(1) At each thana—Register of chaukidars.

(2) At the head-quarters of each sub-division—Register of Realisation Proceedings.

They shall be kept in Forms III. and IV. (below).

FORM I.

Notice of demand to defaulter, Rule 4. *Office of the*
dated
No. in Register of realisation proceedings
Name of chaukidar
No. of the rural police circle and of beat
Name of defaulter

Period for which salary is in arrear.	Amount of salary claimed.	Total.

To of village pargana

Whereas the above-mentioned chaukidar has reported you a defaulter in respect of the portion of his salary stated above, you are hereby required to pay to the said chaukidar the above-noted arrear within 15 days after the receipt of this notice, or to show cause on the before the undersigned against payment, failing which, your property will immediately be attached and sold.

Dated *Deputy-Commissioner.*

FORM II.

Order to Police to realise distress and sale (Rule 5.)

Office of of

No. in Register of realisation proceedings
Name of chaukidar
No. of rural police circle and No. of beat
Name of defaulter

Due to chaukidar.	Process-fee.	Total.

If the sum above-mentioned be not paid upon demand, you are hereby authorised to attach and sell such moveable property of the defaulter (with the exception of the necessary wearing apparel of the defaulter, or his wife and children, tools and implements of husbandry, the materials of houses and other buildings occupied by the defaulter, and such cattle as may be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist), as may be pointed out to you by the chaukidar, and as may suffice to cover the above amount.

Dated *Deputy-Commissioner.*

FORM III.

Register prescribed in Rule 8 of Chaukidars in thana

Name of thana.	No. of police circle.	No. of beat.	Name of chaukidar.	Date of his appointment, and whether printed under Section 7 or 9.	Annual salary of chaukidar when fixed by Deputy-Commissioner under Section 13 of the Regulation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM IV.

Register of Realisation Proceedings prescribed in Rule 8.

Number of case.	Date of application to realise.	Name of thana, number of circle, number of beat and name of chaukidar, with his father's name	Period for which pay is claimed.	Name of the party against whom process is issued and his father's name and address.	Amount claimed.	Notice.					Distress warrant.					If sale took place.	Remarks.
						Date of issue.	Date of report by thana officer.	Arrear realised.	Process-fee realised under Rule 5, when the defaulter shows cause before the Magistrate.	Date of realisation.	Date of issue.	Date of return.	Arrears realised	Process-fee realised.	Date of realisation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

VIII.—SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ACT.

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1. [*Explains object of notification under the Act.—J D. Circular No. 2, dated the 19th April 1879.*]—With reference to the Notifications published at pages 407 to 409 of the *Assam Gazette*, dated the 7th September 1878, declaring, under Section 3, Act XIV. of 1874, the laws in force in the different districts of Assam, the following is declared to be the object and scope of these notifications.

2. The list of enactments notified is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all enactments in force in the Province, but includes only those with respect to which it is believed that reasonable doubt does or may exist as to their being in force. Enactments which appear to the Chief Commissioner to be obviously in force have been purposely excluded from the notification, the object of which is solely to remove legal doubts. Among enactments obviously in force in Assam may be mentioned:—

(*a*) All enactments expressly, or by necessary implication, declared to extend to the whole of British India or to Assam, *e.g.*, Act XLV. 1860 (Penal Code), VII. of 1870 (Court-fees), XIV. 1866 (Post-office), XIII. 1874 (European British minors).

(*b*) Enactments requiring special extension before they can come into force in any district, and which have been specially extended to one or more districts in Assam by competent authority, *e.g.*, Act XIII. 1859 (fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen), Act II. (B.C.) 1867 (gambling).

(*c*) Assam enactments, *e.g.*, Acts II. 1835, VI. 1835, XVI. 1869, VIII. and XII. 1874, and Regulations published under 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires that the practice which appears to have obtained hitherto in many districts of administering only "the spirit" of the Laws and Regulations may be discontinued. This practice, sanctioned originally by the Assam Code, now no longer in force, besides being open to abuse, necessarily creates uncertainty in the minds of the people as to the laws by which they are governed. It is with a view to remove this uncertainty that the notifications referred to have been published The Chief Commissioner, therefore,

desires that enactments obviously in force in the Province, as well as those which have now been declared to be in force, may be administered as literally as the law is administered in the regulation districts of Bengal. The same remark applies to enactments which have been, or may hereafter be, extended to the Province under the provisions of Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act.

IX.—LUNATICS.

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1. [*Descriptive-rolls to be carefully filled up—J. D. Circular No. 6, dated the 30th May 1879.*]—It has been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice that the descriptive-rolls furnished with lunatics are often filled up in the most perfunctory manner, omitting important particulars which might, as further enquiry shows, have been equally well ascertained at the time of the lunatic's commitment. Deputy-Commissioners must therefore in all such cases be careful to see that every endeavour is made to supply the information required by these descriptive-rolls with all the accuracy and completeness of which the case admits.

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2. [*Medical officer to be informed when lunatics are sent to jail for observation—J. D. Circular No. 41, dated the 13th July 1883.*]—It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that cases have occurred in which lunatics, both non-criminal and criminal, have been sent to jail by Magistrates for observation without any notice being given at the same time to the medical officer in charge of the jail or lock-up.

2. Non-criminal lunatics who are found wandering at large, and who are believed to be dangerous, may be brought before a Magistrate under the provisions of Act XXXVI. of 1858, by the Police or other persons, and by the Magistrate's orders may be received in jail-hospitals for observation (*see* Rule 728 of the Jail Code). Criminal lunatics are sent for confinement and for observation under the provisions of Chapter XXXIV. of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1882.

In order that the medical officer in charge of the jail or lock-up to which a lunatic may be sent may be always properly informed when a lunatic is sent to him for observation, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Magistrate who makes the order for the detention of the lunatic shall at the same time give notice to the medical officer of the jail or lock-up in the following form :—

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE $\frac{\text{JAIL}}{\text{LOCK-UP.}}$

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day sent to the $\frac{\text{Jail}}{\text{Lock-up}}$, where he is to be detained in the $\frac{\text{Jail}}{\text{Lock-up}}$ hospital for observation, the person named in the margin.

He has been brought before me under the following circumstances:—

(*here state circumstances.*)

I have the honour to request that you will observe 's behaviour, and that you will send a written report concerning it to , to reach on or before the on which date will be brought before Court.

Magistrate.

SEPARATE LIST OF CIRCULARS.

FORWARDING OR ADOPTING RULES OR ORDERS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF "LUNATICS."

J. D. Circular No. 33, dated 14th December 1876. Class of Lunatics to be admitted to Asylums.

J. D. Circular No. 11, dated 11th ~~December~~ 1879, adopting the Rules of the Bengal Government for management and control of Lunatic Asylums.

J. D. Circular No. 12, dated 3rd July 1884. Prisoners of unsound mind not to be transferred from one jail to another.

X.—HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

1. [*Compilation of orders about Honorary Magistrates.*]

Authorities quoted—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner in General Department, dated the 17th February 1881.

Letter to the Commissioner, No. 944, dated the 2nd July 1883.

Ditto ditto No. 904, dated the 25th June 1883.

Judicial Department Circular No. 8, dated the 6th May 1878.

General Department Circular No. 19, dated the 2nd September 1881.

CLERKS are allowed to Honorary Magistrates when the work of the court is sufficient to justify the appointment. Ordinarily the trial of 10 cases a month may be considered sufficient to justify the appointment of a clerk. All such clerks will receive Rs. 15 per mensem. Honorary Magistrates trying less than 10 cases per mensem, but more than 12 per annum, may be allowed the services of a writer-constable, who should be lent from the Police.

If an Honorary Magistrate leaves the district or resigns his post, the services of the clerk should, unless he can be otherwise provided for, be dispensed with. The clerks should be selected by the Deputy-Commissioner. The contingent charges of an Honorary Magistrate's court should be included in the charges of the Deputy-Commissioner's court.

The death or departure of any Honorary Magistrate must be invariably reported by Deputy-Commissioners.

XI.—REGISTRATION.

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1. [*Safe keeping of Registration record safe.—G. D. Cir. No. 12, dated the 17th March 1877.*]—At every head-quarters or sub-divisional station where there is a fire-proof record-room, the iron safes belonging to the Registration Department should be kept in such room. Where fire-proof record-rooms do not exist, the safes should be embedded in a casing of mud masonry by the district authorities, except where the buildings are in charge of the Public Works Department, when the work will be carried out by that Department.

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2. [*Documents executed by Government free of stamp duty to be free of registration fees.—G. D. Cir. No. 56, dated the 22nd November 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner has ruled that where a document is exempted from the payment of stamp duty under the general exemption of Schedule II. of the Stamp Act, I. of 1879, that is, where Government would have to pay the stamp, if one were required, registration should also be granted free of fees.

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3. [*Cultivating leases free of registration.—I G. R. Cir. No. 13, dated the 25th July 1877.*]—The Chief Commissioner has ruled that Proviso III. Article A, in the Table of registration-fees, is intended to apply solely to cultivating leases, to which any ryot or cultivator is a party. In respect of such leases a company which holds land from Government is a ryot.

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4. [*Waste Land Leases need not be registered.—I. G. R. Cir. No 16, dated the 28th August 1877.*]—With reference to Circular No. 1, dated 8th January 1869, from the Registrar-General of Assurances, Lower Provinces, the attention of all Registering Officers in this Province is drawn to clause (*a*), Section 90 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and they are informed that, in the opinion of the Chief Commisioner, the registration of leases of waste lands granted by Government in Assam is not compulsory.

Page 73. Insert as head 7—

7. [*Registration of Transfers of Landed Property.—R. D. Circular No. 7, dated 9th February 1887, to all Deputy-Commissioners, plains districts*]—It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that at present there exist no means of ascertaining the cases in which notices under Rule 19 of the Rules under Chapter IV. of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, should issue upon persons who fail to apply for mutation of names under Section 50, Chapter IV. of the Regulation. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, desires that, as most transfers are now registered under Act III. of 1877, arrangements should be made with the sub-registry offices of each district and sub-division to have all such registrations communicated to the Deputy-Commissioner. In Sylhet and Cachar, where the transfers are very numerous and the registration establishments fully employed, a revenue clerk should be deputed at each head-quarters and sub-divisional office to extract the necessary information once a week from the Sub-Registrar's books, and record it in the accompanying form, the same clerk being always selected for the duty, if possible. In the Assam Valley districts, where a separate registration clerk is entertained, the Sub-Registrar will furnish to the Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional officer, as the case may be, a monthly statement in the annexed form showing the transfers of landed property registered in his office. Where there is no registration clerk, a revenue-clerk will be deputed, as in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, for this duty.

Monthly Statement showing the Transfers registered at the Office of the Sub-Registrar of

Name of the sub-registry office.	Name and address of the transferer.	Name and address of the transferee.	Name and number of the estate, its pargana, and manza.	Specification of share transferred.	Date and description of the deed.	Date of registration	Remarks.

5. [*Security bonds by ministerial officers or their sureties free from fees.—I. G. Cir. No. 15, dated the 12th July 1878.*]—Under the provisions of Section 2, Act III. of 1877, the orders conveyed in the Government of Bengal Circular No. 1 of 1873, exempting the security bonds given on plain paper from payment of registration-fees, are still in force, and those orders are to be understood as extending not only to security bonds executed by ministerial officers themselves in favour of Government, but also to security bonds executed on their behalf by third parties.

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6. [*Security bonds of mauzadars on plain paper are free from fees.—I. G. R. Cir. No. 10, dated the 8th August 1879.*]—As security bonds executed by the sureties of mauzadars are exempt from stamp duty, they may also be exempted from payment of registration-fees, on the analogy of the exemption allowed to sureties of ministerial officers by this office Circular No. 15, dated the 12th July 1878.

XII.—SECURITY GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

1. [*Safe custody of security bonds of Treasurers.—R. D. Cir. No. 14, dated the 20th March 1879.*]—In order to provide efficiently for the safe custody in future of the security bonds of treasurers, district and sub-divisional, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that these documents be sent to the officer in charge of the Registration Department, Assam. They should be sent in registered covers, and copies on plain paper should be retained in your office for the purpose of periodically testing the value of the property pledged, and also for reference whenever necessary.

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2. [*Security offered by mauzadars.—R. D. Cir. No. 3, dated the 16th January 1880.*]—It has come to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that in taking security bonds from the sureties of mauzadars, sufficient care is not always observed to distinguish the nature and amount of the property pledged by each surety. In some cases two or more names of sureties have been attached to one security bond and the list of property contained in the schedule of the bond has not distinguished with sufficient care to which surety each article of property belongs. Also, it has not always been distinctly stated whether the sureties are separately or are jointly liable for the whole amount of the forfeit.

It would usually be more convenient to take separate bonds from each surety for the amount of security which he is willing and able to give, and so to obviate the possibility of any uncertainty on these points.

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3. [*Nature of security required from Government Officers.—R. D. Cir. No. 22, dated the 19th April 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner has had before him the replies of the several district officers in this Province to Circular No. 23, dated the 27th September 1882, from this office, on the subject of the amount and nature of security furnished by treasurers and other ministerial officers. The replies show that generally security is taken in landed property, masonry buildings, elephants, jewels, and other moveable property, and sometimes in cash deposited in Savings Banks. The Government of India, in their Resolution of the 2nd September last,

(9) Page 75.—Insert as head 5—

5. [*Forms of Security Bond to be executed by opium, madak and chandu licensees.—R. D. Circular No. 13, dated 26th June 1886.*].—The Chief Commissioner prescribes the accompanying forms of security bond, which should be executed by opium, madak and chandu licensees, and by their sureties for the due performance of the conditions of the license. As the stamp duty on the bonds will vary with the amount of the security required, these forms will not be printed and supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery, but manuscript copies should be made out in each case according to the samples annexed.

* Assam Revenue Form No. 238, in English, Bengali, and Assamese.

Assam Revenue Form No. 239, in English, Bengali, and Assamese.

A.

I son of
of village mauza
police-station district
at present residing in village
mauza police- station district
profession,

hereby declare that I have purchased, at the last auction sale, the shop for Rs. for the year 188 I will pay the instalments of revenue entered in Clause I. of my license on the dates herein prescribed. In case I surrender my license, I will pay such fine as the Deputy-Commissioner, under Clause of my license, may adjudge. For the due performance of these conditions, I voluntarily execute this security bond, and pledge the undermentioned property, value Rs. , which solely belongs to me, and is in my possession and enjoyment. Myself, my heirs, executors, and representatives shall not have power

* Bengali and Assamese not reprinted.

to sell, grant, pledge or alienate in any way the property pledged. In the event of the property being in any way alienated either by myself, my heirs, executors, or representatives, the property in question, and the person who may become possessed of it by such alienation, shall be liable for the satisfaction of any claim made in accordance with the conditions of this security bond. Should I fail to pay any instalment on the date prescribed or any fine which may be adjudged under Clause of my license, the Deputy-Commissioner, under the law and rules for the time being in force, and which may hereafter be in force for the realisation of arrears of Government revenue, shall have power to sell the pledged property, and apply the sale-proceeds thereof to the liquidation of the amount due from me. If the property be not sold, or if the sale-proceeds thereof be not sufficient to meet the amount due, the Deputy-Commissioner, under the provisions of the law and rules for the time being in force, and which may hereafter be in force for the realisation of arrears of Government revenue, shall have also power to realise the amount due by the sale of my other property, moveable and immovable, held either in my own name or in the name of my heirs, executors and representatives. Should any objections be raised to the realisation in the aforesaid manner of the Government dues, either by myself or my heirs or representatives or executors, they shall be null and void.

This security bond shall remain in force until all sums due under Clauses I. and of my license have been paid.

(SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.)

B.

I son of
of village mauza
police-station district
at present residing in village mauza
police-station district profession
do hereby declare that resident of village
police-station district
at present residing in village mauza
police-station district profession
who has purchased at the last auction sale the
shops for Rs. for the year 188
will pay the instalments of revenue entered in clause I. of his license on the dates therein prescribed, and in the event of the surrender of his license any fine which the Deputy-Commissioner may adjudge under Clause of the license. For the due performance of these conditions, I voluntarily execute this security bond, and I pledge the undermentioned property, value Rs. , which solely belongs to me and is in my possession and enjoyment. I myself, my heirs, executors, and representatives, shall not have power to sell, grant, pledge, or alienate in any way the property pledged. In the event of the property being in any way alienated either by myself, my heirs, executors, or representatives, the property in question, and the person who may become possessed of it by such alienation, shall be liable for the satisfaction of any claim

Page 75, add as head 6:—

6. [*Security of potdárs.—R. D. Circular No. 37, dated the 14th August 1888.*]—With reference to the orders quoted on the margin, attention of all Deputy-Commissioners is drawn to the necessity of always obtaining and recording the treasurer's acceptance of a potdár or substitute; if this is done, and if the treasurer's security is what it ought to be, there will be no need in future cases to take separate security from the potdár or substitute.

ause 5, Section V., Chapter of the Board's Rules, Vol. I. evenue Department Circular 33, dated the 10th December

No. 3,454, require that, as a general rule, Government promissory notes or stock notes only shall be taken as security. This rule must, therefore, be acted on in all future appointments, though Savings Bank deposits will also be accepted; but the Chief Commissioner will not apply the rule to officials now actually holding office.

2. It is necessary, however, in the case of existing occupants, that security given in the form of land or buildings should be closely scrutinised, and nothing accepted whereby there is any risk of loss to Government. Land held on annual *patta* cannot be received as security. Jewels should only be taken in security at 25 per cent. below their estimated value. Where, as at present, security consists of live stock, such as elephants or buffalos, it cannot be accepted in future, and the officials concerned must give security in the form of stock or promissory notes, or Savings Bank deposits.

4. [*Officers cannot usually be their own sureties.—Letter No. 218 G. R., dated the 20th July 1884, to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, and the Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar.*]—The rules given in Chapter II., Section V. of the Board's Rules, about taking security from ministerial officers do not contemplate that an officer should be his own surety except in the case of his making a deposit of stock notes or promissory notes. In all other cases the rules imply that the security given must be the property of some other person than the official himself.

2. I am to explain that nothing in this letter is to be understood to overrule the directions given in this office Circular No. 22, dated the 19th April 1883, that in the case of future appointments only stock notes, promissory notes, and deposits in Savings Banks will be accepted as security.

SEPARATE LIST OF CIRCULARS.

Forwarding or adopting the Rules or Orders of other Governments on Security given by Government Officers.

R. D. Circular No. ~~23, dated 27th September 1882.~~ 33, 27/10/12.
" " " 23rd April 1883, as amended by
" " 27, dated 19th May 1883. Form of security bond for Treasurers.
" " 20, dated 20th June 1884. Retention of security bond.

XIII—NAZIRS.

[*1. Prescribes the use of receipt books.—J. D. Cir. No. 15, dated 7th November 1879.*]—All subordinate officers, such as Court Inspectors, Nazirs, and the like, who are entrusted with the duty of collecting Government moneys on behalf of Government, should be provided with a receipt book in foil and counterfoil, and should be required to give one of these printed receipts for every item received from any one; and it should be made known that no receipt for money due to Government would be recognised as an acquittance except on the printed forms. The counterfoils would then be a complete check (being all numbered consecutively) on all payments. The receiving officer should be required to transfer all these items of receipt to his cash-book or challan-book, which should be initialled by the treasury officer.

If a receipt for money was then once given, the subsequent chain of check would be complete, and people would soon understand that printed receipts were insisted on.

The receiving officer's immediate superior should see, by occasional inspection, that the cash-book is written up to date. It might be brought weekly for inspection and initial, and it would then be at once seen if the monies received had been paid into the treasury.

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2. [*Prescribes form of receipt book to be used.—G. D. Cir. No. 36, dated 3rd October 1882, and 13, dated 9th March 1883, amalgamated.*]—I am directed to draw your attention to Chapter X., Section VII., Rules 15—17 of the Board's Rules, which require that a receipt-book be kept in every collectorate, from which a receipt, duly filled in and signed by the Nazir or other officer receiving revenue process-fees, whether paid in cash or stamps, must be given to every person paying in the fees on his request, and that a notice be framed and hung up in the Nazir's office, stating that the Nazir has strict orders to give receipts for process-fees to all applicants for such receipts.

2. The Chief Commissioner has ascertained that these rules are not generally observed in Assam, and desires that they may now be universally put in force.

3. I am to enclose a form of counterfoil receipt, and to request that you will be good enough to cause it to be generally adopted in the case of all payments made to Nazirs in Revenue Courts, including process-fees.

Page 77.—Insert the following as head 2 under Section XIII : A.

2. [*Clerks and other ministerial officers prohibited from divulg-ng official information.—Circular No. 35G., dated the 13th June 1890.*]—As there is reason to believe that sufficient care is ot in all cases at present taken to provide against the improper ommunication by clerks employed in Government offices of fficial information to persons employed in other Government ffices, or who have no connection with Government, while, on he other hand, the responsibilities which devolve upon clerks n the matter appear to be imperfectly understood, all clerks and ther ministerial officers in Government service in this province re given clearly to understand that if they are show o have communicated to persons not employed in the same ffice, whether such persons are in Government service or not, nd whatever may be their position, any information whatso-ver, whether important or unimportant, which they have btained in the course of business, they expose themselves to he penalty of immediate suspension and ultimate dismissal.

Page 77.—Insert the following as section XIIIA.—Ministerial ficers, Head 1.—Transfer of Ministerial Officers dealing with money d accounts :

XIIIA.—MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

1. [*Transfer of Ministerial Officers dealing with Money nd Accounts.—Circulars No. 6R., dated the 15th February 890, No. 22R., dated the 3rd May 1890, and No. 46R., dated e 19th December 1891.*]—1. No ministerial officer holding a sponsible position and dealing with accounts and money can allowed to hold his appointment uninterruptedly for an definite time. After holding it for seven years, he must ther be transferred to another appointment in the same or nother office or department, or be required to go on leave for period of at least three months. Treasurers are exempted om the operation of this rule.

2. District officers will be held responsible for reporting he liability of their subordinates to transfer at the end of the rescribed period. This report will be submitted (through the Commissioner in the case of Assam Valley districts) to the Chief Commissioner, who will (1) either provide for the necessary transfer, or (2) forego the transfer in case the subordinate concerned takes leave and the Chief Commissioner sees reason for retaining him in his old appointment.

3. When an officer is transferred, or is required to go on leave, in accordance with the orders contained in Rule 1, his place shall not be taken by a relative or other person identified with him in interest.

[Correction slip No. 2R. of 1892.]

2. The Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, has been instructed to supply you with copies of the form on indent.

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3. [*Peremptory cash book.—G. D. Cir. No. 38, dated 18th October 1882.*]—Under the present orders, all deposits, whether in Revenue, Civil, or Criminal Courts, are treated in all districts of this Province except Sylhet as revenue deposits (*vide* Civil Account Code, Chapter 15, Section 1, Rule 1). This mode of treatment involves the immediate credit in the treasury of all sums received, and the repayment of them through the treasury in the manner directed in Section 8 of Chapter 15 of the Civil Account Code. The rules of the High Court, contained in Chapter III. of their volume of General Rules and Circular Orders issued in 1881, are not in force in any district except Sylhet.

2. But there is one class of deposits to which this treatment cannot be applied, *viz.*, those called "peremptory receipts," and described in Clause (*g*) of Rule 5 of the High Court's Account Rules, to which I am to invite your special attention. These must remain in the custody of the Nazir, and be dealt with by him as directed by law. The procedure laid down in the High Court's rules should be followed in regard to these receipts. By Rule 7 "all receipts and payments under head (*g*) will be made on the responsibility of the Cashier (*i.e.*, the Nazir), whose security must be sufficient to cover any amount in his hands. They will not appear at all in the treasury accounts. But the balance in the hands of the Cashier must be noted daily in the cash-book, as well as the balances of any other moneys with which he may be entrusted (*e.g.*, permanent advance, pay of establishment, &c.)." By Rule 26 "Peremptory receipts under head (*g*) shall be tendered to the Cashier direct, without the intervention of the Accountant. A *chálán* is not required in respect of these," but a receipt should always be given by the Nazir. By Rule 32 the Cashier must keep up a "Peremptory cash-book" in the form laid down (No. 5), the balance of which must be struck at the close of each day.

SEPARATE LIST.

Circular No. 13, R. D. dated 5th March 1880.

FORWARDED FOR ADOPTION IN ASSAM THE RULES OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, LOWER PROVINCES, FOR THE KEEPING OF NAZIR'S ACCOUNTS.

XIV.—REVENUE AGENTS.

1. [*Powers conveyed to a Revenue Agent by his Muktarnama.—R. D. Cirs. Nos. 74 and 15, dated the 12th October 1876 and 15th April 1878.*]—A Revenue Agent cannot, under a mukhtarnama stamped under heading 10, Schedule II. of the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870, and filed by him under Act XX. of 1865, in any case before a Revenue Court, be considered empowered to take away valuable documents from an office, or draw money from the treasury, or execute agreements with Government; none of these Acts being contemplated in a mukhtarnama in Schedule II. of the Court-fees Act. Unless, therefore, the mukhtarnama is stamped with the sum specified in Schedule II. of Act XVIII. of 1869, either as a special or general power, and such power expressly authorises the taking away of valuable documents from an office or the drawing of money from a treasury, or the execution of agreements, the Revenue Agent can do no more than conduct the case.

2. A mukhtarnama or vakalutnama, filed for the conduct of any case before a Revenue Court, and duly stamped, may be held to convey authority to take back any document which has been filed in the proceedings of the case by the person or agent holding the mukhtarnama or vakalutnama, unless the presiding officer sees reason to call for a fresh mukhtarnama or vakalutnama for this purpose.

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1. [*Attestation of Mukhtarnama not required.—R. D. Cir. No. 52, dated the 2nd October 1879.*]—Following the precedent of the orders contained in the High Court's Circular No. 19, dated 11th May 1878, with respect to Mukhtars, the Chief Commissioner hereby directs that no attestation shall in future be required of the powers of attorney under which certificated revenue agents appear to conduct cases before revenue officers or authorise vakeels so to appear.

XV.—TEA-GARDENS AND IMMIGRATION.

1. [*Prescribes two registers of Tea-gardens.—R. D. Cir. No. 24, dated the 17th October 1881.*]—A list of tea-gardens is required to be kept up by all Deputy-Commissioners both in the Revenue Department, where it is necessary, amongst other purposes, for the preparation of the Annual Tea Report, and in the Immigration Department, where it is required for the use of the Inspector of Labourers. Deputy-Commissioners have already been instructed in this office Circular No. 53, dated the 4th November 1879, to make these two lists tally exactly in regard to the names and serial numbers of the gardens, but the subsequent columns of the registers which should be maintained in the Revenue and Immigration Departments may with advantage be different, and the Chief Commissioner is now pleased to direct that in substitution of the instructions contained in the circulars noted on the margin, which are hereby cancelled, the following register be maintained in the Revenue Department:—

No. 59G R., dated the 26th August 1875.
No. 7G.R., dated the 5th February 1878.

REGISTER OF TEA-GARDENS IN THE DISTRICT OF
SUB-DIVISION OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Name of garden and revenue number of grant or grants in Deputy-Commissioner's settlement records.	Total area of grant.	Tenure on which held.	Revenue (if any) payable.	Name of proprietor.	Name of manager.	Name of agents.	Remarks.

2. In the third column of this statement should be shown, once for all, the total area of the grant, and this area should not be altered unless the settlement of a boundary dispute or a fresh survey affords a reason for doing so, or unless a portion of the grant is thrown up or cut off. The annual

tea report, submitted by Deputy-Commissioners, should show this area year by year as the area of land taken up for tea-plantations, and should not vary (in the manner noticed in paragraph 5 of the Tea Report for 1880) according to the discrepant returns of tea-planters. The number and names of gardens closed should be reported, and gardens freshly opened, or gardens which have hitherto been considered portions of others, but are now for any reason separately recorded, should be entered in the register below the last number previously entered, and a copy of all such fresh entries should be submitted with each year's report to be inserted in the register kept up in this office.

3. Officers in charge of outlying sub-divisions should be entrusted with the preparation of the register of gardens within their jurisdiction, and that register should be kept at the sub-divisional office, a copy only being kept at the head-quarters of the district. In all correspondence relating to any garden, the serial number of the garden in the register as well as the name of the garden should be quoted. Information of the annual changes in the number of the garden should be supplied by sub-divisional officers to the Deputy-Commissioner's office in time for the Annual Tea Report and for the Immigration Report.

4. For the use of the Immigration Department, in lieu of the register prescribed by Circular No. 59G.R., dated the 26th August 1875, and Circular No. 7G.R., dated the 5th February 1878, a register is to be kept in the following form for the purpose of recording all inspections. Enough space should be allotted to each garden to fill in the inspections of five years to come :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of garden.	Name of manager.	Whether any lines to be inspected or not.	Inspection.		Remarks.
				Date of	Name of inspecting officer.	

The entries in columns 1, 2, and 3 of this register will be copied from the Revenue Department register of gardens.

Any corrections which the Inspector of Labourers may think it necessary to make in these columns should be made only in consultation with the Deputy-Commissioner, and no corrections should be made in one register without also being made in the other.

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2. [*Duties of officers under Act I. of 1882.—Resolution No. 446, dated the 3rd February 1882.*]—Paragraph 9. There are three points regarding which the Chief Commissioner desires that special mention be made by Deputy-Commissioners in their Annual Labour Immigration Reports. The first is with regard to Sections 111 and 112: the report should show how many free labourers have been put under contract under each of these sections, and in how many cases they have repudiated the contract, and got it cancelled, on the occasion of the Inspector's visit, under Section 111. The second is with regard to Section 172: the report should show how many labourers have deserted and been arrested with warrants, and how many without warrants, who have been brought to the police-stations and had their cases legally enquired into. The third is, that a special return should be kept up of all offences tried under this Act section by section; each such case should be entered in the "Register of offences not under the Penal Code," not simply as a case under Act I. of 1882, but as a case under Section 154 or 168, or 186, or as the case may be, of Act I. of 1882: and the number of cases tried under each section should be shown in the Annual Report.

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3. [*Monthly Report on Vaccine Operations.—G. D. Circular No. 10, dated the 27th March 1882.*]—With reference to paragraph 7 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 1,819, dated the 20th July 1881, on the Annual Vaccination Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1880-81, Deputy-Commissioners are requested to ask the managers of all gardens in their districts to be good enough to fill up the forms prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for reporting vaccination operations in tea-gardens, and to send them to the Civil Surgeon of the district, who will, in consultation with the Deputy-Commissioner, tabulate and criticise the results thus obtained, and submit a consolidated statement for the whole district to the Deputy-Surgeon-General, Eastern Frontier District, for incorporation in the Annual Vaccination Report.

2. Deputy-Commissioners are also reminded that the subject of vaccination should be noticed in the reports of the inspection of tea-gardens, as directed in paragraph 7 of the Resolution quoted above.

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4. [*Half-yearly return of capitation fees.—G. D. Cir. No. 16, dated the 17th May 1882.*]—In supersession of the General Department Circular No. 93, dated the 7th November 1876, regarding the submission of a periodical return showing the realisation of capitation-fees, the Chief Commissioner, under Section 109, Act I. of 1882, has prescribed the following return of capitation-fees realised and outstanding, to be submitted regularly to this office for the half-years ending the 1st January and 1st July. Any remissions and variations from the previous return should be carefully explained in the column of remarks.

2. The return for each half-year should be submitted punctually on the 1st March and 1st September.

Returns of capitation-fees realised and outstanding for the half-year ending the 1st 18

Demand for half-year.			Arrears for previous half-year outstanding	Gross demand.	Total realised	Balance outstanding.	Remarks.
Number of labourers for whom fee is payable.	Rate of fee.	Total. demand.					

5. [*Return of deaths of garden coolies at dispensaries.—G. D. Cir. No. 18, dated the 15th June 1882.*]—Deputy-Commissioners are requested to inform the managers of all tea-gardens that they are bound to record in Forms Nos. 50 and 51 the deaths of all their labourers, whether they die in the garden, or on the way to the dispensary, or at the dispensary. Deputy-Commissioner should also see that lists are prepared in the dispensaries of their districts, showing the name of each tea-garden coolie who has died there during the year, and the garden from which he came, and that these lists are carefully compared with the garden returns before they write their Annual Reports on tea-gardens, and draw up the usual table showing in what places mortality has been high, and what steps have been taken to abate the mortality.

6. [*Information to be entered in Annual Tea Report.—R. D. Cir. No. 17, dated the 24th August 1882.*]—The value of the Annual Tea Report for 1881 is greatly diminished by the failure of many managers to submit the returns asked for, and efforts should be made to induce every one to supply the figures for next year. There appears to be no reason why there should be so few abstainers in Sylhet and Cachar, and so many in Lakhimpur and the upper districts of the Assam Valley; and the Chief Commissioner trusts that if the Deputy-Commissioners of the latter districts exert themselves, they will be successful in inducing the managers of tea-gardens to supply the information required. A circular is enclosed, copies of which may be sent to the managers who failed to send in any figures for the year 1881.

2. There has always been some doubt as to how the figures for the two last columns of the statement, "Average cost of cultivation per acre," and "Average cost of manufacture of tea" should be filled up. These averages should be worked out, where the figures are procurable, by dividing the total expenditure on wages of labour, advances, establishment, and buildings, by the total number of acres under mature and immature plants in the first place, and by the number of pounds of tea manufactured in the second. These instructions should be given to managers, if any of them ask how they should fill up the columns.

3. Your annual report should state what gardens have been closed or amalgamated, and what new gardens opened since last year; and the resultant number of gardens should be shown. Remarks should be added to explain your views on the progress and prospects of the industry, whether the outturn of the year is better or worse than last year, or than an average year; and whether prices have fallen or risen.

4. Fluctuations in the number of gardens can only occur from one or other of four reasons:—

(1) The opening of new gardens.
(2) The closing of old gardens.
(3) The union of gardens previously shown separately.
(4) The partition of one garden into two or more separate gardens.

Whenever there is any difference between the number of gardens in the year under report and the previous year, an explanation should be given, showing distinctly how many cases occur under each head.—(R. D. Cir. No. 24 of 1881.)

7. [*Enforcement of Act I. of 1882 and preparation of Annual Report.—G. D. Cir. No. 82, dated the 10th September, to all Deputy-Commissioners of Tea Districts*]—I am directed to invite your attention to the following points, which have been noticed in the Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for the year 1881.

* * * * *

4. RETURNS.—Your attention has no doubt already been drawn to the change effected by the new Act in the liability of employers to submit returns. Hitherto such returns could not be required from gardens employing labourers who were not subject to the Act. Now under the operation of Section 113 of Act I. of 1882, and the definition of "estate" in Section 3 of the Act, returns in the prescribed forms must be submitted by every employer on whose estate "labourers" (*i.e.*, coolies under the Act) "or more than 50 other persons are employed." The Chief Commissioner does not desire that this new requirement should be made unnecessarily burdensome; he does not, for instance, wish that gardens worked wholly by local and indigenous labour should be called on to submit the returns required for the report (though he does wish them to submit the returns of area and crop which are required for the Annual Tea Report); but all gardens where imported coolies are employed, whether free labourers, time-expired Act labourers, or others, must send in returns in the forms prescribed. The enforcement of this provision may, perhaps, add considerably to the number of immigrants, statistics in regard to whom will be embodied in your next report: and in preparing it you should be careful to distinguish between gardens which are now brought for the first time on the list of those from which reports are due, and those which would have been liable to report under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873.

Should any manager neglect to submit the prescribed returns, the provisions of Section 163 afford a means of compelling him to do so; but it will frequently be found possible, by referring to the agents at Calcutta, to bring pressure to bear upon dilatory managers without having recourse to the penalties provided by the law.

* * * * *

6. COMPLAINTS OF COOLIES BEING RECEIVED ON THE GARDEN WHO ARE UNFIT FOR LABOUR.—It would be well if you were to bring the change in the law, as stated in paragraph 48 of the Report, to the notice of garden managers, and

draw their attention to its importance, with reference to the use of contractors and garden-sardars respectively for the supply of coolies. Should they receive any labourers whom they think unlikely to thrive in their service, Section 122 of the Act, enabling the Inspector to discharge from his contract a coolie who is permanently unfit for labour, affords them a means of protecting themselves from the consequences of mortality due to "bad batches," whether supplied by contractors or by garden-sardars.

7. At the same time, the Chief Commissioner directs that Inspecting Officers should specially notice at the time of inspection of gardens, or of debarkation depôts, all cases of coolies who are declared unfit at the time of, or immediately after, arrival, and should report the same either direct to this office or (if in the Assam Valley Districts) to the Commissioner, stating full particulars of the case, and submitting the cancelled contracts and the recorded reason of the medical officer who pronounces them to be unfit, together with dates of arrival and departure, route travelled, and all other information which may help in bringing home to the proper person the blame which attaches to him for sending unfit coolies to Assam.

8. SPECIAL INSPECTION OF UNHEALTHY GARDENS.—Every garden which is shown in Chapter III. of the report as having had a mortality exceeding 7 per cent. during 1881, provided that ratio be calculated on a total number of deaths not less than 10, should be specially inspected twice during the ensuing cold season,—once at the beginning, and once towards its end; and the reports of such inspections, which should discuss fully the mortality and the causes to which it is due, and show how far those causes have been removed or still exist, should be forwarded to this office. In addition to this, the Chief Commissioner desires that every garden which, on the returns of 1882, may prove to have had a mortality exceeding 7 per cent. (provided that ratio is calculated on a total number of deaths not less than 10) may be specially inspected by the Civil Surgeon before the report for that year is submitted, and that the result of his inspection may be embodied in the district report. Here also the nature of the mortality, distinguishing the races affected by sex and age, and the diseases which proved fatal, together with the causes to which they were due, should be carefully recorded in the report.

9. PARAGRAPH 74. OFFENCES COMMITTED BY LABOURERS.—You will observe that the statement of offences committed by the labourers should be compiled from the criminal registers in your office, and not, as hitherto, from the returns submitted by managers. In paragraph 9 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution of February 3rd, 1882, it was ordered that all offences under the Emigration Act should be recorded separately section by section. In continuation of this order, I am to desire that in the High Court's Registers Nos. 28 and 29, which give a separate page for each offence or each class of offences, a single page should not be set apart, as now, for all offences under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873 (now Act I. of 1882), but separate pages should be allotted to registering offences under the following sections or groups of sections :—

(*a*) Offences by employer.—Failure to pay wages, to keep accounts, obstruction of Inspector, failure to provide accommodation, causing labourer to live in unfit residence, arrest without sufficient cause, Sections 139, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 176.

Failure to send labourer before Magistrate or to report determination of contract, &c.—Sections 184, 185, 186.

(*b*) Offences by recruiter.—Misconduct on journey, Section 148.

(*c*) Offences by garden-sardar.—Sections 151, 152, 153.

(*d*) Offences by Master of vessel.—Sections 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161.

(*e*) Offences by labourer.—Refusal to execute contract, Section 162.

Desertion on journey, Sections 149, 150.

Selling rations, Section 166.

Absence from work, Sections 170, 171.

Desertion, Sections 175, 176.

Habitual misconduct, Section 178.

(*f*) Failure to bring arrested deserter to thana.—Section 172.

(*g*) Enticing and harbouring.—Section 183.

(*h*) Breach of rules under Sections 143, 144, or of any other orders, being an offence not coming under any of the above heads,—Sections 145, 160.

* * * *

13. I am to take this opportunity to recapitulate the points which the Government of India or the Chief Commissioner, in their Resolutions of the 27th January and 3rd February last, have specified as requiring special mention in future Annual Reports :—

(1) The number of contracts entered into locally under Sections 111 and 112 of the Act (each section being distinguished), and the number of such

contracts made by newly-imported coolies and time-expired labourers, respectively, should be shown, as well as the number of cases in which the coolie has repudiated the contract under Section 111 on the occasion of the Inspector's visit.

(2) The number of new immigrants (not time-expired labourers) who during the year agree to an ordinary contract, not under the Act (the limitation of which to one year, imposed by Section 7 of Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, has been removed) should be stated (paragraph 3 of Government of India's Resolution).

(3) Special attention should be paid to the effect of the changes made in the system of sardari recruiting, the increase in the number of coolies whom a sardar is permitted to recruit, and the separation which has been enforced between sardari and contractors' coolies (paragraph 5 of Resolution of Government of India). The average number composing the batches brought up by sardars should be shown in the report.

(4) The results of the examination by Inspectors of the schedules of tasks, inculcated in paragraph 11 of the Government of India's Resolution, should be specially noticed in the report, and any inequalities commented upon, an account being given of the action taken to redress them. It should also be mentioned whether the one day's holiday in the week on full pay, secured by Section 116 of the Act, is generally accorded, and any exceptions, with the action taken, mentioned.

(5) The number of arrests of deserters without warrant made by employers under Section 172, and the action taken thereon, must be given (paragraph 12 of Government of India's Resolution, and paragraph 9 of Chief Commissioner's Resolution), as well as the number of deserters arrested with warrants.

(6) The offences tried under the Act, section by section, should be entered in a special return and embodied in the report (paragraph 9 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution). Separate pages should be allotted to each section, or group of sections, in

your Criminal Registers Nos. 28 and 29 (High Court forms), showing the number of persons and the number of cases under each head of crime. This should be the charge of the clerk who prepares the Criminal Statistics for the High Court, and from these registers you should extract the information required for the Provincial Report on immigration of labour.

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8. [*Quarterly Return of Inspections.—G. D. Cir. No. 35, dated the 15th September 1882.*]—In supersession of the return of inspection of tea-gardens prescribed by the Circular No. 50G R., dated the 5th June 1876, and Circular No. 29G.R., dated the 22nd April 1876, I am directed to request you to submit at the end of each quarter a return in the form of the Register of tea-gardens prescribed by paragraph 7 of the Revenue Department Circular No 24, dated the 17th October 1881, showng the gardens inspected during the quarter. The return for Assam Valley Districts should be sent to the Commissioner :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number.	Name of garden.	Name of manager	Whether any lines to be inspected or not.	Inspection.		Remarks.
				Date of	Name of inspecting officer.	

No. 8J. of 1892.

Page 88.—Insert the following as head 7 (*a*):

7a. [*Orders on the Assam Immigration Report for 1890.—Circular No. 6J., dated the 5th February 1892.*]—(*a*) District and subdivisional reports on labour immigration should in future contain full particulars of desertions and of the punishments inflicted for desertions from gardens which are on the unhealthy list for the preceding year, and the greatest consideration should be exercised in dealing with coolies who desert from unhealthy gardens under the influence of panic.

(*b*) No effort should be spared to ascertain the existence of *anchylostomiasis* and to secure early and efficient attention to those attacked by it. Attention is invited in this connection to Notification No. 81G., dated the 6th January 1892 (page 18, *Assam Gazette*, dated the 9th January 1892).

(*c*) Deputy Commissioners and subdivisional officers should be most careful to deal promptly with unhealthy gardens in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 (*d*) of Circular Letter No. 700-19J., dated the 4th March 1891. The question of prescribing a special form for inspection reports of unhealthy gardens is being separately dealt with.

2. In regard to desertions, it has been pointed out that, in spite of the fact that instructions similar to those now communicated were issued last year in Circular Letter No. 700-19J., dated the 4th March 1891, the necessary particulars were not in all cases supplied. A statement in the annexed form should be incorporated in future reports under this head :

District.	Name of unhealthy garden.	Number of desertions.	Punishments inflicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

* * * * *

4. In conclusion, all Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers are informed that the Chief Commissioner will regard with serious displeasure any failure to comply with the instructions contained in this Circular, and the present opportunity is taken to impress upon all officers responsible for the preparation of district or subdivisional immigration reports the necessity for mastering the contents of the various circulars which have been issued from time to time regarding the particulars to be supplied. If this is done, much unnecessary trouble and frequent references to supply deficiencies, which prevent the punctual preparation of the Provincial Immigration Report, will be avoided.

Circular	No	11,	dated the	27th February 1889.
"	"	78,	"	16th August "
"	"	65J.,	"	18th September 1890.
Letter	"	700-19J.,	"	4th March 1891.
Circular	"	38J.,	"	17th October 1891.
"	"	44J.,	"	30th November 1891.

The more important of the circulars in question are quoted in the margin.

9. [*Supply of employers' and Inspectors' forms—G. D. Cir. No. 44, dated the 20th December 1882.*]—In continuation of my Circular Memo. No. 5,963, dated the 17th ultimo, on the subject of the forms prescribed under the Inland Immigration Rules, and with reference to the replies received from district officers, I am directed to say that there has apparently been some misunderstanding in the matter. It is not intended (and has not hitherto been the practice) that employers should be supplied by Government with the books which they are themselves to keep up. The note at foot of Chapter XII. refers only to the forms *to be submitted* by them, *i.e*, Forms 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Blank copies of these forms only will be supplied to them. The registers they must, as heretofore, open themselves, in manuscript or print, as they may prefer. You have already, in my Circular No. 43, of the 11th instant, been requested to use your best endeavours to explain to managers the use and purport of the new forms of registers, and you should see in your inspections, and instruct your subordinates to see, that the new registers are duly opened without delay.

2. Form No. 12 is already in use, having been prescribed in July last, and it is presumed that you have a stock of it in hand. It is identical with Vital Statistic Form No. 4. The garden-sardárs' certificate (Chapter XIII., Rule 1) was also prescribed several months ago, and should be in stock in your office. Of Employers' Forms 13, 14, 15, 16, and of the Inspectors' Forms, the Superintendent of Stationery has been requested to supply you as soon as possible with the quantities indented for.

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10. [*Employment of Police in collection of capitation-fees—J. D. Cir. No. 48, dated the 7th September 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner has been informed by the Inspector-General of Police that in one district of the Province the police are employed in collecting from the managers of tea-gardens the capitation-fees due from them, and also in realising the revenue due from ferry lessees: that in another district the police are regularly employed in conducting back to tea-gardens coolies whose terms of imprisonment have expired.

2. In regard to the collection of capitation-fees and ferry dues, I am desired to say that the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that it is no part of the legitimate duties of the police to collect such dues. Under Section 110 of Act I. of 1882 capitation-fees or the annual rate payable by employers, and under Section 9 of Act XVII. of 1878 ferry dues are realisable as arrears of revenue. In future, therefore, all such dues must be recovered in the manner directed by law, and the police must not be employed for this purpose.

3. As regards the third practice above alluded to, I am to say that Mr. Ward does not think that the police should be employed in making over to planters garden coolies who have been released from imprisonment. The ordinary procedure should be as follows:—The police should take the coolie to the Magistrate for orders. If there is any one on the part of the employer present to receive charge of the coolie, the coolie should be at once made over to him. If no such person is present, the coolie should be made over at once to a peon of the criminal process-serving establishment and despatched to the garden to which he belongs, the cost of the peon being charged to the owner of the garden, and, if not immediately paid, realised as an arrear of revenue.

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11. [*Repatriation of sick coolies.—G. D. Cir. No. 7, dated the 9th August 1884.*]—I am directed to draw your attention to the cost of repatriating invalided labourers from Assam tea-gardens to their homes whose contracts are cancelled under Section 122 of Act I. of 1882, on account of being permanently incapacitated for the performance of their labour contract.

2. I am to say that the Chief Commissioner proposed to the Government of India that the Labour Transport Fund should bear the excess between the Rs. 15 or Rs. 12, which are the maximum payments for compensation allowed by law, and the actual cost of the return of the labourer, but that the Government of India have disallowed it. Their order on the subject is reproduced below for information:—

"Under Section 122 of the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, a coolie permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract is entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector of Labourers may award. But this sum is found to be insufficient in many cases to cover the expenses of his journey back to his native district, and you propose that the difference should be paid out of the Labour Transport Fund, and that that fund should also be charged with the cost of returning to their homes all coolies incapacitated for work who have no claims on their employers under Section 122.

"The purposes to which the Labour Transport Fund may be devoted are defined in Section 192 of the Act, and I am directed to state that the Government of India is advised that, under the terms of that section, no portion of the fund can be legally appropriated in the manner proposed. Under these circumstances, the Government of India, while agreeing that the fund might on general grounds be very properly devoted to assisting invalided labourers in returning to their homes, regrets its inability to sanction your proposals. The point will, however, be borne in mind should the Act hereafter come under revision."

Nothing, therefore, further can be done in the case of contract labourers under Section 122. The Chief Commissioner has observed instances, quoted in reports on immigration and in tea-garden inspections, in which the full legal sum has not been granted to coolies, and he thinks it well, therefore, to publish the calculation, submitted to the Government of India, of the actual cost of returning home. He also authorises Inspecting Officers never to give less than the legal maximum of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12, unless the cost, as here calculated, comes to less than that sum.

3. As regards disabled labourers, who, not being under contract, find their way to dispensaries and cannot pay the journey home, Mr. Elliott authorises the Deputy-Commissioners to pay the cost from their permanent advance, and to recover it by a bill submitted to the Comptroller, in cases where the coolies can travel or can find an escort. Sometimes, a sardar going to recruit in the labourer's district might be utilised to take him home, receiving a present for the trouble; or some other escort may be found. Unless, however, the labourer can state his home and aver that he has friends there who will support him, and unless he is fit to bear the journey, he should not be repatriated.

Brahmaputra Valley.

Nature of charge.	Gauhati, six days to Goalundo.	Mangaldai, seven days to Goalundo.	Tezpur, eight days to Goalundo.	Kollabar, eight days to Goalundo.	Bishnath, nine days to Goalundo.	Nigriting, nine days to Goalundo.	Kokilamukh, ten days to Goalundo.	Dikhumukh, ten days to Goalundo.	Dibrugarh, eleven days to Goalundo.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Fare by steamer to Goalundo.	6 2 0	6 10 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 2 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	10 6 0
Diet at 2 annas per day ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0
Railway fare from Goalundo to Calcutta, fourth class.	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 0	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 6
Total	9 0 6	9 10 6	10 14 6	10 14 6	11 6 6	12 8 6	12 10 6	12 14 6	13 14 [illegible]

Surma Valley.

Nature of charge.	Silchar, twelve days to Goalundo.	Sylhet, nine days to Goalundo.	Karimganj, nine days to Goalundo.	Manumukh, seven days to Goalundo	Habiganj, six days to Goalundo
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
Fare by boat to Naraiunganj	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Thence by steamer to Goalundo ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Diet at 2 annas per day	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Railway fare from Goalundo to Calcutta, fourth class.	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 2 6
Total	10 2 6	8 12 6	8 12 6	8 8 6	7 6 [illegible]

Sums to be added to the figures in last line of above statement according to the destination of the coolie.

1	2	3	4	5
Country to which returning.	Railway fare from Calcutta to	Rs. As. P.	Added for diet and expense of reaching home.	Total. Rs. As. P.
Chota Nagpur ..	Gya, 3rd class..	5 4 6	Re. 1	6 4 6
Behar	Patna, " ..	4 5 3	"	5 5 3
Oudh	Benares, " ..	6 3 0	"	7 3 0
North-Western Provinces	Allahabad, " ..	7 5 6	"	8 5 6

12. [*Contracts not to be in terms of days.—G. Cir. No. 48, dated the 19th September 1884.*]—The Co Commissioner is informed that a practice has gro

(2) Page 93.—Insert as heads 13 and 14 and as Section XVI.—

(93*a*)

13. [*Errors observed in Procedure of Immigration Department.—G. D. Circular No. 73, dated 26th December 1884.*] *Register of Capitation fees.*—The Chief Commissioner has noticed that there has been great unpunctuality in the collection of these fees. In some cases not a single payment had been made up to December for the July instalment, and some gardens had not even paid up the January instalment; hardly any notice had been taken of the default. In future, punctuality should be insisted on, and the procedure of Section ~~116~~ of the Rules under Act I. of 1882 should be strictly followed. Whether the capitation-fees for each sub-division are collected in the sub-division (which seems the better plan) or at the head-quarters, the notice prescribed should issue on the 15th January and 15th July, and should be followed by attachment in due course if the arrear is not paid up.

2. There has been some confusion arising from the fact that the first instalment of 1884, *i.e.*, the instalment due on 15th January, is due on account of the last half year of 1883. In future it will be better to speak of them as the January and July instalments, instead of as the first and second instalments of any year.

3. In this register the gardens should be entered in their proper serial order, whether they have any Act coolies or not. Against those which have not, write "no Act coolies." But before writing this for any half-year, see if in the last half any contracts have been entered in the register under Section 111.

4. The payment entries of the month should be compared at the end of each month by the treasury officer with the accounts subsidiary cash-book of the Inland Transport Fund, or, at sub-divisions where this subsidiary register is not kept, with the cash-book itself, and he should initial each payment entry in the Capitation-fee Register. The half-yearly return of capitation-fees due, under Circular No. 16 of 17th May 1882, on 1st March and 1st September, should be accompanied by a voucher from the treasury officer that the sums shown have been duly paid into the treasury and entered in the subsidiary cash-book of the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

5. *Section 111.*—From the 1st January 1885 two registers should be opened: one for local contracts made at Dhubri, which do not need verification, one for those made in the district, which do. Greater attention should be paid to the duty of verification: in one sub-division, in which over 4,000 contracts were made in 1883, it was found that not a single contract had been verified in 1884. Where contracts for periods of days have been registered, previous to the issue of Circular No. 48, dated the 19th September 1884, forbidding such contracts, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer should call them in, and convert the days into periods of months and years.

6. *Section 122.*—The columns showing the name of the contractor who supplied the coolie, and the date when the coolie arrived in the garden are often blank. These are important columns, and should be filled up by submission of the contract: if the date of arrival is not easily ascertained, the date of the contract can be substituted for it.

7. *Registers of Gardens, Judicial and Revenue.*—The Revenue and Judicial Registers ought to agree, and the serial order ought to be the same. The Revenue Register is a permanent one. The Judicial Register ought to be drawn up so as to last for five years, space being allowed for the inspections of five years. The column "having coolie lines or not" means "liable to inspection or not," on the hypothesis that every garden worked by imported coolies houses them in lines and may be inspected. The inspecting officer should enter in the column of remarks whether the garden has Act coolies, 50 or more imported non-Act coolies, less than 50 imported non-Act coolies, or only local labour, or whether it is worked by the labourers housed on a neighouring garden.

8. *Offences by tea-coolies.*—It is intended that offences by any kind of coolies working on a garden should be shown. For cases under Act XIII. of 1859 and Act I. of 1882 it should only be necessary to consult the abstract registers called Nos. 28 and 29 in the High Court's Judicial Criminal Circulars. But these registers were found to be very inaccurately and irregularly kept, and the instructions in Circular No. 32, dated the 10th September 1882, to the effect that offences under certain sections of Act I. of 1882 should be collected in certain groups, and a separate page allotted to each group in High Court's registers Nos. 28 and 29, had been

overlooked. As to offences under the Penal Code, the best way to extract those committed by tea-coolies will be for the judicial clerk, who keeps the register of criminal cases under the Penal Code, to place a cross against each tea-coolie case, and also to enter it in a memorandum book of his own.

9. *Arrest of deserting coolies.*—No steps had been taken in any district to collect the information as to arrest, by or without warrants, required by paragraph 16, Chapter I., of the Immigration Report for 1883. Unless these statistics are noted down day by day throughout the year, they cannot be ascertained correctly at its close. It should be the Court Inspector's duty to mark in the register of warrants all those issued for the arrest of deserting coolies and to keep a memorandum book showing how each deserter who is arrested and produced in court was arrested, *i.e.*, whether by Police under a warrant, by garden manager under a warrant, or by garden manager without a warrant.

10. *Debarkation depôts.*—The system laid down as to the charge to be made for feeding a coolie at the depôt, and as to the recoupment of the debarkation officer, is not properly understood. In some cases the Native Doctor enters in Form 36 the actual cost of feeding each batch, and in some the average cost at a fixed daily rate ; but he generally submits an extract from this Form 36 for each batch, and receives from the treasury the sum entered in the bill on account of the coolies' food. The rule is that he should charge for food at a fixed average rate of so much per day : in the upper districts 3 annas for adults and 1½ annas for children seems to be a fair rate. He should submit a copy of his Register 36 at the end of each month : these bills should be made out in the office and the whole sum shown in them should be paid into the treasury. But the Native Doctor should receive the actual, not the average, cost of food : he should show this actual cost in the cash-book, and should be recouped at the end of each month by remittance of the amount expended, his imprest being thus made up to its full sanctioned amount.

14. [*Grant of licenses to female recruiters under Act I. of 1882.—J. D. Circular No. 28, dated the 24th August 1885.*]—In continuation of this office Circular Memorandum No. 72, dated 19th December 1884, which rescinded Circular No. 16, dated the 30th March 1878, and stated that the Chief Commis-

sioner had no objection to the employment of females as recruiters under Act I. of 1882, district officers are informed that the Government of Bengal having brought to notice the danger of recruiting licenses being given to women of bad character, the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires them to refuse to grant such licenses when there are reasonable grounds for supposing that the applicant is of bad character. Usually, it would be well to insist on the applicant being accompanied by her husband or some near relative, who can produce a sufficient guarantee of good character for himself and the woman, but it is in their discretion to accept any proof which satisfies them of the woman's respectability.

XVI.—CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

1. [*Report from the Chemical Examiner on viscera and other substances sent for analysis.—J. D. Circular No. 12, dated the 31st January 1885.*]—When any substances are sent to the Chemical Examiner in connection with a criminal case, in which a person stands accused of any crime, and the Court's decision in the case depends on the Chemical Examiner's report, special attention should be called to the fact in the forwarding letter, and an urgent request made for a speedy reply. After the expiration of a reasonable time, according to the distance of the station, a reminder, calling attention to the special character of the case, should be sent, and repeated at proper intervals until an answer is obtained.

Page 93*d*.—Insert as head 15 of Section XV.—

15. [*Verification of Contracts under Section 111. Act I. of 1882.—G. D. Circular No. 5, dated 3rd February 1887.*]—The attention of the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts and Deputy-Commissioners of all tea districts is invited to the remarks made by the Government of India in paragraph 7 of Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution Nos. 248-250E.—28-6, dated the 3rd November 1886, reviewing the Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1885, on the necessity for inspectors insisting on having all labourers whose contracts are to be verified produced before them. The Chief Commissioner had already, before receipt of the Resolution by the Government of India, directed in letters Nos. 1,748-1,750, dated the 27th August 1886, to the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and Deputy-Commissioners, Sylhet and Cachar, that inspecting officers should muster all

2. The form of notice of inspection directs the employer to produce all coolies whose contracts are to be verified; and the number of contracts registered and not yet verified should be filled in by the Inspector from Form No. 56, before the notice is issued. The Inspector should take with him this register, or an extract from it, when he visits the garden. In recording his answers to question 15 of the inspection report he should state the number of contracts registered and not yet verified, adding to it any executed, but not registered, which the employer may produce for registration. He should then state the number of coolies produced. If the employer neglects or refuses, without reasonable cause, to produce the labourer, the Inspector will, of course, refuse to verify the contract, and will take the necessary action to secure the attendance of the labourer, or will report the case for orders. If the Inspector cancels a contract, he will endorse the fact on the labourer's copy of the agreement, or give the labourer a certificate as required by the Act. If the contract is not cancelled, he will endorse on it the word "verified," with his initials and the date of verification. Finally, he will state fully the result of his examination and the number of contracts verified or cancelled, and will have the necessary entries made in column 13 of Register No. 56.

3. The obligation to produce before the inspecting officer labourers whose contracts have to be verified is created by Section 111 of the Act; and, although no penalty is expressly provided by the Act for the neglect of this obligation, Section 145 enables the Chief Commissioner to prescribe such a penalty by rule. It has not hitherto been deemed necessary to prescribe any such penalty; but if it is found that employers are backward in observing the directions of the law, it may become needful to do so. Attention is also invited to Section 164 of Act I., 1882, under which any employer who wilfully obstructs an Inspector in his enquiries renders himself liable to a heavy penalty.

up in some parts of the Province under which employers have entered the period of service in labour contracts under Act I. of 1882 in terms of days instead of in months and years. This practice, if not contrary to the letter of the law, is in Mr. Elliott's opinion contrary to its spirit and intention, and cannot be sanctioned or allowed to prevail. First, it is obviously unfair to the labourer, because it makes it difficult for him to know when his contract has expired, and if the question comes into court, it is almost impossible for him to bring evidence that he has worked a greater number of days than those recorded in the Háziri book. Secondly, it is opposed to the spirit of Section 116 of the Act, which lays down that a labourer is to get seven days' wages for six days' work; it is obvious that that section cannot have contemplated a contract to work for a certain number of days only. Thirdly, the effect of this system is to counteract the provisions of the law relating to the duration of contracts, and to the penalty for unlawful absence from work. Section 170 prescribes a fixed procedure, to enable an employer to add to the term of service specified in a labour contract, in the case of the labourer's voluntary absence from labour without a reasonable cause. The employer has to adduce such proof as shall satisfy the Inspector that the labourer's absence was of the nature stated, and the Inspector then makes an express order, adding the days of absence to the term of the contract. Without the Inspector's order, the term of service cannot be altered, and in the failure of the employer to obtain such an order, the contract expires on the date fixed therein. A period specified in working days may be so construed as to extend indefinitely without any action being taken by the employer under Section 170, so long as the labourer, whether from reasonable or unreasonable cause, fails to complete the stipulated tale of working days. This state of things appears to the Chief Commissioner to be a plain evasion of the law, which intended that the Inspector alone should decide what was reasonable cause of absence from work.

2. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, directs that contracts under Sections 111 and 112 shall invariably be specified in terms of months and years. Deputy-Commissioners and sub-divisional officers will refuse to register, and Inspectors will refuse to verify, any contracts that are executed in terms of days, and will inform the employers that they must be changed without delay.

CHAPTER II.
REVENUE.

I.—SETTLEMENT.

1. [*Rules for the settlement of ilám lands in Sylhet, dated the 26th July 1875—Part I.—Preliminary.*]—Lands which were found at the time of the decennial settlement of 1793 to be in no person's possession were not included in that settlement. Subsequently, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, dated the 30th March 1802, the pargana patwaris prepared and submitted schedules of such lands in their respective parganas On the receipt of those schedules, the Collector issued "*iláms*" (proclamations), inviting claimants to any of the lands to come forward, but no one appeared to claim them. These *maháls* have since acquired the name of "*ilám*" (proclaimed) lands. A portion of these *ilám* lands has been settled under what were called "*halabad*" *pattas*, containing no express limitation of the term of settlement. The Government has confirmed these settlements in perpetuity, and these lands now pass by the name of "*halabadi.*" The remaining portion of these *ilám* lands has retained its original designation. This portion is divided into three classes:—

(1) Lands assessed and assessable.
(2) Unassessed waste lands which are fit for the cultivation of tea.
(3) Unassessed waste lands which are not fit for the cultivation of tea.

The proprietary right in these *ilám* estates belongs to Government.

2. By culturable uncultivated lands in these rules is meant such lands as are fit to bear some of the ordinary crops of the country. Tea is not included in the expression "ordinary crops."

PART II.—RULES.

I. The Settlement Officer must study carefully th correspondence about the settlement of these estates, especiall Mr. Drummond's reports and the correspondence of 1869-7 between the Government of Bengal, the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces, and the Commissioner of Dacca.

II. On an estate coming under re-settlement, the Settlement Officer shall draw up a short history of its last settlement, showing the amount of cultivated and uncultivated land at the time of that settlement, the progress made in cultivation up to the date of the last settlement, and the rates of revenue adopted at the last settlement, and the amount of revenue assessed.

III. He shall then depute an amín with the necessary powers under Section XXIV., Regulation VII. of 1822, the extent of his powers being distinctly recorded in his letter of appointment. The amín shall be furnished with a copy of the history of the former settlement referred to in paragraph 11, and also with the *chittas*, &c., prepared at the former settlement.

IV. On reaching the estate the amín shall summon the settlement-holder to point out the boundaries. Omission or refusal to comply with such requisition shall subject the settlement-holder to a daily fine under Clause 3, Section XIII., Regulation II. of 1819, and clause 2, Section XIX., Regulation VII. of 1822.

V. The amín shall measure the land according to the papers furnished him under paragraph 3, and as pointed out by the settlement-holder. The measurement shall be made field by field, and conducted with a chain and compass, and a plan on the scale of sixteen inches to the mile shall be prepared of the land under settlement. The area shall be calculated in both bighas and acres.

VI. The results of the amín's measurement and enquiries shall be submitted in the forms Nos. 3*, 4†, 7‡, and 11, appended to Chapter V., Volume II., Board's Rules. The amín shall also submit his plan (*vide* paragraph V.) with these papers. The Forms Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 11, clearly show the character of the information required, and the nature of the enquiries necessary to make in order to collect it.

* Chitha.
† Khatiyan.
‡ Ekwal jamabandi.
§ Report.

VII. The amín's measurement shall be tested by the settlement officer, who, by measuring a few plots in different parts of the estate, will be able to form a tolerably correct opinion of the general character of the work. The result of testing shall be recorded in Form No. 12 appended to Chapter V , Volume II., Board's Rules.

VIII. If the land is not cultivated by the settlement-holder himself, the Settlement Officer shall carefully record the existing rights of the various classes of cultivators found in the estate, such as (1) having a right to hold at fixed rates, (2) having a right of occupancy, and (3) other cultivators.

IX. The assessment shall be fixed as follows:—

(1) The land under cultivation shall be assessed at moderate rates, with reference to the rent which is paid by cultivators for similar lands in the neighbourhood

(2) Culturable uncultivated land shall be assessed at one-half of the above rates, but the assessment of these lands shall not take effect till after the expiry of the ten years of the new settlement. From the assessment thus fixed, 15 per cent. shall be deducted for expenses and risks of collection, and for profits of the settlement-holder. The remainder shall be the Government revenue.

(3) Marshes, fisheries, and unculturable land shall be settled at such net *jamas* as the Settlement Officer may, in the exercise of his discretion, consider best. In these cases, the settlement being made at a net *jama*, no deductions on account of expenses of collection, &c., will be allowed.

X. In the new settlement shall be included culturable uncultivated land included in the previous settlement, provided it does not bear to the area under cultivation a greater proportion than one-fifth. Any such land in excess of this proportion shall be excluded from the settlement. This proportion may, however, be exceeded in case the cultivated and uncultivated culturable lands are so interspersed that it is not practicable to make a moderately compact tenure without including a greater proportion. But in this case the option of obtaining a permanent settlement shall not be given to the occupant. It shall be, however, entered as a specific condition of his *patta* that if, when the term of settlement expires, he shall be found so to have pushed forward his cultivation during the period of settlement as to have reduced the uncultivated area to the said proportion of one-fifth, he shall again be allowed the privilege of obtaining a settlement with the assessment fixed

in perpetuity at the rates which may be assessed at the next resettlement, on paying for the privilege at a rate to be decided hereafter.

If there be no culturable uncultivated land within the boundaries bearing the above proportion of one-fifth to the cultivated, any other *ilám* lands culturable but uncultivated lying beyond the boundaries may be included in the settlement, but the above proportion of one-fifth must be observed.

XI. (1).—No unculturable land not included in the previous settlement shall be included in the present settlement.

(2).—Of unculturable land included in the previous settlement, only so much shall be included in the present settlement as is surrounded by patches of cultivated land of the same estate. All culturable lands entirely outside the cultivated portion of an estate shall be excluded from re-settlement.

XII. (1).—Waste lands which have not yet been included in any settlement, and are adapted to the cultivation of tea, may be entered in convenient blocks on the waste land register (No. 41), and disposed of under the Fee-simple Rules. But if they are not sought after under the Fee-simple Rules they may be leased to tea-planters or others.

(2).—Waste lands which are not fit for the cultivation of tea shall be leased out for thirty years on a *jama*, which shall rise progressively.

XIII. The settlement shall be made for a period which shall terminate with the Bengali year 1298, and the terms shall be as follow:—

(1)—That the assessment shall be liable to be revised at the next settlement.

(2)—That the re-settlement will be made with the lessee, provided he accepts the rates then fixed.

(3)—That should he once refuse to accept the rates, he will then and for ever lose all rights and interests in ths holding.

(4)—That in default of payment of the whole or any portion of an instalment of revenue, the Government shall be at liberty, without recourse to law, to cancel the *patta* at once, and to realise the arrears by the distraint and sale of moveable

and immoveable property belonging to the lessee directly or indirectly.

(5)—That the lessee shall not sell or fell any trees standing on the land leased to him.

(6)—That the lessee shall be held responsible for any damage caused to the estate owing to his negligence.

(7)—That no excuse for non-payment of revenue shall be accepted on the ground of inundation, drought, or any, other accidental occurrences.

(8)—That culturable uncultivated land in the estate shall remain revenue-free for the first ten years of the settlement, and from the eleventh year it shall be assessed at the rate fixed.

(9)—That should the lessee die before the expiry of the period of this settlement, the Government shall be at liberty either to settle the *mahál* with whomsoever it pleases, or to continue the *mahál* with his heirs, successors, or representatives till the termination of the lease.

(10)—That the lessee shall produce any papers appertaining to the estate which the Deputy-Commissioner may require him to submit. Should he fail to do so, he shall render himself liable to penalties prescribed by law in this behalf.

(11)—That without the permission first obtained of the Deputy-Commissioner, the lessee shall not sell the right to the settlement of the estate, or sublet the estate, or admit any one as a partner in the settlement.

(12)—That the lessee shall be bound to keep accounts &c., and perform other duties of a *patwari*, as provided by Regulation XII. of 1817, and that he shall submit such accounts, &c., when called upon to do so, by any officer deputed by the Deputy-Commissioner.

(13)—It may be guaranteed to the lessees of waste lands under paragraph XII. that if they succeed in bringing four-fifths of the lands leased under cultivation within the period of their lease, they will, like the holders of existing *ilám* settlements, be offered re-settlement at fair rates, open to revision from time to time, or of resettlement at fixed rates in perpetuity, on payment of a bonus for the advantage.

(14)—The infringement of any of the above-mentioned conditions shall render the lease liable to be forfeited.

(15)—That this settlement is made subject to confirmation by competent authority.

XIV. The assessment may be fixed in perpetuity, if the holder pays in for the advantage a bonus equivalent to five times the revenue payable in the eleventh year of the settlement, and provided there is no more culturable uncultivated land on the estate than one-fifth of the cultivated.

XV. The estates, the maximum revenue of which after re-settlement falls below one rupee, may be redeemed by payment of twenty times the revenue payable in the first year.

XVI. The re-settlement shall ordinarily be made with the present holders, provided they accept the assessment fixed and the terms proposed.

XVII. When all the subordinate arrangements have been completed, the Settlement Officer should fix a date for the settlement, and call upon the person or persons with whom the previous settlement was made to appear on the day fixed and to accept the settlement. In the notice issued, the consequences of recusancy should be mentioned. When the settlement has been concluded, a *patta* and *kabuliyat* in the usual forms will be interchanged. If the estate is held jointly by several persons, and one or more of them are recusant, the settlement may be made with the remaining shareholder or shareholders. If all the parties concerned are recusant, the lease shall be put up to auction, subject to the newly-assessed revenue.

XVIII. The settlement shall then be reported to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation in the tabular form annexed. No covering letter, nor the record of the case, need accompany this report; but it shall be both in English and Vernacular as in the present Form No. XX. Forms Nos. XIX. and XXI are discontinued.

XIX. *Ilám* estates, which after the present re-settlement bear a maximum revenue of less than one rupee, and fall into the hands of Government owing to non-payment of revenue, shall be put up to auction at an upset price equivalent to twenty times the revenue payable by it, and sold rent-free to the highest bidder.

TABLE I.

Report on the settlement of Ilam Estate No. pargana

1	2				3				4		5	6
	Area assessed.				Rate of assessment.				Total assessment.			
	Previous settlement.		Present settlement.		Previous settlement.		Present settlement.					
Description of land.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated. (a)	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Previous settlement.	Present settlement.	Period for which settled, with date of termination.	Account of parties with whom it is proposed to make the settlement, with an account of any tenure-holders and ryots, and the arrangements made at the records of rights for their protection. (b)
			Deduct on account of collection and profit of settlement-holder, at 15 per cent., *vide* Board's letter No. 456A., dated 11th August 1873									
			Net Government revenue.....									
									Total....			

N B —(*a*) Whenever the culturable uncultivated area bears a greater proportion than one-fifth to the cultivated, the cause to be explained.

(*b*) In column 6, the expression "account of parties with whom it is proposed to make the settlement," includes the names of the parties and a description as to who they are, namely, are they the previous settlement holders, or the heirs, assigns, successors, or representatives of the former settlement-holders? If they are none of these, the reason for the selection must be stated.

Deputy-Collector. *Sheristadar.* *Deputy-Commr.*

DEPUTY-COMMR.'S OFFICE.

TABLE II.

Particulars of previous settlements.

Number of settlement.	Period of settlement.	With whom settled.	Area settled.	Amount of assessment.	Remarks.
			B. K. P B.	Rs. As. P.	
First.....					
Second.....					
Third					
Fourth.....					
Fifth					
Sixth					
and so on.					

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TABLE III.

(1) Extent of land not fit to be assessed.

(2) How has the present rate of assessment been determined ?

(3) If a *kabuliyat* in proper form has been executed.

(4) If the revenue is below one rupee, state what option to redeem was allowed.

(5) If not permanently-settled, state whether the settlement-holder was asked to take estate in permanent settlement by payment of the required commutation money.

Deputy-Commissioner.

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2. [*Rules for modified Ilám Settlement in Sylhet, No. 7T., dated 10th September 1878.—To meet cases in which tea-planters had taken uncertain ilám estates in which the waste land was larger in extent than the usual proportion of one-fifth of the cultivated land.*]—The re-settlement of these holdings will be effected under the *Ilám* Rules, but without insistance on the prescribed limitation of waste area, and *pattas* in the usual form under those rules will be granted to applicants. with such modifications hereinafter specified as are rendered necessary by the special concessions allowed.

2. The *patta* will be for the usual term prescribed in Rule IX., 20 years, and will run from the commencement of the current revenue year.

3. The assessment will be calculated in the following way. The land which would ordinarily be included in an *ilám patta* under Rule IV., that is to say, the cultivated land and waste to the extent of one-fifth of the cultivation will be assessed in accordance with Rule III. in the usual manner adopted in all *ilám* settlements.

The additional waste land now specially permitted to be included in these *pattas* will be assessed on terms analogous to those of the Waste Land Rules in the following manner.

The rates of assessment as defined in these Waste Land Rules will be applied to these additional waste tracts according to the period of the occupancy of the present holders since the expiry of the original *ilám patta*. That is to say, if the former *patta* expired, for instance, in 1874, and the present holder's occupancy dates from 1876, then this latter year will be taken as the date from which to calculate the progressive assessment

under the Waste Land Rules. The first two years of exe tion from revenue would in such case have already elaps and the tract would be now assessable for the next four yea at 3 annas per acre, for the succeeding four years at 6 ann per acre, and so on. At the expiry of the 20 years of t lease, the assessment of the whole of the lands of the *patt* will be liable to revision according to the rates of settlemen prescribed under the *Ilám* Rules then in force.

4. Clause I. of the *patta* should accordingly be modifie thus: for "annual *jama* of Rs. " should be substitute "annual *jama* as specified in Schedule I.," and in the succeeding line *for* "schedule annexed" *read* "Schedule aforesaid."

The last two columns of the schedule, showing th annual *jama*, should be modified accordingly so as t exhibit the progressive demand on the waste lands, thus:—

Amount of Assessment.

	18 , to 18 .	18 , to 18 .	18 , to 18
Total ...			
Instalments.			

5. Clause 8 of the *patta* should, after the word "re- tlement," run thus, "at such revised rates as may be fixed Government under Rule 3 of the *Ilám* Rules, of the enti area of land included in this *patta*.

6. In clause 10, in place of the words "without the cons of" should be substituted the words "without giving i mation to" in accordance with clause 9, Rule X. of t Rules.

7. At the foot of the *patta*, Rule III. (1) *Ilám* Rules should be quoted to show the rates of assess claimable on revision of settlement.

Page 103.—Insert as head 2*a*:—

2*a*. [*Settlement of lands, cultivated or waste, found in unauthorised occupation of tea-planters.—Letters No. 2,782, dated the 8th December 1885, and No. 307, dated the 6th February 1886, to the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet.*]—All land, whether cultivated or waste, found in the unauthorised occupation of a tea-planter, of which whether he asks, or the Deputy-Commissioner thinks it expedient to grant, a settlement on the basis of occupation, should be settled under the ordinary *Ilám* Settlement Rules at pargana rates; just as in the Assam Valley land occupied by planters under similar circumstances is settled under the ordinary Assam Settlement Rules. The rule allowing 15 per cent. for collection expenses should be struck out of the lease in all cases where the settlement-holder is the actual cultivator, but when he sublets, and the assessment is based on the rent paid by cultivators of the same class as the sub-lessee, collection expenses should be deducted. An additional clause should be inserted in the lease specifying that the lessee shall, within six months of obtaining his lease, put up permanent boundary-marks of such description as the Deputy-Commissioner may direct, and at such points as he may consider necessary for the purpose of clearly defining the limits of the land leased, failing which, such marks will be put up by the Deputy-Commissioner, and all costs in connection therewith charged to the lessee.

3. Fees for the survey of these lands should be charged at the rate of two annas per *bígha*.

4. Where the occupant does not claim settlement on the basis of occupation, but merely applies for it under the Waste Land Lease Rules of 1876, there is no objection to the Deputy-Commissioner's proceeding under those rules and putting the and up to auction in the usual way if he thinks the case is one in which the occupation of the applicant was *bonâ fide*, and that it would be hard upon him to apply the ordinary Settlement Rules of the district, but in no case can mere *bonâ fide* occupation be admitted as a ground for not putting up to auction the land applied for. Should any case occur in which the Deputy-Commissioner considers good ground exists for leparting from the ordinary rule here laid down, he should report it specially to the Chief Commissioner for orders.

ge 103.—Insert as head 2*b*:—

[*Assessment of khás lands in Jaintia and elsewhere in —Letters No. 101T., dated the 17th January 1885, and 40, dated the 5th June 1885, to the Deputy-Commis- Sylhet*].—Every year, after the close of the rains, the rs and Extra-Assistant-Commissioner in Jaintia, and anúngo and Sub-Deputy-Collector elsewhere, should ll the *khás* estates, ascertain roughly what the area of ation is, and assess it, or, if there is no cultivation, make settlement of the waste he can, and report by 1st June h year in an annual *jamabandi* of the form subjoined, or m like it:—

Name of sub-division or tahsil.
„ of pargana.
Number of *khás mahál.*
Name of person with whom it is proposed to make the annual settlement.
Area of land settled.
Class of land {cultivated. / waste.}
Rate of assessment on cultivation.
Proposed assessment.

This system should be adopted for all *khás* lands in aintia tahsils and in the five sub-divisions, and the *amabandi* should be sent up for confirmation for each sub-division separately.

The amount of assessment thus made will be the demand, and the collections should be regulated gly.

8. The *patta* may be granted either in English or acular, or in both, at the discretion of the applicants.

9. For the tract of additional waste thus included, survey at the rate of 8 annas an acre should be taken. No fees d be charged on the area, which would ordinarily have cluded in an *Ilám* settlement.

10. The present ruling will not be retrospective, that is in respect to leases of *Ilám* lands already granted on principles.

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8. [*Form of Mirasdári patta in Cachar sanctioned by ment of India letter No. 12R., dated 20th January 1882.*]

(. B., Deputy-Commissioner (*or Settlement Officer*) of the district, hereby declare that I have, on the behalf of nment settled with you, C. D. (*here enter names of dárs*), your heirs, representatives, and assigns, *mahál* No. , in pargana , for a period of s from 1st April 18 to 31st March 18 , on a revenue Rs. , which you, your heirs, representatives, and gns will well and duly pay according to the following talments:—

Month.	Rupees.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

I further give you to understand—

(1) that if at any time you, your heirs, representatives, assigns fail to pay the revenue on or before the dates fixed the payment of the same or any local taxes, cesses, or rates e in respect of your land on or before the due date, such venue, local taxes, cesses, or rates shall be realisable in any er or by any process in or by which the like revenue, taxes, cesses, or rates assessed on any other lands in the ct is or are realised:

(2) that the right of Government is reserved to all mines, ls, coals, quarries, and mineral oils lying in or under nd with full liberty at all times to enter upon your land, , search for, and remove the said minerals, making to r heirs, representatives, and assigns such compensation damage done to the surface of your land as may seem nent adequate:

that the right of the public is reserved to the use of rs and streams flowing over the said *mahál* or on its

boundary, and capable at any season of the year of floating boats or timber, also to the use of a strip of land 20 feet in breadth on each side of such river or stream; for purposes of towing or mooring, of loading and landing goods, and for all other purposes incidental to navigation, and the floating of timber and fishing; also to the use of all roads, paths, and other such thoroughfares as the Deputy-Commissioner may at any time declare to be open to the use of the said public:

(4) that if at any time the Deputy-Commissioner considers that part of the land of the said *mahál* is required for a village road, he is authorised to take it up,—a fair price, as assessed by him, being paid you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns for it:

(5) that you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns are not authorised to establish a market in your *mahál* without the sanction of the Deputy-Commissioner, and that it shall be in the power of the Deputy-Commissioner, at your expense, to remove any such market if it is established without his sanction.

SETTLEMENTS IN THE ASSAM VALLEY

4. [*Minimum assessment and calculation of fractions.—R. D. Circular No. 19, dated the 26th April 1877.*]—It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that considerable diversity of practice exists in various districts with regard to the minimum assessment of a ryot's holding, and also with regard to the mode of taking into account the fractions annas or rupees in the total demands of holdings and mau respectively.

2. As there appears to be no sufficient reason fo diversity of practice, the Chief Commissioner is pleased t down the following rules on these points for general ol ance:—

(*a*) The minimum assessment of a ryot's holding for the future be eight annas in all districts

(*b*) In fixing the total demand of a ryot's ho fractions of an anna shall not be taken account. Any fraction of an anna not ex ing half-an-anna should be neglected; ha anna or more should be counted as a anna in the assessment. But if the asses of a ryot's holding amount to Rs. 100 or any fraction of a rupee not exceeding

annas should be omitted, and eight annas or more should be treated as one rupee. (*See* R. D. Circular No. 37, dated the 30th July 1879).

(*c*) In the total demand for a mauza, fractions of a rupee should not be taken into account. Any fraction of a rupee not exceeding eight annas should be neglected, eight annas or more should be treated as one rupee.

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5. [*Punishment of recusant ryots.—R. D. Circular No. 47, dated the 27th August 1877*].—The High Court having held that ryots and others summoned to attend a Revenue Officer making a settlement cannot be punished for recusancy under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code, Revenue Officers are warned to restrict themselves to the powers conferred on them by the Revenue Laws (Regulation VII. of 1822, Section 19; Regulation I. of 1801, Section 10; Regulation XII. of 1817, Sections 30 to 32; and Act XX. of 1848).

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6. [*Extracts from Rules for the conduct of Settlement Proceedings in Assam*].—The larger part of these rules has been superseded by later orders, and the following portions only are republished :—

II.—1. In making measurements the standard Bengal *bigha* of 14,400 square feet shall be adopted, and a chain thirty feet long shall be used, which shall be divided by marks into fifths, or lengths of six feet.

2. In measuring with the chain, the result may be adopted according to the following calculation:—

Two-fifths of a chain (or 12 feet in length) by two-fifths of a chain (or 12 feet in length), 144 square feet, make	1 lassa.
Two-fifths of a chain (or 12 feet in breadth) by 8 chains (or 240 feet in length), 2,880 square feet, (or 20 lassas, make	1 cottah.
Two chains (or 60 feet in breadth) by 8 chains (or 240 feet in length), 14,400 square feet, or 5 cottahs, make	1 bigha.

Rates of Assessment.

III.—1. The rates of assessment in the different districts of Assam are at present as follows; but they are liable to re-adjustment at any time in the case of "fluctuating cultivation," or at the expiry of the settlement in the case of "settled assessments," under the orders of the Commissioner, with the sanction of Government:—

Basti or homestead and garden lands, per bigha			Rupit or low paddy land, per bigha.			Faringati or high lands for crops, &c., per bigha.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P
1	0	0	0	10	0	0	8	0

2. The above rates do not refer to lands within a radius of five miles of any sudder or sub-divisional station. Lands so situated are to be assessed at such special rates as may be decided on by the Commissioner, in consultation with the Deputy-Commissioner.

3. *Basti* or homestead land is the land on which the ryot's house, offices, &c., stand, together with the land lying close around it,—his compound in fact, within which the females of his family sit and weave, pound rice, and perform other household duties.

"*Rupit*," or paddy land, is that description of low land on which the "*fusli kharif*," consisting chiefly of rice, is grown, and which requires but little labour to bring it under cultivation. "*Faringati*," or dry crop land, is that on which the *fusli rabi* crops are sown; it includes *chur* land, and all other kinds of high land on which wheat, barley, mustard, and several sorts of pulses are grown. It also includes the lands under tea and sugarcane cultivation

On Assessment and Collection of Revenue.

IV.—2. Cultivated lands liable to assessment are of two descriptions, *viz.*, "fixed cultivation" and "fluctuating cultiva

tion." Under the former denomination come all low paddy or *rupit* land, homesteads, orchards, and gardens. These lands are cultivated year by year; they have usually a fixed marketable value, and are very rarely thrown up by the holders; their area, except, when they border on waste lands, remains always the same and a proper measurement of them, once effected, can hardly even call for revision. So that they will properly become the object of the "settled assessments" noticed above.

3. The other description of land, or "fluctuating cultivation" is far more difficult to deal with; it ordinarily includes all high paddy land, and all lands on which mustard-seed and the different descriptions of pulses are grown. These lands are continually undergoing changes; they are rarely cultivated for more than three successive years, and even within that period whole lots, or portions of lots, are often thrown up.

11. Resignation of holdings must be tendered to the Deputy-Commissioner on or before the 31st of December of the year preceding the one in which the resignation is to take effect. The mauzadar shall be careful to cause this rule to be generally known within his jurisdiction.

12. All resignations are to be entered by the Deputy-Commissioner in a register in Form E (*vide* page 120) and extracts from the register shall from time to time be furnished to the mauzadar for his information and guidance, and he shall be required to arrange for the releasing of such holdings, and to report at the period of next assessment whether they have actually been abandoned by their former holders.

General Rules.

VI.—3. Any mauzadar who omits to measure land as directed in these rules, or who delivers false or incorrect returns or accounts, or who in any way neglects his duty, or wilfully disobeys any order of his superiors, will be liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 200, or suspension, or dismissal, at the discretion of the Deputy-Commissioner, irrespective of the penalties to which he may become liable under the Penal Code.

4. Every mauzadar will be required to furnish adequate security for the proper discharge of his duties; provided that, in special cases, the Commissioner may, on the report of the

Deputy-Commissioner, dispense with the taking up of security from mauzadars of known respectability and standing.

5. Every mauzadar, before his appointment, shall execute a written agreement to abide by these rules.

7. [*Instructions for keeping Settlement Forms A, B, C, D, E, and F, for the Assam Valley Districts, 23rd January 1884.*]—1. These revised forms* are intended to supersede Forms A, B, C, E, and F, of the Old Settlement Rules, and also to furnish certain information not contained in the old forms.

FORM A.—*Field Register* (*dág chitha*).

2. This register, as its heading indicates, must be kept by each mandal in parts, one part being assigned to each village where villages with recognised boundaries exist. In districts, or portions of districts, where recognised villages do not exist, the register need not be kept in village parts.

3. In column 3 should be entered the name of the person who holds or claims to hold the field as Government tenant. If a Government *patta* has been issued for the field, only the person whose name is in the *patta* should be entered. If no *patta* has been issued, or the *patta*-holder is dead, the person who claims a Government *patta*, or the successor of the deceased *patta*-holder, must be entered, if in possession. If there is any dispute as to the right to hold the land between persons none of whom hold a *patta* from Government, the person actually in possession and claiming a *patta* from Government is to be entered Tenants of the Government *patta*-holder are not to be entered in this column.

Where a *pattadár* has died or is missing, and no mutation of names has taken place, the mandal should write "A deceased or missing, B dakhilkar." The mauzadár should send in a list of such cases to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, and obtain orders for mutation of names.

* Not reprinted.

First List of Addenda and Corrigenda for 1886 to the Compilation of the Circulars and General Orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam from 1874-1884.

(1) Page 108.—Insert as head 6*a*—

6*a*. [*Revised Form of annual patta for Assam Valley Districts.—R. D. Circulars No. 4, dated 5th March 1886, No. 21, dated 3rd September 1886, and No. 26, dated the 25th October 1886.*]

PATTA No.

FROM THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER OF

IN ASSAM,

To

Dated at this of 188

WHEREAS you are in the occupancy of the undermentioned lands in the village of , in the mauza of consisting of bighas cottas and lassas, within the boundaries mentioned at the end of this patta, the revenue of which for the financial year A.D. 18 (B.S. 12) has been assessed at Rs. , payable in two instalments, in the manner hereinbelow stated; this *patta* is accordingly granted to you on the following conditions:—

(1) That you pay the mauzadar of your mauza the full amount of revenue assessed on the said lands punctually on the dates on which the instalments fall due.

(2) That should you desire to relinquish all or any portion of the said lands included in this *patta*, you must give notice of your intention in writing to the Deputy-Commissioner to do so on or before the 31st December of the year preceding the year in which the relinquishment is to have effect; and should you fail to give such notice, you shall continue responsible for the payment of revenue on the said lands.

(3) That should the lands, or any portion of them, be required by the Government for any public purpose, such lands, or such portion of them, shall be taken away from you; and in any such case you shall only be entitled to receive compensation from the Government for any houses, crops, trees, &c., actually standing on the land taken up, and you shall not be entitled to any compensation for the land itself, which is the property of Government alone.

4. The entries in column 11 should be "new," "old," or "resigned retaken," as the case may be, and at the end of the register an abstract should be drawn up in the following form:—

	Basti.	Rupit.	Faringati.	Total.
Area of last year's settlements				
Deduct relinquishments				
Balance				
Add relinquished lands re-taken				
„ new lands				
Total				
„ or deduct for remeasurement, changes in classification, &c.				
Total of this year's settlement				

The abstract at the end of the register will form the basis of the mauzadár's statement of increase and decrease which he has to submit annually with his regular settlement papers to the Deputy-Commissioner for incorporation in the Mauza Settlement Statement F, Table VIII.

5. The areas entered in column 9 should be totalled at the foot of each page, and the page totals should be added up to make the village, circle, and mauza totals.

6. In column 12 the actual crop on the land, or that which the ryot intends to sow, should be stated. If the ryot intends to sow a second crop, such as *áhu* rice first and mustard or pulse afterwards, the mandal should enter "*áhu* and mustard," or "*áhu* and pulse." If the mandal finds sugarcane or any other crop belonging to the year of settlement on the land, or bamboos, houses, *súm*-trees, fruit-trees, &c., or if the land is fallow (*patit*), or jungle (*hábi*), he must make entry accordingly in column 12.

7. When the *chitha* of the regular settlement has been completed, an abstract of the entries in column 12 should be drawn up at the end of it, as follows:—

Abstract of crops cultivated.

Class of crops.	Area.			Remarks.
	B.	K.	L.	
Tea				
Ahu				
Bao				
Sáli				
Ahu and *Sáli*				
Mustard				
Ahu and mustard.....				
Pulse				
Ahu and pulse				
Sugarcane				
Cotton				
Other crops				
Houses				
Fallow				
Jungle				
Total				

The heading "Other crops" will include land under *súm*-trees, bamboos, and fruit-trees, as well as land under "miscellaneous crops."

The total area of this abstract must, of course, be equal to the total of the *chitha*. If the headings given above do not cover the total area in the *chitha*, additional headings must be employed to account for the difference.

A similar statement must be attached to the *daryabadi chitha*.

FORM B.—*Register of holdings (jamabandi).*

8. This register is divided into five Parts, according to the character of the tenures settled. Parts I. to IV. refer to lands under and Part V. to lands not under the mauzadar. Lands under the mauzadar are lands which are measured and assessed by the mauzadár, and the owners of which pay their revenue

through the mauzadar. Lands not under the mauzadar are those which are not ordinarily measured and assessed by the mauzadar, and the owners of which pay their revenue direct into the treasury. Parts I. to IV. should be bound together in one volume for each mandal's circle, showing all the holdings of each class in the circle which have been amalgamated with the mauza. If any holding is included in more than one circle, it should be shown only in the books of the mandal in whose circle the greater portion of the holding is situate.

9. Column 3 should show the name of the person or persons in whose name or names the *patta* stands, and ordinarily the *patta* should be made out in the name of one person only, who will represent all the co-sharers in the land, who will, however, be jointly and severally responsible with the sharer in whose name the *patta* stands. Column 3*a* will show the names of all co-sharers in the land, whose names, although they do not all appear in the *patta*, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer has ordered to be recorded as co-sharers. Column 3*b* will show the extent of each co-sharer's share, where the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer has ordered such share to be recorded. In no case must any entries be made in columns 3*a* or 3*b* without an express order from the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer. All changes made in the entries in columns 3, 3*a*, or 3*b* must be supported by quoting in the column of remarks the number, date, and purport of the order of the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer directing the change to be made.

10. *Part I.* of the *jamabandi* will show annual settlements at full rates, corresponding with Table I. of new Settlement Form F. In column 10 the revenue assessed on *basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati* will be shown separately and totalled up for the entire holding, fractions of an anna being treated in the manner prescribed by Circular No. 19, dated the 26th April 1877 (*vide* page 104) after the total on each holding has been struck.

11. *Part II.* will show ten-year settlements at full rates, corresponding with Table II. of new Settlement Form F. The same instructions apply to columns 2, 2*a*, and 2*b* as have been given above, with reference to the corresponding columns of Part I. The entry in column 11 will be simply "Ten-year

settlement." If there are any periodic settlements at full rates for terms other than ten years, they will be shown by themselves, after the total of the ten-year settlements. Any periodic settlements at favourable rates that do no not fall into the class of *nisf-khiráj* or special tenures should also be shown in a separate section of this Part.

12. *Parts III. and IV.* will show respectively settlements of all *nisf-khiráj* estates and special tenures which have been amalgamated with the mauza. These parts correspond with Table III. of new Settlement Form F. A "special tenure" is a tenure held from Government under special conditions not coming under the ordinary Settlement Rules or Waste Land Rules of the Province, or included in any other part of the *jamabandi*, *e g.*, the ten-twenties of Sibságar, 6 pie *lá-khiráj* estates, and certain *kháts*.

The same instructions apply to the filling up of columns 2*a* and 2*b* of Parts III. and IV., as have been made above with reference to the corresponding columns of Part I.

In column 9 of Parts III. and IV. it is only necessary to show the revenue assessed on the entire holding.

13. *Part V.* should be a separate register. It corresponds with Table IV. of new Settlement Form F, and shows lands with the settlement of which the mauzadar has no concern, as they are not under him, but regarding which he should have complete information. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Deputy-Commissioner to keep the mauzadar completely informed from time to time of any holdings which have to be deducted from or added to this part. It will only be necessary to keep one register for each mauza, and not separate registers for each mandal's circle. The register will be furnished by the Deputy-Commissioner to the mauzadar in the first instance, after which the mauzadar will annually send a copy of it corrected up to date according to information supplied to him by the Deputy-Commissioner in the course of the past year.

This corrected copy should be carefully scrutinised in the Deputy-Commissioner's office, and the mauzadar duly informed of any errors discovered in it.

FORM C.—*Lands exempt from the payment of revenue.*

14. This register corresponds to Table V. of new Settlement Form F, and requires no explanation. Here also the

eputy-Commissioner must keep the mauzadar informed of e changes in this register which it will be necessary for him make from time to time, *e.g.*, when grants are resumed or ld Rule grants are commuted to fee-simple or forests are iserved, &c. The four parts of this register should be bound ogether in one volume. Only one register should be kept or each mauza. If any revenue-free estate or forest reserve is ncluded in more than one mauza, each mauzadar's register hould show the portion of the estate or reserve included in his nauza, and the local rate assessed thereon.

Columns 3, 3*a*, and 3*b* of Parts I. and II. of this register re to be filled up on the principles explained in Rule 9.

FORM D.—*Abstract of all lands in the mauza.*

15. This register requires no explanation. It shows the rea in each mauza settled and still available for settlement.

FORM E.—*The Relinquishment Register.*

16. This register should be kept in parts, one part being ssigned to each mandal's circle. Where villages with recognised boundaries exist, a separate section should be assigned o each village. At the end of the register an abstract statement should be drawn up in the following form:—

Name of village circle.	Land relinquished.			Land re-taken.			New land.		
	Basti.	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*	*Basti.*	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*	*Basti.*	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*

This will enable the Deputy-Commissioner to ascertain in what portion of a mauza the relinquishments, which are so frequently referred to by mauzadars as explaining a decrease in the regular settlement of their mauzas, have occurred, and it will also enable him, or any testing officer he may appoint, to make local enquiry to direct his attention at once to that portion of the mauza where the statement shows enquiry to be needed, *viz.*, to those villages or circles where the area resigned exceeds the new land taken up and resigned land re-taken.

FORM F.—*The Mauza Settlement Statement.*

17. This Form will take the place of the old Settlement Form F. The following instructions are to be observed in preparing it.

18. The term "calculation" refers to fractions of a
Calculation.
and 8-anna rate (*see* Circular No. 19, dated the 26th April 1877).

19. The statement of revenue demand for the previous
Table showing the revenue demand of the past five years.
five years should show the demand only on lands under the mauzadar, or, in other words, the revenue demand as assessed by the mauzadar. The revenue demand, therefore, on waste la grants or other tenures which are not measured and 'ass by the mauzadar should not be included in this statement. Care should be taken that the statement referred to shows the entire *revenue demand*, including the *daryábádi* settle and not only the revenue assessed at the regular settl of each year.

Tables I., II., and III.
20. Tables I., II., and II intended to show all settled lands the mauzadar.

Table II. will include not only ordinary ten-year ments, but also the few estates which are now settled for of years at favourable rates, and those settled for five y the district of Kámrúp. A note should be given in the c of remarks, showing the number, area, and revenue o estates under each class.

The area and revenue of special tenures in Table II be shown in the lump without classification of soil or lation."

21. Table IV. is intended to show all settled land
Table IV.
under the mauzadar. Here als unnecessary to show "calculation. only a portion of an estate lies within the mauza, the of such portion should be shown, and the other columns blank, reference being made in the column of remarks Settlement Statement F of the mauza in which the and local rate assessed on the whole estate are shown.

22. Table V. is intended to show all lands not
Table V.
i.e., not included in any settleme at the same time not available f ment, because already appropriated.

No. 1R. of 1892.

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Compilation of the Circulars and General Orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam from 1874-84.

(1) For rules at pages 115*i* to 115*w*, substitute the following:

8*a*. [*Rules relating to the proper maintenance of Settlement Records in cadastrally-surveyed mauzas.*]

I.—GENERAL.

1. In these rules the following words have the meanings entered opposite each:

(*a*) "Year" means the financial year terminating on the 31st March.

(*b*) "Sadr" means the headquarters of a district or subdivision.

(*c*) "Registrar kánungo" is the clerk who remains at the sadr, and who is appointed to have charge of the mandals' papers when they are filed in the sadr office.

(*d*) "Unoccupied survey number" (*sarkari dág*) is any survey number, the whole or part of which has not been included in any *patta*.

(*e*) "Survey number" means the area represented on the original cadastral survey map by a separate printed number.

(*f*) "Government tenant" (*pattadár*) includes a *nisf-khirájdár*, waste land grantee, and any person who has entered into an agreement with Government to pay land revenue for land held by him immediately from Government.

(*g*) "Under-tenant" means a person who holds lands under a Government tenant or *lá-khirájdár*.

(*h*) "Field" (*dág*) means, according to the context,—

(i) if the land is not sub-let to an under-tenant, a single compact area of one class (*basti*, *rupit*, or *faringati*) held by the same Government tenant or *lá-khirájdár*;

(ii) if the land is sub-let, a single compact area of one class (*basti*, *rupit*, or *faringati*) held by the same under-tenant; or

(iii) a single compact uncultivated area, or area under one crop.

II.—DUTIES OF MANDALS.

A.—GENERAL.

2. All mandals must obey implicitly the orders of the supervisor kánungos, mauzadárs, tahsildárs, and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

3. Each mandal must keep a diary in which he will enter daily (in ink) the following facts:

(1) The nature of the work he has performed during the day.

(2) The name of the village in which he has been working.

(3) The place where he stopped for the night.

(4) All particulars required for filling up the weekly statement prescribed in Rule 7.

4. When he has occasion to visit the tahsil or the sadr, or to attend the mauzadár or any Government officer, the mandal will invariably obtain in his diary the signature of the mauzadár or Government officer, attesting the number of days on which he so attended.

5. Each mandal must maintain close to his home, and also in his circle, if his home should not be in his circle, on a level piece of ground, a measuring standard 66 feet long, whereby to test his chain and offset pole. The total distance must be marked off on the ground by large permanently-fixed pegs of wood (not bamboo), and must be divided into ten equal divisions of 10 links each by smaller pegs. All mandals, when going out to measure in the morning, must always test their chains before beginning work, and rectify any errors that may be found. Chains always stretch in use. Every mandal must know how to shorten his chain.

6. All mandals should be provided with a talc square showing *katta* squares on a scale of 16 inches to a mile, a pair of compasses, a 20-link pole, and a 16-inch-to-a-mile scale. The mandals of tracts which contain much newly-broken up or *dariabadi* land will also be supplied with a cross-staff, a plane-table, and a gunter's chain.

7. The mandal will forward to the registrar kánungo every Sunday a weekly statement in the form given in Appendix B. This statement, which should be prepared on Saturday, must be posted every Sunday morning at the nearest post-office; but if found more convenient the statement may be given instead to the tahsildár or mauzadár and

his receipt obtained in the mandal's diary. A copy of this statement must be entered every Saturday in the mandal's diary.

8. No field (*dág*) shall be entered in columns 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, or 21 of this statement until—

(*a*) The whole of it has been surveyed or examined.

(*b*) All necessary particulars regarding it have been entered in the *dág chitha* or map.

(*c*) The area of each of its several parts has been calculated and recorded.

9. No *jamabandi* holding shall be shown in column 23 until all the fields (*dágs*) and other particulars relating to the holding have been entered in the *jamabandi*.

10. Explanations as to cause of little work being shown should, when necessary, be entered in column 25. Each mandal will add up the figures of each column, and show the total at the bottom.

11. Each mandal must record on the first page of his diary book the total area of *khiráj*, *nisf-khiráj*, and *lákhiráj* land in each village of his circle as well as the total area of the grants.

12. The name of each village should be recorded by each mandal on the outside of the map of that village. All maps should be kept in hollow bamboo joints (*chungas*).

13. No mandal shall, under any circumstances, get leave of absence, even without pay, during the following months, except on production of a medical certificate signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, where there are subdivisions, the head Hospital Assistant of the subdivision—

(1) October 1st to date of filing the crop statement.

(2) March 1st to date of completion of all papers of the regular settlement.

Provided that in cases of illness of which the duration is short, or the character severe, the certificate of the tahsildár or nearest Hospital Assistant, given after personal inspection, may be accepted by the Deputy Commissioner.

In all cases not covered by these certificates, when a mandal does no work during the months mentioned he shall lose double the pay otherwise due to him for the period of idleness.

14. No mandal shall, on being transferred, be allowed to take any of the books, papers, or instruments of his old circle to his new circle.

15. The following signs used by the mandals and kánungos on the maps have the meaning entered opposite each:

(1) *Pencil dotted line*=(*a*) A check line, or (*b*) a line separating two crops.
(2) *Pencil continuous line*=New cultivation of current year.
(3) *Red in dotted line*=*Dariabadi* cultivation of current year.
(4) *Red ink continuous line*=New cultivation of current year
(5) *Black ink dotted line*=Cultivation new in previous year or since cadastral survey.
(6) *Small cross in pencil*=Field tested, but no error found.
(7) *Small circle in pencil*=Field tested and found wrong.
(8) *Field coloured red*=Settled periodically.
(9) *S*=Unoccupied Government waste.
(10) *Pencil circle round boundary or theodolite mark*=The mark so indicated requires repairs.

B.—THE DAG CHITHAS.

16. The cadastral *dág chitha* will in future be divided into three parts, to be known by the following names—

Part I. Annual *dág chitha.*
„ II. Periodic „
„ III. *Nisf*, *lákhiráj*, and grants *dág chitha.*

17. The first will contain all the fields annually settled, together with all the Government waste. The second will consist of the fields held on periodic leases. The third will show all the land in each village which is not included in Part I or Part II.

18. The annual *dág chitha* will be written up annually after the mandal has completed his survey of his circle in April and May; the other two *dág chithas* will be written up only on the expiry of the settlement of the land contained in each.

19. Parts II and III will be annually brought up to date, Part II after the tour of April and May, Part III after that of the cold weather. Part III will not be affected by the

earlier tour, nor Part II by the later one. The Deputy Commissioner's orders will be taken on all changes to be effected in these books.

20. Part I will contain the following entries in the order given below :

First, a list in numerical order of all the fields which have been annually settled at the regular settlement, as well as of all Government lands. Then the page totals, after which the abstracts described below as the decrease statement (*kami fardo*) and increase statement (*beshi fardo*). Then a series of blank pages for the *dariabadi* entries, which will be totalled up page by page to give the final *dariabadi* area, after which will be inserted the statement described in Rule 25 as the increase and decrease statement (*kami beshi naksha*). At the end a number of sheets will be attached with a view to the entries described in Rules 29, 42, and 46 (*e*).

21. Part II. will contain the following entries in the order given below:

First, a list in numerical order of all the fields in the village which have been settled periodically. Then a statement to be called "Periodically-settled lands leased in the current year." This will consist of those fields which have been periodically settled during the current year. Then will come some blank pages, for fields to be periodically settled in future years. After this will follow the page totals for the year in which the periodic *dág chitha* was first prepared. Then will follow a series of page totals headed "decrease statement (*kami fardo*) for 12..." after which will be entered a series of page totals headed "increase statement (*beshi fardo*) for 12..." Both these are described in Rule 26. Immediately after the increase statement will be recorded the "increase and decrease statement (*kami beshi naksha*) for 12..." described in Rule 26. Then will come some blank pages for similar statements in future years.

22. Part III will contain the following entries in the order given below:

First, will be recorded in their numerical order all the fields which are included in any *nisf-khiráj* or *lá-khiráj* estates or waste land or other grants in the village. Then will come a list of the fields contained in each estate, the name of each estate being placed at the top. The *nisf-khiráj* estates will be shown first, then the *lá-khiráj*, and lastly the grants. Next will follow a list of fields which have been newly occupied in the current year. After this some blank pages will be left for

26. *For the periodic dág chitha* the following statements will be required—

(*1*) The decrease statement (*kami fardo*)—

1. A set of page totals showing the pages on which fields that have been relinquished occur.
2. A set of page totals showing the pages on which fields that have been abandoned occur.
3. A set of page totals showing the pages on which lands carried away by diluvion occur.
4. A set of page totals showing the pages on which lands removed from the periodic *dág chitha* by order of the Deputy Commissioner occur.
5. A set of page totals showing the pages on which deductions due to errors in area or totalling or re-measurement occur.
6. A set of page totals showing the pages on which lands taken up for Government purposes occur.
7. A grand total for all the above.

(*2*) The increase statement (*beshi fardo*)—

1. A set of page totals showing the pages on which lands freshly settled periodically from Government waste occur.
2. A set of page totals showing the pages on which relinquished lands settled periodically occur.
3. A set of page totals showing the pages on which annual land has been added to periodic leases owing to orders of the Deputy Commissioner.
4. A set of page totals showing the pages on which additions due to errors in area, totalling, or re-measurement occur.
5. A final total of all.

(*3*) The increase and decrease statement (*kami beshi naksha*)—

This will consist of lines similar to 1 to 5 as shown under the same heading for the annual *dág chitha* [*see* Rule 25 (3)]. The last line will show the final figures for the regular settlement for periodically-settled lands.

27. *For the nisf, lá-khiráj,* and grants *dág chitha* the following statements will be required

(1) The decrease statement (*kami fardo*)—

1. A set of page totals showing the pages on which *dágs* given up for any reason by the undertenant occur.

2. A set of page totals showing the pages on which deductions due to change of classification occur.
3. A set of page totals showing the pages on which deductions due to errors of any kind occur.
4. A set of page totals showing the pages on which deductions in waste land owing to new cultivation occur.
5. A final total showing all deductions.

(*2*) The increase statement (*beshi fardo*)—

1. A set of page totals showing the pages on which new cultivation from any source occurs.
2. A set of page totals showing the pages on which additions due to alteration of classification occur.
3. A set of page totals showing the pages on which additions due to errors of any kind occur.
4. A set of page totals showing the pages on which additions to waste land owing to abandonment of cultivation occur.
5. A final total of additions.

(*3*) The increase and decrease statement (*kami beshi naksha*)—

This will consist of lines similar to 1 to 5 as shown under the same heading for the annual *dág chitha* [see Rule 25 (3)]. The last line will represent the final figures for the whole *dág chitha* for the year.

28. The number of any fractional field entered in the periodic *dág chitha* will never be altered. If a periodic field happens to be a part of an unoccupied survey number (*sarkari dág*) and all other fractional fields in the unoccupied survey number are amalgamated with the unoccupied portion, or so added together as to reduce the number of fractions below the fractional number of the periodic field, the latter will still bear the number it had before, and the unoccupied portion, if any, the last number next to the periodic field number. A note should be made against the unoccupied survey number, or the last of the annual fields where there is no unoccupied survey number, showing the fractional numbers which have been omitted. But fields, which were new or *dariabadi* in the year previous to the current year, and which have during the current year been cut up afresh, must be shown in the map as they were last found, and not as they were at the beginning of the current year, *e.g.*, an unoccupied

survey number No. 164 was in November 1885 broken up into 12 pieces, held by 12 men. These pieces were shown in the *dariabadi dág chitha* of January 1886 $^{164}_{1}$, $^{164}_{2}$, $^{164}_{3}$, &c., and $^{164}_{12}$. In November 1886, when the mandal went on his rounds, he found that Nos. $^{164}_{1}$ and $^{164}_{2}$ had been made ⁄ to one and held by one man, Nos. $^{164}_{3}$, $^{164}_{4}$, $^{164}_{5}$ were unchanged, Nos. $^{164}_{6}$, $^{164}_{7}$, $^{164}_{8}$ were abandoned, and Nos. $^{164}_{9}$, $^{164}_{10}$, $^{164}_{11}$, and $^{164}_{12}$ were found made into two new fields, one of which was occupied by new cultivation and one left as jungle. These new arrangements should be entered as follows in the *dág chitha* and map of June 1887 :—Nos. $^{164}_{1}$ and $^{164}_{2}$ would be shown as $^{164}_{1}$; Nos. $^{164}_{3}$, $^{164}_{4}$, $^{164}_{5}$, should be copied in unchanged. Out of the two fields formed from Nos. $^{164}_{9}$, $^{164}_{10}$, $^{164}_{11}$, and $^{164}_{12}$, the one occupied would be shown as $^{164}_{2}$, and the rest with the abandoned fields $^{164}_{6}$, $^{164}_{7}$, $^{164}_{8}$, would be shown as $^{164}_{6}$.

29. His annual *dág chitha* will be prepared from his previous year's annual *dág chitha* with the assistance of the notes he has collected in the blank pages at the end of that volume. The whole book will be re-written, and should contain no erasures or corrections of any kind.

30. The periodic *dág chitha* will be corrected, but not re-written afresh. Fields the relinquishment or abandonment of which has been sanctioned will be struck out, the year on account of which they are given up being noted in the column of remarks. Fields which are to be periodically settled will be recorded in the list of "Periodically-settled lands leased in the current year" mentioned in Rule 21.

C.—The Jamabandi.

31. The annual *jamabandi* for the regular settlement will be prepared direct from the annual *dág chitha* in the usual way. The *pattas* will be arranged alphabetically, and then a list of the page totals will be made out, the final total of which will correspond with line 5 of the increase and decrease statement of the annual *dág chitha*.

32. The *dariabadi* annual *jamabandi* will be similarly prepared, but the final total will in this case correspond with line 8 of the increase and decrease statement of the annual *dág chitha*.

33. The periodic *jamabandi* will consist of the following entries :

First, a list in alphabetical order of all the *pattas* in the village which have been settled periodically. Then a state-

ment to be called "Periodically-settled lands leased in the current year." This will consist of those *pattas* which have been periodically settled during the current year. Then will come some blank pages for *pattas* to be periodically settled in future years. After this will follow the page totals for the year in which the periodic *jamabandi* was first prepared. Then will follow the series of page totals called the "decrease statement (*kami fardo*) for 12..." After which will be entered the page totals known as "the increase statement (*beshi fardo*) for 12..." Both these are described in Rule 34. Immediately after the *beshi fardo* will be recorded the "*kami beshi* statement for 12..." described in Rule 34. Then will come some blank pages for similar statements in future years.

34. For the periodic *jamabandi* the following statements will be required:

(*1*) The decrease statement (*kami fardo*)—

1. A set of page totals showing the pages on which fields that have been relinquished occur.
2. A set of page totals showing the pages on which fields that have been abandoned occur.
3. A set of page totals showing the pages on which lands carried away by diluvion occur.
4. A set of page totals showing the pages on which lands removed from the periodic *jamabandi* by order of the Deputy Commissioner occur.
5. A set of page totals showing the pages on which deductions due to errors in area or totalling or re-measurement occur.
6. A set of page totals showing the pages on which lands taken up for Government purposes occur.
7. A grand total for all the above.

(*2*) The increase statement (*beshi fardo*)—

1. A set of page totals showing the pages on which land freshly settled periodically from Government waste occur.
2. A set of page totals showing the pages on which relinquished land settled periodically occur.
3. A set of page totals showing the pages on which annual land has been added to the periodic leases owing to orders of the Deputy Commissioner.
4. A set of page totals showing the pages on which additions due to errors in area, totalling, or re-measurement occur.

5. A final total of all.

(*3*) The increase and decrease statement (*kami beshi naksha*)—

This will consist of lines similar to 1 to 5 as shown under the same heading for the annual *dág chitha* [*see* Rule 24 (3)]. The last line will show the final figures for the regular settlement for periodically-settled lands.

D.—Hot-weather Tour.

35. On a date which shall not be later than February 15th the mandal will return to his circle, taking with him—

(1) the *dariabadi pattas*,
(2) the map of the current year,
(3) a clean map for the coming year,
(4) the annual *dág chitha* for the current year,
(5) his own copy of the periodic *dág chitha*,
(6) the relinquishment register for the coming year,
(7) his blank crop register for the coming year.

36. The mandal may return to his circle, if permitted to do so by his supervisor kánungo, at any time after the completion of the relinquishment register. But under no circumstances should he be later than 15th February.

37. From 15th February to 1st March the mandal should be engaged in distributing his *pattas*.

38. The survey for the coming year's regular settlement should never begin later than 1st March.

39. The mandal will on no account enter on his new map, before going to his circle, the changes shown in the map of the current year, as it is absolutely necessary that no changes should appear on the new map until they have been verified on the ground.

40. He will first verify his relinquishment register, by seeing if fields said to be abandoned have been really given up. He will note in the column of remarks of his relinquishment register the facts he ascertains on the ground with reference to each field shown therein.

41. He will then visit the Government waste lands, and ascertain whether cultivation has extended to them from last year or not. At the same time he will ascertain whether the fields shown in red and black dotted lines on his map for the current year (March) have been altered in any way. He must

complete the inspection of the fields shown with red and black dotted lines on this map before he begins any new survey.

42. Where the boundaries shown by the red lines have not been altered, the mandal will copy the latter on to his new map in black dotted lines; and when this is done he will proceed to survey and plot in pencil the extensions of cultivation and alterations that have occurred since his last visit, and to record the same in the loose pages at the end of his annual *dág chitha* (Rule 19).

43. All new cultivation plotted by the mandal must be invariably connected with permanent points, such as prisms or theodolite stations or mounds marked on his map.

44. All changes entered by the mandal in the field must be done in pencil, and will be of the nature of notes to be utilised afterwards.

45. While going his rounds, the mandal will prepare a list of all fields which have been abandoned without formal relinquishment (*faut farar* list). This list will be submitted for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner not later than May 15th.

46. The principal changes which the mandal will notice, besides extension of cultivation, and the action he must take, are enumerated below:

(*a*) A field may be wholly relinquished, and not re-taken. In this case the mandal will cross out the field altogether if it is in the periodic *dág chitha*, and record the word "*sarkár*" instead of that of the owner in column 2 if it is in the annual *dág chitha*.

(*b*) A field may be relinquished and re-taken by another ryot. In this case the mandal will cross out all the entries relating to the field and record the number of the field and the name of the new occupant in the set of blank pages at the end of his annual *dág chitha*.

(*c*) If a field is relinquished and re-taken in part, the mandal will survey and plot the portion occupied, and, after giving it a number, enter it and the name of the new occupant in the blank pages at the end of his annual *dág chitha*. The remainder of the field will be entered in the same place as "*sarkár*." He will cross it out altogether in the *dág chitha* in which the *dág* occurs.

(*d*) A field may be taken up for Government purposes or may have been removed by diluvion. The mandal will record the fact in the loose pages at the end of his annual *dág chitha*, and cross out the field in whichever *dág chitha* it may occur, noting in the column of remarks on the page from which removed that it has been so taken up or removed. When a portion of a field is so removed from the periodic *dág chitha*, a fractional number should be entered under the number of the field and the area corrected and a note made showing that the other fraction has been taken up for Government purposes or removed by diluvion. When the same thing occurs in the annual *dág chitha*, the whole field will be taken over to the blank pages at the end, and there divided into two parts.

(*e*) As a general rule the mandal will make notes in the blank pages at the end of his annual *dág chitha*, showing the character of the changes he finds to have occurred. When the Deputy Commissioner's orders are required, the mandal will report the facts through the supervisor kánungo.

47. During the mandal's hot-weather tour, he will pay no attention to any but *khiráj* lands.

48. Crops will no longer be entered in the periodic or *nisf*, *lákhiráj*, and grants *dág chithas*. They will be shown for the fields of these *dág chithas* in two separate lists, one for decennial and one for the *nisf-khiráj*, *la-khiráj*; and grant *dág chithas*, which the mandal will make out before proceeding to the field. These lists will consist of only four columns:

(1) Number of field.	(3) Crop.
(2) Area.	(4) Remarks.

Columns 1 and 2 will be filled up from the two *dág chithas* before the mandal goes to the field on February 15th. Column 3 will be filled up in the course of the mandal's tours, as he passes the various fields. Column 4 will contain the subdivisions of any field which contains more than one crop. No work should be done at the crop registers till the work indicated in Rules 40, 41, and 42 is completed. The annual *dág chitha* will contain crops as usual.

The crop register should be of the size of an ordinary *dág chitha*. The first two columns should be ruled on the left-hand side, and the last two for the current year on the

right-hand side, near the edge of the page. When the latter are filled in and the crop statement is prepared in January, two fresh columns should be ruled for the next year on the left-hand side. Thus a book, once copied, will last several years, necessary corrections on account of relinquishments, &c., being made every year, as in the periodic *dág chithas.*

Each crop register will contain a series of page totals ending in a final line, showing the total crops in the volume.

49. In all cases where the correctness of any entry in any of the *dág chithas* is disputed by any person interested in the same, the mandal will record the fact of the existence of the dispute in the column of remarks.

50. The numbers printed in black on the map must never be changed. New fields will be numbered in this way:

(*a*) If the whole of an unoccupied survey number (*sarkári dág*) has been taken up, then the number of the field will be the number of the new field.

(*b*) If part of an unoccupied survey number (*sarkári dág*) has been taken up, its number will be written above and the number of the new field below. If there is one new field in an unocupied survey number (*sarkári dág*) its number will be one; if there are two new fields, their numbers will be 1 and 2, and so on.

Example.—Three new fields are taken up in an unoccupied survey number (*sarkári dág*) No. 527: these will be plotted out and numbered in the map as $^{527}_{1}$, $^{527}_{2}$, $^{527}_{3}$, the rest of the unoccupied survey number (if any is left) being $^{527}_{4}$, and the same numbers will be shown against them in the *dág chitha.*

(*c*) If two or more different crops are shown in one field the field will be divided on the map with dotted pencil lines, so as to correspond with the ground, and each of the divisions so formed will be numbered as directed under (*b*) above.

51. As a general rule, if two contiguous fields growing different crops be cultivated by one Government tenant or under-tenant, they will be separated by dotted lines only. But two contiguous fields cultivated by different Government tenants or under-tenants will be separated by a continuous line whether they grow the same crop or not.

52. The mandal will enter in the crop register the names of those crops only which he (*a*) sees growing or (*b*) knows to have been sown. The crop column will be left blank for all fields which, like some of those in the *rupit* area, are not broken up till the rains are well on.

53. The mandal will also, in the course of his work, calculate the areas of all new fields, including areas under separate crops, and enter the former in the *dág chitha*, and the latter in the crop register, at the same time filling up all the other columns of the *dág chitha* that have to be filled up. When a new field is taken up in an unoccupied survey number (*sarkári dág*), the area of the unoccupied survey number will also have to be changed; it will be the difference between its old area and the total area of the new field.

54. The mandal will in this way complete the correction of his two *dág chithas* and map for the main or regular settlement. The work must be finished by a date which shall ordinarily be that fixed for the mauza by the Deputy Commissioner.

55. During the progress of this survey of his circle, the mandal will be often prevented by rain or otherwise from going out into the fields. It may also occur that he will finish his survey considerably before the appointed date. Under these circumstances he should begin preparing his annual *jamabandis*. Each number as entered in the *jamabandis* should be marked off in the annual *dág chitha*.

56. The annual *jamabandis*, for at least half the area of the mandal's circle, should be ready by the appointed date.

57. At the end of his hot-weather tour, each mandal will bring to the head quarters, to which he may be directed to proceed in accordance with Rule 67, all the instruments with which he may have been supplied, and will produce them for the inspection of the sadr kánungo or tahsildár or mauzadár.

58. It will be one of the duties of the mandal to keep up carefully all boundary-marks, mounds, pegs denoting theodilite stations, and other marks of a permanent or *quasi*-permanent character, which may have been erected by the cadastral survey, or put up subsequently under the orders of the Sub-Deputy Collector or supervisor kánungo, or in accordance with Rules 98 or 99.

59. Theodolite stations shown on the maps are marked by a *semul* bough planted five feet magnetic north of the theodolite peg. Should the bough die or be destroyed, it will be one of the duties of the mandal to replace it by a

bough not less than ten feet long and six inches in diameter in the middle, planted three feet deep in the ground. Every bough must have a mound of earth four feet high, and six feet in diameter at the base constructed around it. The mandal must be careful to see that these mounds are maintained uninjured.

60. No bough will be replaced except during rainy weather; the best time for replacing injured or dead boughs is immediately after the weather breaks in the spring,—in April, May, or June.

61. Should the mandal be unable to discover or be doubtful about the exact position of a theodolite station or boundary mark, he must never mark it permanently on the ground except under the direct superintendence and in the presence of the supervisor kánungo.

62. All the points entered in the mandal's abstract No. 17 (Rule 76) should be annually visited. The map should be initialled at the point marked in proof of such visit. If the mark requires repair or renewal, its sign on the map should be surrounded with a small circle in pencil, and action taken as promptly as possible, to cause the necessary repairs or renewal to be effected. The jungle mounds should be visited in March and April when the country is comparatively clear.

E.—Office Work.

63. Each *dág chitha* and each *jamabandi* will form a separate volume, the name of which, with the year and village to which it relates, will be recorded in large letters on an outer cover formed of several sheets of paper pasted together.

64. On the 10th of January all the mandals will be collected at certain headquarters fixed by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Deputy Collectors, in accordance with Rule 75, and will have completed their *dariabadi jamabandis.*

65. When copies of these have been handed over to the tahsildárs or sadr kánungos, as the case may be, the mandals will make out their *dariabadi pattas*, after which each man will prepare his crop statement as prescribed in Rule 78, and make out his crop register for the coming year as prescribed in Rule 48.

66. When the crop statement has been completed, the mandal will take up the file of relinquishment petitions relating to his own circle, and make out his relinquishment register in the prescribed form. He will then fill in columns 1 and 2 of his crop register as described in Rule 48.

67. When the mandal's hot-weather tour is finished, he will proceed to the headquarters prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner and prepare his *dág chithas* and *jamabandis*.

68. He will first of all complete, in the annual *dág chitha* he took to the field, the statements prescribed in Rule 25. Then he will make a fair copy of this *dág chitha*, but instead of copying all the page totals prescribed for the decrease statement and increase statement, he will only copy out the final total of each set of page totals. He will then complete his annual *jamabandi*.

69. After this the Deputy Commissioner's sanction having been received, he will correct the periodic *dág chitha*, and from it the two copies of the periodic *jamabandi* (*viz.*, his own and that with the tahsildár or sadr kánungo).

70. The mandal should always record at the foot of each page of each *dág chitha* and *jamabandi* which shows changes of any kind an abstract showing those of the details required for the decrease statement and increase statement which are to be found on that page. For this purpose it will be necessary for the mandals always to enter in column 16 of the *dág chitha* the character of the change which has taken place.

71. All pages of all the books are to be numbered at the top right-hand corner. Each page abstract is to be recorded at the bottom left-hand corner, and in the periodic and *nisf*, *la-khiráj*, and grants *dág chithas* and the periodic *jamabandis* these abstracts must be headed with the year to which they refer.

72. When corrections are made in the periodic *dág chithas* and *nisf*, *la-khiráj*, and grants *dág chithas* and periodic *jamabandis*, these corrections are to be confined to the number affected. No alteration in page totals is ever to be made under any circumstances in any *dág chitha* or *jamabandi*.

73. After preparing his annual *dág chitha* and *jamabandi* the mandal will make a clean copy of the latter for the tahsildár or sadr kánungo. Thus, the mandal will always have one copy of each of the four books, as well as a copy of the *nisf*, *la-khiráj*, and grants *dág chitha*, while one copy of each of the two *jamabandis* will always remain with the tahsildar or sadr kánungo.

74. After the completion of the *dág chithas* and *jamabandis* the mandal will prepare his *pattas* for the regular settlement.

75. When from any cause a *patta* has to be corrected, a fresh copy will be prepared by the mandal and issued in the ordinary way to the ryot, and two lines in ink will be drawn across the face of the old *patta* to show that it has been renewed.

76. The following abstracts will be kept by each mandal in a separate book, to be called the Abstract Book.

1. Gaonwari Dág chitha Mot Naksha (village *dág chitha* total statement) *for June.*

This statement will show for each village the final lines of each of the three *dag chithas* and give a total for each village.

2. Latwári Jamabandi Milan.—(*Jamabandi* comparative statement for circle.)

Village.	Annual.										Periodic.										Total.									
	Number of holdings.	Area.				Revenue.					Number of holdings.	Area.				Revenue.					Area.				Revenue.					
		B.	R.	F.	Total.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Local rates.	Total.	B.	R.	F.	Total.	B.	R	F.	Calculation.	Local rates.	Total.	B.	R.	F.	Total.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation	Local rates.	Total.
Circle total																														

3. Latwari Dariabadi Notun.—(New and *Dariabadi* land statement for circle.)

Village.	*Dariabadi* of 12.			Annual *notun.*			Periodic *notun.*			Total *Dariabadi notun.*				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total...														

4.—Latwari Estifa Partan.—(Relinquished land retaken in circle.)

Village.	Annual *estifa partun.*			Periodic *estifa partun.*			Total *estifa partun.*				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...											

5. Latwari Kasam Halani Beshi.—(Increase in circle due to change of classification.)

Village.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...					

6.—Latwari Piyale Beshi.—(Increase in circle due to re-measurements.)

Village.	Annual.			Periodic.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...											

7.—Latwari Hukummate Beshi.—(Increase in circle due to orders of Deputy Commissioner.)

Village.	Annual.			Periodic.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...											

8.—Latwari Estifa Bad.—(Decrease due to relinquishments in circle.)

Village.	Annual.			Periodic.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...											

9.—Latwari Faut Farar Bad.—(Decrease due to land abandoned in circle.)

Village.	Annual.			Periodic.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...											

10.—Latwari Sarkari Kámat Lagoa Mati Bad.—(Decrease in circle due to land taken up for Government purposes.)

Village.	Annual.			Periodic.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...											

11.—Latwari Nadir Khahani Bad.—(Decrease in circle due to diluvion.)

Village.	Annual.			Period.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total...											

12.—Latwari Kasam Halani Bad.— (Decrease in circle due to change of classification.)

Village.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total ...					

13.—Latwari Piyale Bad.—(Decrease in circle due to re-measurements.)

Village.	Annual.			Periodic.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total...											

14.—Latwari Hukummate Bad.—(Decrease in circle due to orders of the Deputy Commissioner.)

Village.	Annual.			Periodic.			Total.				
	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Circle total...											

15.—Latwari Dariabadi Naksha.—(*Dariabadi* statement for circle.)

Village.	Area.				Revenue.				
	B.	R.	F.	Total.	B.	R.	F.	Calculation.	Total.
Circle total ...									

16.—Latwari Kami Beshi Naksha.—(Increase and decrease statement for circle.)

	B. R. F.	Calculation.	Revenue.
Jamabandi milan for 12 ...			
Ditto for 12 ...			
Differences of above ...			
Beshi—			
3. Latwari notun dariabadi.			
4. „ Estifa partan ...			
5. „ Kasam halani ...			
6. „ Piyale ...			
7. „ Hukummate ...			
Total *Beshi*			
Kami—			
8. Latwari Estifa ...			
9. „ Faut farar ...			
10. „ Sarkári kámat lagoa ...			
11. „ Nadir khabani ...			
12. „ Kasam halani ...			
13. „ Piyale ...			
14. „ Hukummate ...			
Total *Kami*			
Difference between *Kami* and *Beshi*			

17.—Latwari Sil Dhip Nakska.—(Prisms and mounds statement for circle.)

Village.	Number of trijunction points.	Nisf-khiráj, lakhiráj and grants.		Number of jungle mounds.	Number of kánungo's dhips.	Number of theodolite stations with *semul* boughs.
		Prisms.	Mounds.			
Total						

77. The mandal's second tour will ordinarily be completed upon the 15th of December. He will then proceed to the head-quarters fixed by the Deputy Commissioner or sub-

divisional officer, where he will make up his totals, furnish the figures showing the area under mustard, and prepare his *dariabadi jamabandis, &c.*

78. The crop statement will be in the form given in Appendix A. It will show the whole cropped area in the mandal's circle, including *nisf-khiráj*, *lakhiráj*, &c., fields. The total of columns 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 must be the same as that shown in column 20, and this must agree with the total of the three *dág chithas*. The statement must be prepared by entering one line for each page of the crop register and making a grand total at the end.

F.—Winter Tour.

79. On a date, which will ordinarily be the 15th of September, the mandal will begin a second round of his circle.

80. When the mandal goes out for his winter tour, his business will be—

(1) To measure and assess the *dariabadi* land.
(2) To correct his *nisf*, *la-khiráj*, and grants *dág chitha*.
(3) To complete his crop register.

81. The *dariabadi* fields will be surveyed and numbered first, and will then be recorded in the space left in the annual *dág chitha* for *dariabadi* lands (Rule 19).

82. When the whole of an unoccupied survey number (*sarkári dág*) is occupied, it will be removed to the page containing the *dariabadi dágs*, and entered under the name of its occupant, a note being made in the column of remarks stating the fact and noting the page to which it has been removed.

83. When a portion of a field is occupied at *dariabadi* settlement, the mandal will cross out the whole field in the body of his annual *dág chitha*, and show it amongst his *dariabadi dágs*, entering the occupied portion under the name of the occupant and the balance as *sarkari*. A note must at the same time be made in the column of remarks opposite the old number, stating that the field has become *dariabadi*, and has been removed to page so and so.

84. At the foot of each of the pages on which *dariabadi dágs* are recorded, a short abstract should be made to show from what columns of Government waste the occupied areas of that page come.

85. Immediately after the *dariabadi* page totals should be inserted a short *dariabadi* decrease statement *(kami fardo)* made up page by page from the abstracts mentioned in

Rule 84. The total of the decrease statement will be line 6 of the increase and decrease statement (*kami beshi naksha*) mentioned in Rule 25.

86. He will especially note what land has been or will be double-cropped. A considerable amount of land which had been under *ahu* will be found being broken up for, or already sown with, mustard or *matikalai* or other cold-weather crops. The name of this additional crop must be added to that already entered in the crop register, and any changes necessitated thereby in the map duly carried out.

87. The *nisf*, *lakhiráj*, and grants *dág chitha* should be corrected by the mandal in accordance with the facts he actually finds to be existing on the ground. The nature of these corrections is sufficiently indicated by the rules giving the form this *dag chitha* is to take. The orders of the Deputy Commissioner will be taken on all alterations in these books.

III.—DUTIES OF SUPERVISOR KANUNGOS.

88. The most important duty of a supervisor kánungo is to see that all changes, of whatever kind, are correctly recorded by the mandal in his maps, *dág chithas*, and *jama-bandis*. There is no excuse for any errors of this kind being passed, and supervisor kánungos will be held strictly responsible for any that are discovered. Consequently, the supervisor kánungo should, if possible, test the survey of *every* patch of new cultivation. If, owing to the scattered character of the new cultivation, he is unable test it all, he should certainly test every piece not less than 20 *bíghas* in extent. This applies to cultivation surveyed by the mandal in previous years as well as to that done in the current year. The supervisor kánungo is responsible for the correctness of every red and every dotted black line on the mandals' maps.

89. In all blocks of newly broken-up land exceeding 20 *bíghas* in extent the supervisor kánungo must run at least one check-line, which must be shown on the map by a dotted pencil line, and signed. This should be the longest check-line which can be run across the block. The length of the line and the number of *katans* and offsets must be entered in the kánungo's diary, together with the number and extent of the errors found.

90. From the date when the mandals begin their tours to the date when the last mandal of his circle has completed the survey prescribed for the first or second tour, and gone to the headquarters prescribed under Rules 67 and 77, the

supervisor kánungos will be on their rounds, testing the work of each mandal. Each supervisor kánungo will, when testing, make a small cross on the map at those fields respecting which no errors are found, and a small circle if any mistake is detected. At the same time he will initial in pencil the column of remarks in the *dág chitha* opposite the number of each field he has examined. In every case all the entries in the *dág chitha* respecting the field must be tested. It will not be enough to see that the name of the Government tenant is right, and to make no further enquiries.

91. They must test at least one-third of the *dariabadi* entries made by the mandal in his annual *dág chitha* during his second tour, and sign in pencil in the *dág chitha* the numbers so tested.

92. All *pertal* lines run by a supervisor kánungo must be entered in a field-book and plotted on tracing paper or tracing cloth, and the slips so made kept for examination by inspecting officers.

93. The kánungo should visit all the trijunction points, most of the mounds in jungle blocks, and as many theodolite stations as possible He should initial on the maps each point he visits

94. Whenever a supervisor kánungo visits a mandal or inspects his work, he must also examine his diary, and make a note in the same, indicating the fact of such visit or inspection and the general character of the mandal's work up to date.

95. Whenever a supervisor kánungo becomes aware of a mandal's work being slack or badly done, he will report the fact to the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge, with such details as may be necessary to enable suitable orders to be passed.

96. Whenever a supervisor kánungo visits the village in which a mandal's home is situated, or that in which the measuring standard prescribed in Rule 5 is constructed, he will inspect, and, if possible, test, the standard, and note the fact in his own and the mandal's diary.

97. A measuring standard similar to the one prescribed in Rule 5 must be maintained by each supervisor kánungo at the headquarters of his circle.

98. In localities where for any reason the survey is difficult, it will be the duty of supervisor kánungos to have *dhips* erected, not less than four feet high and six feet in diameter at the base, for the purpose of assisting the mandal in his work. These *dhips* must be carefully placed in position by the kánungo himself, and marked on the mandal's map.

They must be fixed by measurements made with rigidly accurate chains from trijunction or other prisms, or points in some way permanently marked.

99. Where the boundary-line between two villages as shown on the map is not clearly traceable on the ground, and when any new or fluctuating cultivation passes across from one village to another, the supervisor kánungo should be careful to erect earthen mounds (*dhips*) at such intervals, angles, and bends as may be necessary to adequately mark the boundary and show the amount of cultivation which belongs to each village.

100. When under Rules 67 and 77 the mandals are collected at the places appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, the supervisor kánungos will test the accuracy of the mandal's work. In particular they will adopt the following checks:

(1) They will compare the *dág chithas* with the maps and make sure that all fields shown in the map are recorded in the *dág chitha*.

(2) They must see that the unoccupied portions of unoccupied survey numbers, parts of which have been taken up, are correctly entered in the *dág chithas*.

(3) They will check 10 per cent. of page totals and calculation of areas in each *dág chitha*, and the same percentage of page totals and calculations of revenue in each *jamabandi* in the case of old and experienced mandals, and 20 per cent. of the same in the case of new or inexperienced men.

(4) They will see that no discrepancy of any kind exists between the *dág chithas* and the corresponding *jamabandis*.

(5) They will compare all the *pattas* with the *jamabandis*.

(6) They will see that the total of the three *dág chithas* for each village corrresponds with the total given by the cadastral survey for that village and entered in the Cadastral Register prescribed in Rule 107.

(7) They will carefully test the accuracy of each mandal's Abstract Book.

(8) Every field and total and *patta* tested by the kánungo must be initialled.

101. They will for the *dariabadi* settlement ink in with red ink and in dotted lines all the *dariabadi* fields shown by

the mandals on their maps. When the pages for the regular settlement have been checked, they will ink in with red ink and in continuous lines all pencil marks not being dotted lines or initials shown by the mandals on their maps.

All periodically-settled *khiráj* lands will after the regular settlement be coloured red by the kánungo, all unoccupied fields should be marked with the letter S in pencil.

102. When the *dág chithas* and *jamabandis* have been tested as above, they shall be signed by the supervisor kánungos, and the fact reported to the Deputy Commissioner, who will order the *pattas* to be issued.

103. When the mandals come to the headquarters prescribed in Rule 67, the supervisor kánungo will examine the instruments produced by the mandals, test the chains against the standard measure prescribed in Rule 9, cause them to be repaired where possible, and report to the tahsildár, or, where there is no tahsil, to the Deputy Commissioner, for renewal, the number of instruments found unfit for use, and that cannot be mended.

104. Where there are no tahsils, the register prescribed in Rule 120 will be kept up by the supervisor kánungo, who will in these tracts be responsible for any instruments for which he cannot satisfactorily account.

105. Every supervisor kánungo shall reside within his circle, and shall not under any circumstances leave his circle, except as provided for in these rules, without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

106. Each supervisor kánungo must keep a diary in which he will enter daily the particulars enumerated in Rules 3, 89, and 96. In addition to this, he must show all particulars required to fill up the statement prescribed in Rule 108. If he has made any local enquiries, he must state the nature of the case, and the officer under whose orders he made the investigation. He should always keep the tahsildár informed of his movements.

107. Each supervisor kánungo will keep for his information a Cadastral Register, showing for each village in his circle the cadastral survey figures for the following things:

(1) Total area of the village.
(2) Ditto *nisf-khiráj* land.
(3) Ditto *lá-khiráj* land.
(4) Ditto grants.

It will also show the total area of each mauza in the circle, and that of the whole circle.

108. On the 1st of April of each year, the supervisor kánungos will forward in duplicate to the Deputy Commissioner a statement in the form given in Appendix C. The Deputy Commissioner will forward one copy of the statement to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Each statement must show the work of the whole preceding financial year.

109. Rules No. 4 and 13 will apply to supervisor kánungos.

110. Each kánungo will keep an Inspection Book, in which, and not in the diaries, superior officers visiting the circle will record their remarks.

IV.—DUTIES OF TAHSILDÁRS AND MAUZADARS.

111. All tahsildárs and mauzadárs will be held reponsible that the mandals and kánungos are, during the touring periods hereby fixed, diligently engaged with their work. They will on no account be taken off their field work except under the written orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

112. As soon as the revenue has been collected, or, at the latest, immediately after the 31st of March, each tahsildár and mauzadár within whose jurisdiction any cadastrally-surveyed villages lie will proceed on a testing tour. He will visit those villages only in which there is fluctuating cultivation, and will be particularly careful to test as many blocks as possible of newly taken up land. He should run his lines as far as possible so as to intersect those run by the supervisor kánungo. This tour will ordinarily last during parts of April and May, and on the 1st of July he will fill up and forward in duplicate to the Deputy Commissioner a statement in the form given in Appendix C. The Deputy Commissioner will forward one copy of the statement to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

113. Similar testing will be done by each tahsildár or mauzadár in the cold weather beginning on the 1st of November, and, as before, he will pay most attention to newly-taken up lands. On the 1st of April a statement in the form given in Appendix C will be prepared and forwarded in duplicate to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will forward one copy of the statement to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

114. The tahsildár or mauzadár will sign every check-line he runs, and mark it by a dotted pencil line in the map.

115. Every tahsildár or mauzadár, when visited by a mandal, will sign the diary of the latter, noting the business of his visit.

116. Whenever, after obtaining the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, any tahsildár or mauzadár has occasion to utilize the services of a mandal for any purpose whatever, the tahsildár or mauzadár will record in the mandal's diary the nature of the work upon which he has been employed, and the time during which he has been so occupied.

117. Every tahsildár or mauzadár to whom, in accordance with Rule 7, a mandal may give the statement therein prescribed, must note on the statement the week day of receipt, and forward it immediately to the nearest post office for transmission to the registrar kánungo. At the same time the tahsildár must sign the mandal's diary, entering the words "weekly statement received."

118. The mandals are never to be employed by the tahsildárs in writing up any of the tahsil registers or doing any of the work of the tahsil muharrirs without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

119. The tahsildár or mauzadár is primarily responsible for the correct assessment of his tahsil or mauza. It will therefore be necessary for him to test enough of the work of the supervisor kánungos, both at his tahsil and in the field, to make himself sure that the assessments are being correctly made. For this purpose, it is essential that he should test a fair percentage of the totals and calculations passed by the supervisor kánungos, and see that these officers test the right amount laid down in the rules. The tahsildár will sign the calculations or totals he examines.

120. Where there are tahsils, the tahsildár will keep a register in the form given in Appendix E, showing the survey instruments in use in his tahsil. He will personally compare the register with the instruments produced by the mandals in accordance with rule 103, and will report to the Deputy Commissioner annually any cases in which he thinks that new instruments are required, or that old ones should be repaired at the sadr. Any cases of careless loss or wilful damage by mandals will also be reported for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The tahsildár will be responsible for any instruments for which he cannot adequately account.

121. Each tahsildár and supervisor kánungo should keep for his circle two registers in the forms given in Appendices F and G.

122. Rules 90, 92, 94, 95, 96, and 97 *mutatis mutandis* will apply to tahsildárs and mauzadárs.

V.—DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR KANUNGO.

123. The registrar kánungo will be responsible for the custody of all records filed with him in accordance with these rules.

124. He will be careful to see that sufficient supplies of the blank forms required by mandals are kept in stock.

125. He will forward once in each year, before the close of December, to the places selected in accordance with rules 67 and 77, the full supply of blank forms that may be required by the mandals, as well as clean copies of the maps.

126. He will prepare and distribute, before the 1st of March in each year, the diary books prescribed under rules 3 and 106. Those for supervisor kánungos should be double the size of those for mandals. He will also supply the inspection books prescribed in rule 110. These should be strongly bound, so as to last for several years.

127. He will retain charge of all instruments kept in stock for the use of the mandals, and will maintain a register for the same in the form given in Appendix E.

128. He will compile in vernacular and in duplicate for each kánungo's circle a consolidated statement showing the progress of the work, in the form given in Appendix D.

129. One copy of each of these statements will be despatched to the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the cadastral mauzas every Wednesday morning, whether all the mandals' returns have been received or not, and one copy of the portion relating to his circle will be sent (through the tahsildárs, where there are tahsildárs) to each supervisor kánungo the same day. A list of those mandals should be given whose returns have not been received. Each of these men will be regularly fined 8 annas unless the Deputy Commissioner passes orders to the contrary.

130. A consolidated copy of the crop statement for the whole area cadastrally surveyed will be forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the 16th of February.

131. When, in accordance with rule 141, the Sub-Deputy Collector's diary is returned by the Deputy Commissioner, the registrar kánungo will take necessary action on the Deputy Commissioner's orders, and then forward the diary for inspection to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

132. The mandals and kánungos will always retain one year's diaries in their possession, besides that for the current year. Previous diaries will be filed after the completion of the regular settlement with the registrar kánungos, who will keep them for one year, after which the Deputy Commissioner will order them to be destroyed.

133. Annual *jamabandis* filed with the tahsildárs or registrar kánungos will be kept by them for one year, after which the books will be forwarded to the recordkeeper.

134. Periodic *jamabandis* will be kept by the tahsildár or registrar kánungo until two years after the settlement to which they relate has expired. They will then be forwarded to the recordkeeper.

135. Annual *dágchithas* and *jamabandis* retained by the mandal will be kept by him for two years, after which they may be destroyed.

136. Periodic *dágchithas* and *nisf*, *lá-khiraj*, and grants *dág chithas* will be kept by the mandal until after the settlement to which they relate has expired, when they will be filed with the periodic *jamabandis* of the village to which they relate.

137. After the completion of the *dariabadi* settlement, the map of the previous year will be filed with the tahsildár or registrar kánungo. These maps will be kept with the periodic *jamabandis* of the villages to which they relate.

VI.—DUTIES OF THE SUB-DEPUTY-COLLECTOR.

138. The Sub-Deputy Collector will be directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for the proper carrying out of these rules.

139. It is his business to see that mandals, kánungos, mauzadárs, and tahsildárs act as herein ordered; that the returns and statements prescribed are punctually submitted; that the mandals begin their tours on the proper date; that supervising kánungos test efficiently; that the registrar kánungo has all forms required in readiness, so that there may be no needless delay.

140. He should keep a diary in which he will enter daily the amount and character of the work he has done, the villages, mandals, kánungos, mauzadárs, or tahsildárs he has visited, and the place where he has halted each night, as well as any other particulars which the Deputy Commissioner may require to know in order to form an adequate idea of the way in which the work is going on. This diary will be kept up all the year round.

141. His diary should be written on half margin foolscap, and forwarded in original weekly to the Deputy Commissioner, who will record his orders and return it through the registrar kánungo. No copy of the diary need be kept. After action has been taken on the Deputy Commissioner's remarks, the diary will be forwarded for inspection to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

142. The Sub-Deputy Collector will be very particular in visiting those villages where many changes are necessitated on the maps by the character of the cultivation. He should test the accuracy of the mandal's work, and see that the kánungo has been testing.

143. When the work of the mandal is for any reason backward, the Sub-Deputy Collector should make immediate arrangements for deputing some competent mandal to finish the work in arrears, the facts being reported for the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner in the Sub-Deputy Collector's weekly diary. Upon sanction being accorded by the Deputy Commissioner, the mandal who has been deputed shall receive, over and above his ordinary pay, a reward from the sum provided for the purpose in the district budget, calculated, for the time he has been at work, at the rate of pay he habitually draws. The mandal whose work required this assistance shall be fined in a sum equal to this reward.

144. The Sub-Deputy Collector should constantly check the testing done by supervisor kánungos, mauzadárs, and tahsildárs, and invariably record details as to the result in his diary.

145. Whenever he runs a check-line, he should give in his diary full details as to the length run, the number of *katans* and offsets, and the number and character of the mistakes.

146. He should make abstracts of the diaries of supervisor kánungos, and record remarks therein as to the nature of their work. The substance of these remarks should be reproduced in his diary for the information of the Deputy Commissioner.

147. He should look over the diaries of all mandals he visits, and occasionally make an abstract calling the attention of the supervisor kánungo to any slackness noticeable.

148. From the weekly statements prescribed in rule 129, he will be able to see what mandals are behindhand with their work. He should direct the supervisor kánungo's attention immediately to the fact, and, if the matter is at all urgent, go to the spot, and see it put right at once.

149. He should write in half margin a brief abstract of all the statements, &c., prescribed in rule 129, and forward it with the statements on the day of receipt to the Deputy Commissioner. When the Deputy Commissioner has recorded his orders, the abstract and statements will be returned to the registrar kánungo, who, after issue of the necessary orders, will send them on to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

150. The Sub-Deputy Collector must always keep the registrar kánungo informed of his movements, so that there may be the least possible delay in communicating with him from the sadr.

151. The Sub-Deputy Collector's clerk will always remain at the sadr, and work under the registrar kánungo during the Sub-Deputy Collector's absence on tour.

152. It is absolutely essential that during the two field seasons and also when the mandals are working during the rains at the different centres fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Deputy Collector should be constantly on the move. It is his business to see with his own eyes the field work and office work of most mandals and of every supervisor kánungo, and no excuse will be taken for failure in this important respect.

153. On the 1st April he should submit to the Deputy Commissioner for transmission to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture a brief note showing for the preceding twelve months—

(1) The number of mandals whose work he has inspected.
(2) „ and length of check-lines run.
(3) „ of katans in above.
(4) „ of offsets.
(5) „ and character of errors found, the number of lines in which they were found, and the number of cases in which the mandals were ordered to re-survey.
(6) The character of each kánungo's work during the season.
(7) The names of especially good mandals and the nature of their work.
(8) The names of especially incompetent or otherwise useless mandals, and the nature of their work.
(9) Any changes that, in the opinion of the Sub-Deputy Collector, should be made in the rules, or in the mandals' or kanungos' circles.

The Deputy Commissioner in forwarding this note should state his opinion as to the work done and the nature of the changes (if any) proposed.

154. The Sub-Deputy Collector will keep up the "Mandal" and "Circle" registers in the forms given in Appendices F and G.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A (RULE 78).

Form for preparation of Crop Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
No. of *chitka* page.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Rice seedlings.	*Ahu.*	*Salt.*	*Bdo.*	Mustard.	*Mattkalai.*	Cotton.	*Sum*-trees.	Other crops.	Total crops.	Total double-cropped area.	Area actually under crops.	*Basti.*	*Khirdj* fallow.	*Nisf* and *lakhirdj* fallow.	Government waste.	Grand total of village.	Remarks.

APPENDIX B (RULE 7).

Statement showing work done by *mandal during week ending*

Serial No.	Name of village.	A. Copying crop register. B. Copying *dág chitha*. C. Preparing crop statement.			Resignations.			A. Writing *pattas*. B. Distributing *pattas*.			Field work.										Making annual *jamabandi*.			Remarks.
											Sarkári dágs.			Non *sarkári dágs*.			Fields newly surveyed.							
																	Khiráj.		Not *Khiráj*.					
		Total number of *dág chitha* pages.	Number of pages done during the week.	Balance still to be done.	Total number of petitions.	Number verified during the week.	Balance to be verified.	Total number of holdings.	Number—(a) written, or (b) distributed during week.	Balance to be—(a) written, or (b) distributed.	Total number of *dágs*.	Number inspected during the week.	Balance still to be inspected.	Total number of *dágs*.	Number inspected during the week.	Balance to be inspected.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Total number of fields to be entered in *jamabandi*.	Number entered in *jamabandi* during the week.	Balance to be entered.	(1) Correcting periodic *jamabandi*. (2) Correcting periodic *dág chithas*. (3) Preparing relinquishment register. (4) Preparing Abstract Book. (5) Miscellaneous duties.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Total ..																							

(1) Every species of work which the mandal does must be recorded in some one or more columns of the above statement.

(2) When the mandal begins any species of work, the total corresponding to that species of work must always be recorded and kept until the work is finished. Thus, when he begins copying the *dág chitha*, or testing resignations in the field, he must enter the total number of pages to be done in column 3 or the number of petitions received in column 6. When figures relating to work of two kinds has to be entered in the same column, the mandal must enter separately, preceded by the letter A, B, or C (indicating the kind of work), the figures which relate to each kind of work. He must never put one total for two different kinds of work into a single column.

(3) When no work coming under columns 3—24 inclusive has been done, the mandal may enter in the column of remarks the work he has done coming under any of the five heads there given.

(4) When "Miscellaneous duties" are shown, the exact duty performed must be entered.

(5) When the figures relating to one kind of work are entered in a column applicable to two or three kinds of work, the headings for the kinds of work not done should be crossed out. Thus, when a mandal is copying his crop register, he should enter the figures relating thereto in columns 3, 4, and 5, and cross out the headings "B.—Copying *dág chitha*," and "C.—Preparing crop statement."

APPENDIX C (RULE 108).

Statement showing work done by { *Manzadár* / *Supervisor Kánungo* / *Tahsildár* } *from* *to*

Name o mandal.	Names of villages	Number of fields touched by the chain line in each village.	Area in *bighas* of fields touched by the chain line in each village.	Number of errors found involving change in map.	Number of errors found involving change in *dág chitha*, but not in map.	Number of check lines run.	Total length in chains of check lines run.	Number of *katans*.	Number of offsets.	Number of check lines where mandal's map was found correct.	Number of check lines where mandal's map was found incorrect.	Number of errors above 40 links.	Number of cases in which mandal was ordered to re-survey.	Area of concealed cultivation discovered in each village.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

APPENDIX D (RULE 128).

Consolidated Statement showing work done by Mandals of *Kánungo's Circle during week ending*

Serial No.	Name of mandal.	A. Copying crop register. B. Copying *dág-chitha*. C. Preparing crop statement.			Resignations.			A. Writing *pattas*. B. Distributing *pattas*.			Field work.										Making annual *jamabandi*.			Remarks.
											Sarkari dágs.			Non-*sarkari dágs*.			Fields newly surveyed.							
																	Khiray.		Not *khiray*.					
		Total number of *dágchitha* pages.	Number of pages done during the week.	Balance still to be done.	Total number of petitions.	Number verified during the week.	Balance to be verified.	Total number of holdings.	Number—(a) written, or (b) distributed during week.	Balance to be—(a) written, or (b) distributed.	Total number of *dágs*.	Number inspected during the week.	Balance still to be inspected.	Total number of *dágs*.	Number inspected during the week.	Balance to be inspected.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Total number of fields to be entered in *jamabandi*.	Number entered in *jamabandi* during the week.	Balance to be entered.	(1) Correcting periodic *jamabandi*. (2) Correcting periodic *dag chithas*. (3) Preparing relinquishment register. (4) Preparing abstract book. (5) Miscellaneous duties.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

(1) The registrar kánungo will show in column 25 opposite each mandal's name any work coming under one of the five heads of column 25 of Appendix B, which the mandal has shown in column 25 of Appendix B.

(2) Totals need not be given for each kánungo's circle.

(3) The registrar kánungo will enter in column 4 or 10, the letter which corresponds to the work shown as done by the mandal. Thus, if the mandal in his statement, Appendix B, shows 372 pages of *dág chitha* copying done, the registrar kánungo will enter in column 4, B 372, and in column 3, the total number of *dag chitha* pages that have to be copied in the circle.

APPENDIX E (RULE 120).

Tahsildár's and Supervisor Kánungo's Register of Instruments.

Name of mauza.	No. of mandal's circle.	Name of mandal.	Chains.	Pins.	Plane-tables with stands.	Sight vanes.	Compasses.	Optical square.	Cross-staff.	Tale square.	Cardboard scale.	Signature of mandal and remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

1. This register should give one page to each mauza. All corrections must be initialled by the officer who keeps up the register.
2. The sadr kánungo's instrument register (Rule 127) will be in the same form, except that, instead of columns 1, 2, and 3, there will be two columns (1) name of circle, (2) name of tahsildár or supervisor kánungo, and the heading of the last column will be "Signature of tahsildár or supervisor kánungo".
3. The sadr kánungo's instrument register will have one page for each tahsildár or supervisor kánungo.

APPENDIX F (RULE 121).

The Mandal's Register.

Serial No.	Name of mandal.	Mauza.	Number of circle in mauza.	Certificate obtained.	Pay.	Home.	Distance of home from circle.	Age.	Relationship to any other Government officer.	Remarks.

1. This register will be arranged according to mauzas. An alphabetical index giving the mandals' names should be made out in the beginning.
2. Any corrections that may be required during the year will be recorded in red ink. When the corrections become numerous, the register will be re-written.

APPENDIX G (RULE 121).

The Circle Register.

Serial No of circle in mauza.	Name of tahsil.	Name of mauza.	Names of villages.	Cadastral survey areas.								Fluctuating area of 1296.				Remarks.
				Khirdj abadi.			*Khirdj waste.*	*Nij-khirdj.*	*La-khirdj.*	Grants.	Total.	*Estifa partan.*	*Natun abadi.*	*Darabadi.*	Total.	
				Annual.	Periodic.	Total.										

1. There will be one line for each village, the villages being grouped by kánungoships, tahsils, mauzas and circles. This will be a permanent register.

Page 115.—Insert as head 7*a*:—

(115*a*)

7*a*. [*Supplementary Rules for keeping up dág chithas and jamabandis, dated 16th June 1885.*]—The mandal will in future keep up a periodic and annual *dág chitha* to correspond with his periodic and annual *jamabandi*.

2. The periodic *dág chitha* will show first the fields which were given on ten-year leases, then the fields which were given on nine-year leases, and so on.

3. Although the ten-year, nine-year, eight-year, &c., *dágs* will be numbered in one series, each group will be prepared separately, and bound up only when all are complete.

4. At the end of each group a separate abstract showing the lands resigned will be given each year.

5 In column 1 of the periodic *dág chitha*, the mandal will enter the serial number of the *dág* for the year in which the periodic *patta* was issued. Provided that if the *patta* was issued in the current year, the mandal will enter in column 1 the serial number of the previous year.

6. In column 2 he will enter the serial number of the current year.

7. The serial number of the annual *dág chitha* will not continue the series of the periodic *dág chitha*, but will begin afresh from No. 1.

8. In column 1 of the annual *dág chitha* will be entered the serial number (from column 2) of the previous year.

9. The periodic *jamabandis* will in future show two numbers for each *dág*.

10. These two numbers will always agree with the numbers shown for each *dág* in the above periodic *dág chitha*.

11. In the annual *jamabandis* there will be but one number to each *dág*, and this will agree with that entered in column 2 of the annual *dág chitha*.

12. After the current year, two copies of the periodic *dág chitha* and two copies of the periodic *jamabandi* will not be necessary.

13. The changes that can occur in the periodic *dág chithas* and periodic *jamabandis* will be of two kinds:—

(*a*) Fields resigned.
(*b*) New lands given on periodic leases.

14. In case (*a*) the mandal will correct his own and the kanúngo's copy of the periodic *dág chitha* and *jamabandi* by drawing his pen through the number resigned, and recording the date of the resignation. This correction will be made in red ink.

15. He will then prepare for each group in the periodic *dág chitha* the abstract referred to in paragraph 4.

16. In case (*b*) the mandal will prepare two separate *dág chithas* and two separate *jamabandis* of the new lands given on periodic leases. The former will be stitched one to his own and one to the kanúngo's copy of the periodic *dág chitha*. The latter will be stitched, one to his own and one to the kanúngo's copy of the periodic *jamabandi*.

17. He will then prepare at the end of the periodic *dág chitha* and *jamabandi* an abstract showing the total changes made.

18. The papers of each mandal must be kept entirely distinct from those of another mandal. That is, under no circumstances can one series of numbers run through more than one mandal's circle.

19. If a pattadar has land in more than one mandal's circle, he must receive a separate *patta* from each mandal for the land occupied within each circle.

20. The mandal will write out at the end of his *dág chitha* a list of the page totals, and make a grand total then. He should not carry on the totals from page to page.

21. The names of the pattadars in the periodic and annual *jamabandis* should be alphabetically arranged.

3. It will be observed that these orders require no change in the method of effecting measurements, but only in that of recording their results.

7c. [*Inspection of Mauzadars' Books.—R. D. Circular No. 25, dated 14th June 1887, to Commissioner, and all Deputy-Commissioners of the Assam Valley Districts.*]—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture last cold weather made inspections of mauzadárs' books and mandals' papers in Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Nowgong, and recorded the results which in notes he has sent direct to the Deputy-Commissioners of those districts. In future, however, the Chief Commissioner has instructed him to send these notes through the Commissioner. After perusal, they should be forwarded by the Commissioner without delay in original under flying docket. Should he be on tour when the notes are received in his office, his Superintendent should forward them direct to the district officer concerned, informing him that he has done so. This will enable the Commissioner to call for the notes when on tour, if they have not already passed through his hands.

2. The Chief Commissioner will be glad, if, when on tour, the Commissioner will see that the Deputy-Commissioners take action upon the Director's notes. They are not to be regarded as orders issued to the Deputy-Commissioners, but are simply intended to assist and guide them in checking mauzadárs' books and in testing measurements by drawing their attention to errors detected by the Director, to whom, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner has, without relieving the district officers of responsibility in this matter, specially entrusted the work of supervising the books of mauzadárs both in cadastral and non-cadastral mauzas, and of seeing that the records of the cadastral survey are properly kept up.

3. Deputy-Commissioners will correspond direct with the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on the subject of his inspection notes. A brief abstract of all such correspondence will be sent to the Commissioner by the Director, in order that he may be kept informed what is going on. This will enable the Commissioner to obtain from the Deputy-Commissioner copies of any important letters in the correspondence that he may wish to see.

4. When any difference of opinion arises between Deputy-

Commissioners or Commissioner and the Director, the latter will refer the matter, with the correspondence in which it is set forth, to the Chief Commissioner for orders.

7d. [*Maintenance of Survey Settlement Records.—R. D. Circular No. 31, dated 28th June 1887. To the Commissioner and all Deputy-Commissioners, Assam Valley.*]—Attention is invited to the accompanying Rules, which have received the approval of the Chief Commissioner, relating to the proper maintenance of survey-settlement records in mauzas in the Assam Valley Division which have been, or may hereafter be, brought under cadastral survey.

2. The cadastral survey has already been completed in the Kámrúp district, and is approaching completion in the district of Darrang, after which the survey party will proceed to Nowgong and bring under survey and settlement the area which has already been marked out for its operations.

3. In order to keep up the maps and records prepared by the survey-settlement and to record accurately the changes that take place from year to year, it has been found absolutely necessary to lay down detailed rules for the guidance of Sub-Deputy-Collectors, tahsildárs, mauzadárs, mandals, and the supervisor and registrar kánungos, defining clearly the duties and responsibilities of each of these classes of officers in relation to these records.

4. The rules go into very considerable detail, experience having proved that, in order to secure uniformity of practice, detailed instructions are indispensable, more particularly for the guidance of the mandals, upon whom the immediate responsibility lies of correctly maintaining the survey-settlement records.

5. It will be the duty of the Deputy-Commissioner to see that all the officers mentioned in the rules, from the tahsildár and Sub-Deputy-Collector down to the mandal, act up to the rules. It will be observed (Rule 91) that the Sub-Deputy-Collectors now attached to each district and sub-division are held directly responsible to the Deputy-Commissioner for the due observance of the rules. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Sub-Deputy-Collector shall be regarded as the officer in immediate charge of the Survey and Settlement Department of the Deputy-Commissioner's office; he will be the right-hand man of the District or Sub-divisional Officer in all survey and settlement matters, including the maintenance of the survey-settlement records.

It may here be noticed that Section V. of the rules is intended to limit the jurisdiction of a Sub-Deputy-Collector to cadastrally-surveyed tracts. On the contrary, his jurisdiction must be regarded as extending over all the mauzas of the sub-division to which he is appointed, whether brought under cadastral survey or not. Thus, while the records of the cadastral survey-settlement will demand his chief attention, this will not relieve him of the responsibility of seeing that the settlement records of non-cadastral mauzas are properly kept up.

6. The Director of Land Records in his annual tours will make a point of inspecting the survey-settlement records in each district office and as many mauzas in each district, whether cadastrally surveyed or not, as he conveniently can. In the course of his inspections of mauzas he will occasionally test the measurements of the mandals and the correctness of the maps in the cadastrally-surveyed mauzas. The result of his inspections in each district he will record in a note, forwarding a copy of the same, through the Commissioner, to the District Officer concerned for information and necessary action, the object of his notes being to draw the District Officer's attention to points which he or the Sub-Deputy-Collector may have overlooked in carrying out the accompanying rules. It is hoped that the inspection notes of the Director will be of considerable use to District Officers in enabling them, when on tour, to direct their attention to specific points where erroneous procedure has been detected by the Director in those mauzas which he has visited, and seeing that these errors do not occur in other mauzas which he may not have had time to visit.

7. It has been objected to the rules that they require too much of the mandal's time to be taken up in ascertaining and recording crop statistics. They also require the different crop areas to be shown on the cadastral map. This matter has for some time been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and has been fully discussed by him with the Director, and the conclusion he has come to is that the objection raised is probably based on an exaggerated idea of the difficulties that the mandal will in practice experience in this respect. It is not anticipated that the tracing of crop areas on the cadastral maps will cause the mandal much difficulty, and in the *dág chitha* it is nothing new to the mandal to have to record crop statistics; all that is required of him in this direction is to record what he actually sees with his own eyes,

instead of recording, as hitherto, what he never pretends to have seen.

8. On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner fully admits that the time of a mandal must not unnecessarily be taken up in recording crop areas on his map and crop statistics in his *chitha*. It must not be lost sight of that the first duty of a mandal is to prepare his settlement papers, both those of the main and those of the supplementary settlement; he is also required, for a short time in the year, to assist the tahsildár or mauzadár in the collection of the revenue. If, therefore, the work of ascertaining and recording crop statistics is found in practice to interfere at all seriously with these more important duties, it will be necessary not to enforce too strictly that portion of the rules which refers to such statistics. In this matter much will necessarily depend upon the amount and degree of supervision which the District or Sub-divisional Officer exercises over the mandal through his subordinates, the Sub-Deputy-Collector, tahsildár, mauzadár, and supervisor kánungo. If he allows the mandal to idle, the mandal will always find an excuse for disregarding crop statistics altogether. On the other hand if he allows the mandal to waste his time over crop statistics during a period when he ought to be otherwise engaged, he will be constantly met with the complaint from tahsildár, mauzadár, and mandal that these statistics are the cause of their failure to send in their settlement papers or to collect the revenue in due time.

9. It is for this reason that the accompanying rules lay down precisely what the mandal is to do in each period of the year. In the beginning of January the mandals (Rule 38) are collected either at the tahsil, or at the head-quarters of the mauza, or at the sadr (their cold-weather tours having been completed), where they are preparing their *daryabadi jamabandis* and totalling up their crop areas. This work they are expected to complete by the 10th January. One mandal is then detailed from each mauza to bring in the *daryabadi jamabandis* to the Deputy-Commissioner's office and make them over to the registrar kánungo to draw out the *daryabadi pattas*, and to prepare the mandals' and kánungos' relinquishment registers for the mauza to which he belongs (Rules 40, 48, 2).

On the 1st February the detailed mandal referred to takes out to his mauza the *daryabadi pattas* he has prepared and the mandals' relinquishment register, and then all the mandals are occupied throughout February in making copies

of their *dág chithas* for the current year (leaving certain columns blank). These copies are taken into the field in the month of April for correction, and form the basis for the *jamabandis* of the ensuing year.

By the end of February the work of copying the *dág chithas* of the current year must be completed, and during the whole of March the mandal is absolutely at the disposal of the tahsildár or mauzadár for collection purposes, and ought not ordinarily to be employed in any other work, unless his services are not required to assist in collecting the revénue (Rule 8).

From the 1st April to the 31st May the mandal is in the field preparing his new *dág chitha* and *jamabandi* for the main settlement, and also the new cadastral map (Rules 9 to 28). It is during this period that the mandal's chief work in recording crop statistics and areas in his *chitha* and map takes place. It is absolutely necessary for this purpose that he should visit every field. Many mandals will, perhaps, shirk this duty; but if they do, they must be punished, and those who have got first or second-class certificates will be degraded if they have received the promotion to which those certificates entitle them.

From the 1st June to the 15th September the mandal is at head-quarters, completing his *jamabandis* for the main settlement (Rules 29 to 31).

From the 15th September to the 15th December the mandal proceeds on his second round through his circle, and prepares his *daryabadi chithas* (Rules 32 to 38). Here, again, he will have to make a few enquiries in connection with crop statistics; but as the area under crop is small, this will not seriously interfere with his work in preparing the *daryabadi* papers.

At the end of December the mandal proceeds to head-quarters to write up his *daryabadi jamabandis*.

10. The Chief Commissioner sees nothing to prevent a mandal of ordinary intelligence and ordinarily active habits from accomplishing, in the different periods specified in the rules, what the rules require from him. He accordingly expects District Officers to see that they act up to the orders now issued. The Director of Land Records will be specially instructed, when on tour, to bring to the notice of the Deputy-Commissioner the names of those mandals who have failed in any of the duties the rules prescribe.

Rules relating to the proper maintenance of Settlement Records in Cadastrally-surveyed Mauzas.

I.—Duties of Mandals.

1. In these Rules the following words have the meanings entered opposite each :—

(*a*) "Year" means the financial year terminating on the 31st of March.

(*b*) "Sadr" means the head-quarters of a district or sub-division.

(*c*) "Registrar kánungo" is the clerk who remains at the sadr, and who is appointed to have charge of the mandals' papers when they are filed in the Deputy-Commissioner's or Sub-divisional Officer's office.

(*d*) "*Sarkári dág*" is any survey number, the whole or part of which has not been included in any *patta*.

(*e*) "Survey number" means the area represented on the original cadastral survey map by a separate printed, number.

(*f*) "Government tenant" (*pattadár*) includes a *nisf-khirájdár* waste land grantee, and any person who has entered into an engagement with Government to pay land revenue for land held by him immediately from Government.

(*g*) "Under-tenant" means a person who holds lands under a Government tenant or *lákhirajdár*.

(*h*) "Field" means, according to the context, —

(1) if the land is not sub-let to an under-tenant, a single compact area of one class (*basti*, *rupit*, or *faringati*) held by the same Government tenant or *lákhirájdár* ; or

(2) if the land is sub-let, a single compact area of one class (*basti*, *rupit*, or *faringati*) held by the same under-tenant; or

(3) a single, compact, uncultivated area, or area under one crop.

2. Upon a date which will ordinarily be the 15th of January, there will be at the sadr, in accordance with Rule 40, one mandal from each mauza. It will be the duty of this mandal, after he has delivered the *daryábádi jamábandis* of the current year to the registrar kánungo, to prepare the *daryábádi pattas* for his mauza, and then to make out the two documents known as the mandals' and the kánungos' Relinquishment Registers. (*See* pp. 113 and 119 of Compilation of Circulars.)

3. Upon a date which shall ordinarily be the 1st of February, the mandal, who has been at the sadr in accordance with Rule 40, will take out to the spot, where the remaining mandals of his kánungos' circle are working in accordance with Rule 38, the mandals' Relinquishment Register and the *pattas* he has just prepared.

4. Then all the mandals will begin making out copies of their *dág chithas* for the current year.

5. In these copies they will omit to enter—

(*a*) the crops shown in the original;

(*b*) those sub-divisions of map numbers shown in the original which are due to more than one crop having been grown in one field.

6. In making these copies it must be remembered that fields which were *daryábádi* in the year previous to the current year, and which have during the current year been cut up afresh, must be shown in the copy of the original *dág chitha* as last found, and not as they were at the beginning of the current year, *e g.*, a *sarkari dág* No. 164 was in November 1885 broken up into 12 pieces, held by 12 men. These pieces were shown in the *daryábádi dág chitha* of January 1886 as $\frac{164}{1}$, $\frac{164}{2}$, $\frac{164}{3}$, &c., $\frac{164}{12}$. In November 1886, when the mandal went on his rounds, he found that Nos. $\frac{164}{1}$ and $\frac{164}{2}$ had been made into one, and were held by one man, Nos. $\frac{164}{3}$, $\frac{164}{4}$, $\frac{164}{5}$ were unchanged, Nos. $\frac{164}{6}$, $\frac{164}{7}$, $\frac{164}{8}$ were abandoned, and Nos. $\frac{164}{9}$, $\frac{164}{10}$, $\frac{164}{11}$, and $\frac{164}{12}$, were found made into two new fields, one of which was occupied by a new cultivator and one left as jungle. These new arrangements would be entered as follows in the *daryábádi dág chitha* of January 1887, and the map :—Nos. $\frac{164}{1}$ and $\frac{164}{2}$ were shown as $\frac{164}{1}$, Nos. $\frac{164}{3}$, $\frac{164}{4}$, $\frac{164}{5}$, were copied in unchanged. Out of the two fields formed from Nos. $\frac{164}{9}$, $\frac{164}{10}$, $\frac{164}{11}$, and $\frac{164}{12}$, the one occupied was shown as $\frac{164}{2}$, and the rest, with the abandoned fields $\frac{164}{6}$, $\frac{164}{7}$, and $\frac{164}{8}$, were shown as $\frac{164}{6}$. The mandal when copying in February 1887, will omit all numbers but the six appearing in the last *darybádi dág chitha* and the map of the current year.

7. In all other respects the separate pages of the copy should correspond with the pages of the original, so that the page totals may not require alteration.

8. Upon completion of the copies and of the testing prescribed in Rule 58, the original *dág chithas* will be forwarded, together with the maps of the previous year, to the registrar kánungo. This must be done by the end of February. From the 1st to the 31st March, the mandal will be at the disposal of the mauzadár or tahsildár to assist in the realization of revenue.

9. On a date which must never be later than the 31st of March, the mandal, if not already in his circle, will go back to it, taking with him for each of his villages the following papers :—

(1) Copy of the *dág chitha* just made.
(2) Map of the current year.
(3) New map.
(4) Mandáls' Relinquishment Register.

10. The mandal will on no account enter on his new map, before going to his circle, the changes shown in the map of the current year, as it is absolutely necessary that no changes should appear on the new map until they have been verified on the ground.

11. On arrival in his circle, he will proceed to check his Relinquishment Register, noting in his *dág chitha* whether the *pattadár's*

fields alleged to have been relinquished have really been given up. If they have, he will draw a line across the entry of the field. If not, he will note the fact in his Relinquishment Register.

12. Then the mandal will examine the *sarkári dágs*, and see if any new land has been broken up for cultivation. If so, he will record the names of the occupants in the appropriate columns of his *dág chitha*, and plot the fields accurately on his new map in pencil.

13. In many cases he will find that fields shown in red (*see* Rules 57 and 61) on the older of the two maps in his possession exist unchanged on the ground. In these cases he will, after verification, simply copy the fields as marked in red on to his new map.

14. After this, or in the course of the above, the mandal will visit every unvisited field in his circle, that he may enter in the crop column of his *dág chitha* the nature of the crop, and verify all entries as to Government tenants and under-tenants.

15. The *khiráj* area will be gone over first, afterwards the *nisf-khiráj* and *lá-khiráj* fields.

16. He will at the same time plot on the map in pencil all changes of whatever kind that have taken place since his last visit in the shapes or sizes of the fields.

17. The changes that can occur are of the following kinds :—

(1) New *khiráj* lands may have been taken up for cultivation.—These will be entire *sarkári dágs* or portions of the same. In the former case no change is required on the map. In the latter case the new area must be plotted carefully on the map and numbered as indicated below. In either case the name, father's name, and caste of the Government tenant will be entered in the *dág chitha*, and the name of crop shown in column 17.

(2) *Nisf-khiráj* and *lá-khiráj* lands, previously allowed to be fallow, may have been taken up for cultivation.—In this case the mandal's action will be the same as with respect to *khiráj* lands. The name of the under-tenant, if there is one, will be entered in column 4.

(3) Old *khiráj*, *nisf-khiráj*, and *lá-khiráj* fields may have been relinquished and not retaken.—In this case the map will be unchanged, but the Government tenant or *lá-khirájdar's* name will be struck out of column 2, and the word *sarkár* entered instead. The crop column will remain blank.

(4) Old *khiráj*, *nisf-khiráj*, or *lá-khiráj* fields may be found to be fallow, though not relinquished.—In this case the map will be unchanged, and crop column will remain blank.

(5) *Khiraj*, *nisf-khiráj*, or *lá-khiraj* fields may have been relinquished by the Government tenant or *lá-khirájdár*, or by an under-tenant, and may have been re-taken by another Government tenant or under-tenant. In such a case the name of the new Government tenant will be shown in column 2, and of the new under-tenant in column 4.

(6) The crop may have been changed over the whole area of a former field. —In this case no alteration will be required in the map, but the name of the new crop will be inserted in the proper column of the *dág chitha.*

(7) The crop may have been changed over a portion of the field.—In this case the areas of the different crops on the field will be plotted on the map, and the fragments thus formed numbered in the manner indicated below. These numbers must be entered in the column of remarks of the *dág chitha* opposite the old number of the field, and the area subsequently calculated.

18. In making the above changes the mandal will be careful not to strike out the name of any Government tenant whose relinquishment has not been accepted by the Deputy-Commissioner, or the name of any under-tenant who is in actual possession.

19. In certain cases the mandal will find a person in possession and claiming to be the *lá-khirájdár* or Government tenant whose name is not recorded in the *patta* or in column 2 of the *dág chitha*, the person whose name is recorded having died or absconded or transferred his rights—

(*a*) If the name recorded in the *patta* or *dág chitha* be that of a *lá-khirájdár*, *nisf-khirájdár*, waste land grantee, or decennial *pattadár*, the mandal will retain the name in column 2, but will enter in column 18, preceded by the word "*dakhalkár*," the name of the person who claims to be and is in actual possession as *lá-khirájdár* or Government tenant.

(*b*) If the name recorded in the *patta* or column 2 of the *dág chitha* be not that of a *lá-khirájdár*, *nisf-khirájdár*, waste land grantee or decennial *pattadár*, the mandal will remove his name from column 2 of the *dág chitha*, and insert instead that of the person who claims to be, and is in actual possession as, *la-khirájdár* or Government tenant.

Provided that, if any dispute arises as to who is in actual possession, the mandal will, in case (*a*) enter in column 18, and, in case (*b*), in column 2 of the *dâg chitha*, the name of the person he finds in actual cultivating possession. All cases under (*a*) will be reported by the mandal to the supervisor kánungo, with a view to necessary action under Rule 60.

20. No changes authorised by Rules 17 and 19, affecting the interests of any *lá-khirájdár*, Government tenant, or under-tenant, shall be recorded by the mandal in the *dág chitha*, except in the presence of the parties interested.

21. In all cases where the correctness of any entry in the *dág chitha* is disputed by any person interested in the same, the mandal will record the fact of the existence of the dispute in the column of remarks.

22. The numbers printed in black on the map must never be changed. New fields will be numbered in this way:—

(*a*) If the whole of a *sarkári dág* has been taken up by one Government tenant, then the number of the *dág* will be the number of the new field.

(*b*) If part of a *sarkári dág* has been taken up, its number will be written above, and the number of the new field below. If there is one new field in a *sarkari dág*, its number will be 1; if there are two new fields, their numbers will be 1 and 2, and so on.

Example.—Three new fields are taken up in a *sarkári dág* No. 527; these will be plotted out and numbered on the map as $\frac{527}{1}$, $\frac{527}{2}$, $\frac{527}{3}$, the rest of the *sarkari dág* (if any is left) being $\frac{527}{4}$, and the same numbers will be shown against them in the *dág chitha*:—

(*c*) If two or more different crops are sown in one field, the field will be divided on the map with dotted pencil lines, so as to correspond with the ground, and each of the divisions so formed will be numbered as directed under (*b*) above.

23. As a general rule, if two contiguous fields growing different crops be cultivated by one Government tenant or under-tenant, they will be separated by dotted lines only. But two contiguous fields cultivated by different Government tenants or under-tenants will be separated by a continuous line, whether they grow the same crop or not.

24. The mandal will enter in the crop column the names of those crops only which he (*a*) sees growing, or (*b*) knows to have been sown. The crop column will be left blank for all fields which, like some of those in the *rupit* area, are not broken up till the rains are well on.

25. The mandal will also, in the course of his work, calculate the areas of all new fields, including areas under separate crops and enter them in the *dág chitha*, at the same time filling up all the other columns that have to be filled up. When a new field is taken up in a *sarkári dág*, the area of the *sarkári dág* will also have to be changed; it will be the difference between its old area and the total area of the new fields.

26. The mandal will in this way complete the correction of his *dag chitha* and map for the main or regular settlement. The work must be finished by a date which shall ordinarily be the 1st of June.

27. During the progress of this survey of his circle, the mandal will be often prevented by rain or otherwise from going out into the fields. It may also occur that he will finish his survey considerably before the 1st of June. Under these circumstances, he should begin preparing his *khiraj jamabandis* from the corrected *dag chitha*. Each number as entered in the *jamabandis* will be marked off in the *dag chitha*.

28. The *jamabandis* for at least half the area of mandal's circle should be ready by the 1st of June.

29. From the 1st of June the mandal will be employed at the sadr in preparing the balance of his *jamabandis*, and drawing out the necessary *pattas*.

30. If a Government tenant holds land in more than one village, he shall receive a separate *patta* for the land in each separate village.

31. The mandal will retain the *dag chitha* on which the *jamabandi* filed with the registrar kánungo under Rule 63 is based; he need not prepare a copy of the *dag chitha* for the registrar kánungo, but he must make a copy of the *jamabandi* for the tahsildár or mauzadár.

32. On a date, which will ordinarily be the 15th of September, the mandal will begin a second round of his circle.

33. He will go first of all to the *sarkari dágs*, and ascertain what land is being broken up for the winter cultivation. He will be guided as to these fields by Rule 12.

34. The mandal will be guided during his second tour by Rules 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (1), (2), (6), (7), 22, 23, 24, 25.

35. In no case shall the mandal on his second tour alter the names of the Government tenants or under-tenants recorded in the *dag chitha* during his first tour.

36. He will specially note what land has been, or will be, double-cropped. A considerable amount of land, which had been under *áhu*, will be found being broken up for, or already sown with, mustard or *matikalai*, or other cold-weather crops. The name of this additional crop must be added to that already entered, and any changes necessitated thereby in the map duly carried out.

37. It will probably be found in some cases that a large *sarkari dag* has been broken up into so many pieces, that all the fragments cannot be shown in the column of remarks opposite the original number of the *dag*. In this case a few additional pages will be added to the *dág chitha* and the new divisions of the fields shown thereon.

38. The mandal's second tour will ordinarily be completed upon the 15th of December. He will then proceed to the head-quarters of the mauza or tahsil, or, if the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer so directs, to the sadr, where he will make up his totals, furnish the figures showing the area under mustard, and prepare his *daryabadi jamabandis*. From these, under the orders of the mauzadár or tahsildár, a consolidated statement will be prepared for each mauza and tahsil. This work should be completed by the 10th of January.

39. The *daryabadi jamabandi* can contain no fields except those which have not been marked off under Rule 27. Therefore, as this paper is being prepared, each *dag* entered should be checked off in the *dag chitha*, but with a different mark to that used when the main settlement *jamabandi* was being prepared. When this has been done, there can be no unmarked *khiraj* fields in the *dag chitha* except those *sarkari dags* of which no portion has been taken up.

40. When the mandals are not at the sadr, one mandal from each mauza will be despatched by the supervisor kánungo to the sadr on such a date as will allow of his arrival by the 14th of January with the *daryabadi jamabandis* of that mauza. These papers will be made over to the registrar kánungo. When the mandals are at the sadr, the supervisor kánungos will detail one mandal from each mauza to take the *daryabadi jamabandis* to the registrar kánungo.

41. The mandal, so sent or detailed, will act as provided in Rules 2 and 3.

42. During the absence of the mandal sent or detailed under Rule 40, the remaining mandals of his mauza, or those who may be so ordered by the supervisor kánungo, will do that portion of the work ordered in Rule 43, which would otherwise have fallen to his share.

43. After the despatch of the *dáryábádi jamábandis*, the mandals will prepare their crop statements in the form given in Appendix A.

44. This crop statement will show the whole cropped area in the mandal's circle, including *nis/-khiráj* and *lá-khiráj*, &c., fields. The total of columns 15, 16, 17, and 18 must correspond with the total of the *jamábandi*. The total of columns 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 must be the same as that shown in column 20, and this must agree with the total of the *dág chitha*.

45. Each mandal must keep a diary, in which he will enter daily (in ink) the following facts :—

(1) The nature of the work he has performed during the day.
(2) The names of the villages he has been working in.
(3) The place where he stopped for the night.
(4) All particulars required for filling up the weekly statement prescribed in Rule 53.

46. Unless specially exempted by the Deputy-Commissioner, every mandal shall reside within his circle, and shall not, under any circumstances, leave his circle except as provided for in these rules, without the written permission of the Deputy-Commissioner.

47. When he has occasion to visit the tahsil or the sadr, or to attend the mauzadár or any Government officer, the mandal will invariably obtain daily in his diary the signature of the mauzadár or Government officer, attesting the number of days on which he so attended.

48. Each mandal must maintain close to his home on a level piece of ground a standard 66 feet long, whereby to test his chain and offset pole. The total distance must be marked off on the ground by large permanently fixed pegs, and must be divided into ten equal divisions of 10 links each by smaller pegs. All mandals when going out to measure in the morning, must always test their chains before beginning work, and rectify any errors that may be found.

49. All mandals should be provided with a tale square showing *kottah* squares on a scale of 16 inches to the mile, a pair of compasses, a 20-link pole, and a cardboard 16 inch to the mile scale. The mandals of tracts which contain much newly-broken-up or *dáryábadi* land will be supplied with other instruments, as may be found requisite, by the supervisor kánungo.

50. At the end of his cold-weather tour each mandal will bring to the head-quarters to which he may be directed to proceed, in accordance with Rule 38, all the instruments with which he may have been supplied, and will produce them for the inspection of the supervisor kánungo.

51. It will be one of the duties of the mandal to keep up carefully all boundary-marks, mounds, pegs denoting theodolite stations, and other marks of a permanent or quasi-permanent character which may have been erected by the cadastral survey.

52. All theodolite stations shown on the maps, and not otherwise, marked on the ground, must have a semal-tree planted exactly 5 feet due north of the point where the theodolite peg was fixed. If this tree should die, it will be one of the duties of the mandals to replace it by a thick living bough at least 6 feet long.

53. The mandal will forward to the registrar kánungo every Sunday a weekly statement in the form given in Appendix B. This statement, which should be prepared on Saturday, must be posted every Sunday morning at the nearest post-office, but if the mauzadár and tahsildár lives nearer than the post-office, the statement may be given instead to either of these officers, and his receipt obtained in the mandal's diary.

54. No *dág* shall be entered in columns 9 or 12 of this statement until—

(*a*) the whole of it has been surveyed or examined ;
(*b*) all necessary particulars regarding it have been entered in the *dág chitha* and map ;
(*c*) the area of each of its several parts has been calculated and recorded.

55. No *jamabandi* holdings shall be shown in column 15 until all the *dágs* and other particulars relating to the holding have been entered in the *jamabandi*.

56. Explanations as to cause of little work being shown should, when necessary, be entered in column 20. Each mandal will add up the figures of each column, and show the total at the bottom.

II.—Duties of Supervisor Kánungos.

57. While the *dág chithas* are being copied, as provided in Rule 4, the supervisor kánungo will ink in with red ink and in dotted lines all the *daryábádi* fields shown by the mandals on their maps.

58. When the *dág chithas* have been copied in accordance with Rule 4, the supervisor kánungos will compare 20 per cent. of the entries in each volume, and sign the volume, noting at the end the numbers compared in each.

59. From the 1st of April to the 1st of June, or until the last mandal of his circle has completed the survey prescribed for the first tour, the supervisor kánungos will be on their rounds, testing the work of each mandal. Each supervisor kánungo must test the entries of 30 per cent. of the new fields in each difficult village and 10 per cent. of all the fields in other villages, making a small cross on the map at those fields respecting which no errors are found, and a small circle, if any mistake is detected. At the same time, he will initial in pencil the column of remarks in the *dag chitha* opposite the number of each field he has examined. At least half the total number tested must be fields of which the crops have been entered in the *dág chitha* In every case all the entries in the *dág chitha* respecting the field must be tested. It will not be enough to see that the name of the Government tenant is right, and to make no further enquiries.

* "Difficult village" means any village which contains on an average 50 *bighás* of newly broken up or *daryabadi* land or both.

60. In all cases reported by the mandal under Section 19 (*a*) the supervisor kánungo will report to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, who will take steps under Chapter IV. of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, to make the occupant apply for mutation of names.

61. After the 1st of June the supervisor kánungo will go over the mandals' maps tracing in red ink the pencil lines and figures entered by the mandals, and checking with the talc square the areas of 20 per cent. of the survey numbers which they have divided into portions. Each number, so checked, will be initialled by the kánungo in red ink in the *dág chitha*.

62. The special attention of the supervisor kánungos is directed, while testing the *dág chithas* and *jamabandis*, to the following questions:—

(1) Has each mandal entered at the end of the *dág chitha*, totals, showing for each page the details given in the area columns of the *dág chitha*?

(2) Are these totals correct? (the kánungo must test 10 per cent. of the totals).

(3) Do the following totals correspond with those furnished by the settlement office?

(*a*) Total area of village.
(*b*) „ „ *nisf-khiráj* lands.
(*c*) „ „ *lá-khiráj* lands.
(*d*) „ „ grants, &c.

(4) Is the total of *basti*, *rupit* and *faringati* of each village equal to the total cultivated area of the village?

(5) Do the kánungos' signatures in each *dág chitha* correspond with the requisite 10 or 30 per cent. of the fields in that *dág chitha*?

(6) Do the totals of the *khiráj*, *nisf-khiráj*, and *lá-khiráj jamabandis* correspond with the totals as given in the *dág chithas*.

(7) Has the revenue been properly assessed? (the kánungo must test 20 per cent. of the entries in each *jamabandi* and initial all the tests.)

(8) Have the totals of the *pattas* been correctly given at the end of the *jamabandi*?

(9) Does the application of the usual rates to the final area totals bring out less than the result obtained by adding up the columns of assessment?

(10) Is the local rate correctly calculated?

(11) Is the total number of *dágs* mark off in each *dág chitha* as entered in the corresponding *jamabandi* (Rules 27 and 39) equal to the total number of that *jamabandi*?

63. When the *jamabandis* have been tested as above, they shall be signed by the supervisor kánungos, and the fact reported to the Deputy-Commissioner, who will order the *pattas* to be issued. When this is done, the *jamabandis* shall be filed in original with the registrar kánungo.

64. The supervisor kánungos will begin their cold-weather inspecting tours upon September 15th.

65. They must test 30 per cent. of the entries made by the mandal in his *dág chithas* during his second tour, and sign in pencil in the *dág chitha* the numbers so tested.

66. In all blocks of newly-broken-up land exceeding 20 *bíghas* in extent, the supervisor kánungo must run at least one check line, which must be shown on the map. This should be the longest check line which can be run across the block. The length of the line and the number of *katans* and offsets must be entered in the diary, together with the number and extent of the errors found.

67. Each supervisor kánungo must keep a diary in which he will enter daily the particulars enumerated in Rules 45, 66, and 72. In addition to this, he must show the number of *dags* he has inspected during the day, their area in *bighas*, and all other particulars required to fill up the statement prescribed in Rule 69.

68. Rules 46 and 47 will apply to supervisor kánungos.

69. On the 1st of June and on the 1st of February of each year the supervisor kánungos will forward in duplicate to the Deputy-Commissioner a statement in the form given in Appendix C. The Deputy-Commissioner will forward one copy of the statement to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

70. Whenever a supervisor kánungo visits a mandal or inspects his work, he must also examine his diary and make a note in the same, indicating the fact of such visit or inspection and the general character of the mandal's work up to date.

71. Whenever a supervisor kánungo becomes aware of a mandal's work being slack or badly done, he will report the fact to the Sub-Deputy-Collector in charge, with such details as may be necessary to enable suitable orders to be passed.

72. Whenever a supervisor kánungo visits the village in which a mandal's home is situated, he will inspect, and, if possible, test, the measuring standard prescribed in Rule 48, and note the fact in his diary.

73. A measuring standard similar to the one prescribed in Rule 48 must be maintained by each supervisor kánungo at the head-quarters of his circle.

74. When the mandals come to the head-quarters of the mauza or tahsil or to the sadr as prescribed in Rule 38, the supervisor kánungos will examine the instruments produced by the mandals, test the chains against the standard measure prescribed in Rule 73, cause them to be repaired where possible, and report for renewal the number of instruments found unfit for use and that cannot be mended.

III.—Duties of Tahsildárs and Mauzadárs.

75. All tahsildárs and mauzadárs will be held responsible that the mandals and kánungos are, during the touring periods hereby fixed, diligently engaged with their work. The former will be on no account taken off their field work except as provided in Rule 8; or under the direct orders of the Deputy-Commissioner.

76. As soon as the revenue has been collected, or immediately after the 31st of March, each tahsildár and mauzadár within whose jurisdiction any cadastrally-surveyed villages lie will proceed on a testing tour.

77. He will visit those villages only through which no Government roads run, and will test only those fields which have not been already tested by the supervisor kánungo. This tour will ordinarily last during parts of April and May, and on the 1st of June he will fill up and forward in duplicate to the Deputy-Commissioner, a statement in the form given in Appendix C. The Deputy-Commissioner will forward one copy of the statement to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

78. A second tour will be made by each tahsildár or mauzadár beginning on the 1st of November, and on the 1st of January a statement in the form given in Appendix C will be prepared and forwarded in duplicate to the Deputy-Commissioner. The Deputy-Commissioner will forward one copy of the statement to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

79. Every tahsildár or mauzadár, when visited by a mandal, will sign the diary of the latter, noting the business of the visit.

80. Whenever, after obtaining the permission of the Deputy-Commissioner, any tahsildár or mauzádar has occasion to utilise the services of a mandal for any purpose whatever, the tahsildár or mauzadár wils record in the mandal's diary the nature of the work upon which he has been employed and the time during which he has been occupied.

81. Every tahsildár or mauzadár to whom, in accordance with Rule 51, a mandal may give the statement therein prescribed, must note on the statement the week day of receipt, and forward it immediately to the nearest post-office for transmission to the registrar kánungo.

IV.—Duties of the Registrar Kánungo.

82. The registrar kánungo will be responsible for the custody of all records filed with him in accordance with these Rules.

83. He will be careful to see that sufficient supplies of the blank forms required by mandals are kept in stock.

84. He will forward before the 1st of February in each year, to the places selected in accordance with Rule 38, the full supply of blank forms that may be required by the mandals, as well as clean copies of the maps.

85. He will prepare and distribute before the 1st of March in each year, the diary books prescribed under Rules 45 and 67. Those for supervisor kánungos should be double the size of those for mandals.

86. He will retain charge of all instruments kept in stock for the use of the mandals, and will maintain register for the same.

87. He will compile in vernacular and in duplicate for each kánungo's circle a consolidated statement showing the progress of the work in the form given in Appendix D.

88. One copy of each of these statements will be despatched to the Sub-Deputy-Collector in charge of the cadastral mauzas every Wednesday morning, whether all the mandals' returns have been

received or not, and one copy of the portion relating to his circle will be sent to each supervisor kánungo the same day. A list of those mandals should be given whose returns have not been received. The Sub-Deputy-Collector, after issuing necessary orders, will on the day of receipt of the statement forward it for inspection to the Deputy-Commissioner.

89. A consolidated copy of the crop statement for the whole area cadastrally surveyed will be forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the 15th of February.

90. When, in accordance with Rule 94, the Sub-Deputy-Collector's diary is returned by the Deputy-Commissioner, the registrar kánungo will take necessary action on the Deputy-Commissioner's orders, and then forward the diary to the Sub-Deputy-Collector.

V.—Duties of the Sub-Deputy-Collector.

91. The Sub-Deputy-Collector will be directly responsible to the Deputy-Commissioner for the proper carrying out of these rules.

92. It is his business to see that mandals, kánungos, mauzadárs, and tahsildárs act as herein ordered; that the returns and statements prescribed are punctually submitted; that the mandals begin their tours on proper dates; that supervisor kánungos test efficiently; that the registrar kánungo has all forms required in readiness, so that there may be no needless delay.

93. He should keep a diary in which he will enter daily the amount and character of the work he has done, the villages, mandals, kánungos, mauzadárs, or tahsildárs he has visited, and the place where he has halted each night, as well as any other particulars which the Deputy-Commissioner may require to know in order to form an adequate idea of the way in which the work is going on.

94. His diary should be written on half-margin foolscap, and forwarded in original weekly to the Deputy-Commissioner, who will record his orders, and return it through the registrar kánungo. No copy of the diary need be kept.

95. The Sub-Deputy-Collector will be very particular in visiting those villages where many changes are necessitated on the maps by the character of the cultivation. He should test the accuracy of the mandal's work, and see that the kánungo has been testing too.

96. Where the mandal appears incompetent, the Sub-Deputy-Collector should take measures to have a substitute appointed, while the mandal himself is being taught, unless it appears advisable to dismiss him, when report should be made to the Deputy-Commissioner.

97. The Sub-Deputy-Collector should constantly check the testing done by supervisor kánungos, mauzadárs, and tahsildárs, and invariably record details of the result in his diary.

98. Whenever he runs a check line, he should give in his diary full details as to the length run, the number of *katans* and offsets, and the number and character of the mistakes.

99. He should make abstracts of the diaries of the supervisor kánungos, and record remarks therein as to the nature of their work.

The substance of these remarks should be reproduced in his diary, for the information of the Deputy-Commissioner.

100. He should look over the diaries of all mandals he visits, and occasionally make an abstract, calling the attention of the supervisor kánungo to any slackness noticeable in the work.

101. From the weekly statements prescribed in Rule 53, he will be able to see what mandals are behindhand with their work. He should direct the supervisor kánungo's attention immediately to the fact, and, if the matter is at all urgent, go to the spot, and see it put right at once.

102. The Sub-Deputy-Collector must always keep the registrar kánungo informed of his movements, so that there may be the least possible delay in communicating with him from the sadr.

103. The Sub-Deputy-Collector's clerk will always remain at the sadr, and work under the registrar kánungo during the Sub-Deputy-Collector's absence.

104. It is absolutely essential that during the two touring seasons the Sub-Deputy-Collector should be constantly on the move. It is his business to see with his own eyes the work of every mandal and supervisor kánungo, and no excuse will be taken for failure in this important respect.

105. On the 1st of February he should submit to the Deputy-Commissioner, for transmission to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, a brief note showing—

(1) Number of mandals whose work inspected.
(2) Length of check lines run.
(3) Number of *katans* in above.
(4) ,, of offsets.
(5) ,, and character of errors found.
(6) Character of each kánungo's work during the season.
(7) Names of specially good mandals and nature of their work.
(8) ,, ,, incompetent or otherwise useless mandals and nature of their work.
(9) Any changes that, in the opinion of the Sub-Deputy-Collector, should be made in the Rules, or the mandals' or kánungos' circles.

APPENDIX A (Rule 43).

Form of preparation of Crop Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Number of chitha page.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Rice-seedlings.	Ahu.	Sali.	Bao.	Mustard.	Matikalai.	Cotton.	Sum-trees.	Other crops.	Total crops.	Total double-cropped area	Area actually under crops	Basti.	Khiráj fallow.	Nisf and lákhiráj fallow.	Government waste.	Grand Total of village.	Remarks.

APPENDIX B (Rule 53).

Statement showing work done by *Mandals during week ending*

Names of villages.	Dág chitha-pages. Total of circle.			Resignations. Total number of petitions.			Sarkári dágs. Total of circle.			Non-Sarkari dágs. Total of circle.			Jamabandi holdings. Total khiráj of circle.			Pattas. Total of circle.			Remarks
	Balance to be copied at end of last week.	Number copied during week.	Balance still to be copied	Balance to be tested at close of last week.	Number tested during the week.	Balance to be tested.	Balance to be inspected at end of last week.	Number inspected during the week.	Balance still to be inspected.	Balance to be inspected at end of last week.	Number inspected during the week.	Balance still to be inspected.	Balance to be written up at end of last week	Number written up during the week.	Balance still to be written up	Balance to be copied at end of last week.	Number copied during week.	Balance still to be copied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total ..																			

APPENDIX C (Rules 69, 77, and 78).

Statement showing work done by { *Mauzadár* / *Supervisor Kánungo* / *Tahsildár* } *from* *to*

Name of mandal.	Names of villages.	Number of dágs tested in each village.	Area of dágs tested in bighas in each village.	Number of errors found involving change in map.	Number of errors found involving change in dag chitha, but not in map.	Character of the mandal's work.	Number of chains of pertal run.	Number of katans.	Number of offsets.	Number of errors exceeding 20 links.	Number of errors between 20 and 40 links.	Number of errors above 40 links.	Area of concealed cultivation discovered in each village.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

in district

hereby agree to the following conditions:—

1. I will file the settlement papers of my mauza on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time determine.

2. I will myself, or through my mandals, measure up and classify each year all the cultivated lands held on annual *patta* before entering the areas in the *chitha* and *jamabandi*, and will measure up and classify during the year in which the *patta* expires all lands under me in my mauza which may be held on decennial *patta*.

3. I will use my utmost endeavours to promote the increase of cultivation and of revenue in my mauza, and in the case of a decrease of revenue, or of any concealed cultivation or incorrect measurements being discovered, which cannot be proved to be due to circumstances beyond my control, will submit to have my remuneration reduced by the Commissioner, provided that in no case shall the reduction in any year exceed the total amount of commission or salary to which I may be entitled for that year.

4. I will collect the land revenue and local rates assessed on all lands under me in my mauza and included in the *jamabandi*, and pay the amount into the Government treasury on or before the dates which from time to time may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner. In default of the payment of any instalment of revenue within a month after the date on which it is due, the Government may recover the arrear by attachment and sale of my moveable and immoveable property, and that of my surety or sureties, and may also cancel my engagement.

5. I will give each year security for the due collection of the revenue and local rate to the extent of half the revenue and local rate assessed on all lands under me in my mauza, unless I am specially excused from giving security by the Commissioner's orders.

6. I will duly and to the best of my ability observe all rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, and carry out all orders issued by the Commissioner and Deputy-Commissioner, failing which, I shall be liable to fine, suspension, or dismissal.

7. My remuneration as mauzadar shall be either by commission on the revenue and local rate collected or by fixed

salary. In either case, the rate of commission or amount of salary shall from time to time be fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

Dated *Mauzadar.*

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9. [*Strips reserved between waste land grants may be settled on annual or decennial leases, No. 520 R. D., dated 1st March 1884.—To the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.*]

Strips of land reserved between two grants under the Waste Land Lease Rules for 1876 may be settled either on annual or on decennial leases under the Assam Settlement Rules, if it is quite certain that the land will not be required for a public thoroughfare. But before issuing any such lease, the Deputy-Commissioner should in each case satisfy himself that sufficient access to lands beyond is available, and where he doubts whether there is such access he should not give other than annual leases.

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10. [*Preparation of Settlement Register A, B, C, D.—R. D. Cir. No. 12, dated 13th May, 1880.*]—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct the adoption in the districts of the Assam Valley of the forms of Register herewith enclosed, in substitution for the present form of Register No. 1, Settlements prescribed by the Rules of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

2. In Part A of the new register will be recorded all the annual settlements in each mauza, showing the details of the area and assessment in the aggregate for each mauza.

3. In Part B will be recorded all periodic settlements of the land revenue. The primary arrangement in this statement will be according to the class of tenure and the period of its duration.

Thus, first will be entered all waste land tenures for long terms, of whatever description; next, *nisf-khirâj* tenures settled for terms of years; next, periodic settlements under the Assam Settlement Rules. In these latter settlements in which the mauzadar is responsible for the revenue, the details of area and assessment need only be entered in the aggregate of their class for each mauza, that is to say, the totals of all ten-year

settlements in the mauza should be entered together, not each individual holding, and similarly the totals of five-year settlements, if any.

After the above, any other special class of land settlement not included in those preceding should be entered.

For each class of tenure a separate series of numbers should be entered in column 2.

In the case of assessments fixed progressively for consecutive periods of years the period of the current rate of assessment should be entered in column 17; not the period of the entire duration of the lease.

4. In Part C will be recorded all miscellaneous settlements, such as fisheries, elephant-*maháls*, and the like. In this statement, as in Part B, the arrangement will primarily be according to class of settlement, all fishery-*maháls* being entered consecutively, then all elephant-*maháls*, and so on for each separate class of *maháls*, a separate series of number being attached to each class. In the case of *maháls* not comprised within any individual mauza, the column of mauza will be left blank.

5. In Part D will be shown together, in an abstract form, all the settlements, of whatever description, included in each mauza, those not so included being entered at the end of the statement, columns 1 to 3 remaining blank.

The total of this statement should show the aggregate of all the land revenue settlements of the district.

REGISTER I., PART A.—*Annual Settlements of Land Revenue.*

No.	Name of mauza.	Name of manzadar.	Tauzih number.	Former settlement.						New settlement.						Date of filing measurement papers.	Date of report to Chief Commissioner.	Date of confirmation by Chief Commissioner.	Remarks.
				Number of pattas.	Assessed area.				Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Assessed area.				Assessment.				
					Basti.	Rupit.	Faringati.	Total.			Basti.	Rupit.	Faringati.	Total.					

REGISTER I., PART B.— *Periodic Settlements of Land Revenue.*

Class of estate.	No.	Name of manza.	Tauzih number.	Person responsible for the revenue.	Former settlement.						Present settlement.						Date of confirmation by Chief Commissioner.	Date of commencement of settlement.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
					Assessed area.						Assessed area.									
					Basti.	Rupt.	Faringati.	Total.	Assessment.	Period.	Basti.	Rupit.	Faringati.	Total.	Assessment.	Period.				

REGISTER I., PART C.—*Miscellaneous Settlements.*

Class of mahál.	No.	Name of manza.	Tauzih number.	Person responsible for the revenue.	Former settlement.		Present settlement.		Date of confirmation by Chief Commissioner.	Date of commencement of settlement.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
					Amount.	Period.	Amount.	Period.				

REGISTER I., PART D.—*Abstract Statement of Settlements.*

No.	Name of manza.	Name of manzadar.	Annual settlements.		Periodic settlements.			Miscellaneous settlements.			Total amount.	Remarks.
			Number of estates.	Amount of assessment.	Class of estate.	Number of estates.	Amount of assessment.	Class of mahál.	Number of estates.	Amount.		

11. [*Register of relinquishments in Deputy-Commissioners' offices.—R. D. Circular No. 30, dated the 11th July 1884.*]—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the subjoined form of Relinquishment Register to be kept up in Deputy-Commissioners' offices in the place of Form E of the old Rules for the conduct of settlement proceedings in Assam. It will be

observed that this register differs from that which is to be kept by mandals under the instructions published on the 23rd January 1884, inasmuch as the latter is a register of sanctioned relinquishments only, where as the form now prescribed is intended to show all petitions for leave to relinquish lands that are filed in the office of the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, together with the orders passed upon them.

The new form has been translated into Assamese and entered upon the list of Assamese Revenue Forms as No. 222, and the Superintendent of Stationery has been instructed to supply you with copies of it upon indent.

FORM.

District

Mauza *year*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10
Serial No.	Date of filing.	Name and father's name of petitioner	Number and class of patta (annual or decennial).	Village or mandal's circle in which the land is situated.	Numbers of fields.	Area.			Amount of revenue.	Date and purport of final order.	Date of sending to manzadar.
						Basti.	Rupit.	Faringati.			

12. [*Form for reporting Settlement of house, hoe, and poll-tax.*]—*R. D. Cir. No. 49, dated the 31st July 1876.*] :—

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT STATEMENT OF IN THE DISTRICT OF FOR THE YEAR 18

Number in tanzih.	Name of mauza.	With whom settled.	18						Increase.	Decrease.	Commission.		REMARKS-Cau cr cre sp ma puty-Commis-sioner ma have to mak to be entere in this column.
			Number of	Tax.		Number of	Tax.						
				Rate.	Amount.		Rate.	Amount.			Rate.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

N B.—As many settlements of the same kind may be reported in the same statement as possible. But settlements of different kinds, *e.g.*, house and hoe, or house and poll, or hoe and poll, or house, hoe, and poll, must not be included in thesame report.

Dated

The *18* *Deputy-Commissioner.*

(12) Page 120.—For the form of relinquishment register substitute the following:—

Serial No.	Name of relinquishing ryot.	Number of relinquished field.	Number and class of patta to which the field belongs (*i.e.*, annual or decennial).	Area of relinquished field.				Revenue assessment.	Date and purport of final order.
				Basti.	Rupit.	Farin-gati.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5				6	7

A separate page or set of pages should be given to each mandal's circle, and petitions should be arranged as they come in, and entered each under its own circle, a separate set of serial numbers being used for each circle. In column 7 will be entered the order of sanction or of rejection of the application to relinquish. When the list for each circle has been closed, *i.e.*, after the 31st December, each mandal will take a copy of the sanctioned relinquishments for his own circle.

At the end of the portion of the register allotted to each mauza, a classified abstract of the sanctioned relinquishments is to be drawn up as follows:—

Mauza.	Mandal's circle.	Number of fields relinquished on annual patta.	Area.			Number of fields relinquished on decennial patta.	Area.		
			Basti.	Rupit.	Farin-gati.		Basti.	Rupit.	Farin-gati.
1	2	3	4			5	6		

13. [*Rules for Nisf-khiráj leases in Kámrúp.—Dated 21st June 1882.*]—1. The practice now in force of settling *nisf-khiráj* estates on the basis of measurement papers prepared by the *nisf-khirájdár* will be discontinued. Subject to Rule 13, the settlement of all *nisf-khiráj* estates shall be for a term of ten years, and shall be based upon the papers prepared by the Survey Officer, supplemented, where these are deficient, by the mauzadar's measurement of the cultivated land.

2. If the cultivated lands in any estate have not been separately measured and classified by the Survey Officer, they shall be measured and classified by the mauzadar of the mauza in which they are situate. But if they have been measured and classified by the Survey Officer, the mauzadar will prepare the usual *chitha* and *jamabandi* (in the forms prescribed by the Assam Settlement Rules), on the basis of the survey measurements, after identifying the land in the presence of the parties, or their authorised agents, entitled to settlement

3. If a mauzadar is unable to identify an estate, or portion of an estate, by reference to the survey map, or if he discovers that there has been any alteration of boundaries, or any material change, extension, or reduction, of cultivation since the survey, he shall stay proceedings and report to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer for orders.

4. On receipt of the mauzadar's report submitted under Rule 3, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, subject to the approval of the Deputy-Commissioner, may pass such orders as he thinks sufficient to secure the proper identification of the estate and its boundaries, or the proper classification of the cultivation on the estate.

Provided that, in all cases in which a Deputy-Commissioner proposes to take action under this rule with respect to an estate or portion of an estate, the area of which exceeds 100 *bighas*, he shall report the case to the Commissioner, and obtain his previous sanction to any orders he may propose to issue.

5. In effecting settlements under these rules, only such lands shall be assessed as are under cultivation at the time of settlement, or have been so within three years previous thereto. Provided that, where the cultivation fluctuates from year to year, so that the assessable area, as defined above, would be greatly in excess of the area cultivated in any one year, the average area cultivated annually during the last three years

may be treated as the area on which the assessment is based. Waste land shall for the first term of settlement remain unassessed. On the expiry of the first term of settlement, all waste land, or, in the case of fluctuating cultivation, all land not assessed as cultivated, shall be liable to assessment at a rate not exceeding one anna three pie per *bígha*.

6. The mauzadar shall submit to the Deputy-Commissioner, or sub-divisional officer, a final report of his proceedings in the form given in Appendix A to these rules, together with the settlement *chitha* and *jamabandi* (Settlement Forms A and C). Subject to Rule 8, the settlement of every estate shall be reported separately for orders

7. If the Deputy-Commissioner approves of the settlement reported to him by the mauzadar under Rule 6, the Deputy-Commissioner shall report the same to the Commissioner for sanction, a separate report being submitted with respect to each estate. If the mauzadar's report is submitted to, and approved by, the sub-divisional officer, the sub-divisional officer shall prepare the report required by this rule, and submit it to the Deputy-Commissioner, who, if he approves of the same, will send it on, with any remarks that he may think necessary, to the Commissioner for sanction.

8. Nothing in Rules 6 and 7 shall apply to estates the area of which does not exceed 50 *bighas*. The settlement of all such estates, whether they pay their revenue direct to the treasury or through the mauzadar, shall be reported in Settlement Form F.

9. In reporting settlements under Rule 7 for sanction to the Commissioner, the Deputy-Commissioner shall send up the whole record with his final proceedings in English. The record should contain a map of the estate, to which, if possible, the signature of the *nisf-khirájdár* should be obtained as evidence of his having accepted the survey as well as the settlement offered to him.

10. The Deputy-Commissioner's final proceedings submitted under Rule 9 shall show—

(1) The character of the estates settled, *viz.*, whether *brahmottar*, *debottar*, or *dharmottar*, and the name of the owner or manager.

(2) Date and abstract of the Special Commissioner's decree, showing the title of the owner, or manager, to hold the land at half rates.

(3) The area and boundaries assigned by the decree.

(4) The area and boundaries assigned by the survey and settlement.

(5) The revenue assessed on the estate in each of the previous five years.

(6) Cause of estate coming under settlement.

(7) The number and nature of the boundary-marks put upon the estate.

(8) Description of land comprised in the estate classified in the form given in paragraph 3, Appendix A.

(9) Whether the cultivation was classified by the Survey Officer, or by the mauzadar; also whether there has been any addition or reduction of cultivation since the survey.

(10) Whether the *nisf-khirájdar* has accepted the settlement proposed.

(11) Class of cultivators* on the estate, if the *nisf-khirájdar* is not himself the cultivator, *i.e.*, whether *paiks*, cultivators paying rent in kind, or in service or in cash, &c. If rent is paid to the *nisf-khirájdar* in cash, the rate at which such rent is paid should be specified.

It will not be necessary to specify the number of cultivators of each class.

(12) Any other matters deserving of record.

11. The Commissioner shall have power to confirm all settlements.

12. The term of settlement shall be for ten years.

13. All settlements of entire estates in one mauza shall be conterminous in point of time, and, as far as possible, all the settlements of the district shall expire on the same date.

14. The lease to be given to *nisf-khirájdars* shall be in the form given in Appendix B, attached to these rules.

15. No counterpart of the lease shall be taken from the *nisf-khirájdar*. It will be sufficient evidence of his acceptance of the settlement offered to him if he endorses his acceptance on a duplicate copy of the lease under his signature, or under the signature of any person duly authorised in his behalf.

16. If the *nisf-khirájdar* refuses the settlement offered to him, he should be required to state in writing the grounds on which he so refuses, and the case should be reported to the Commissioner for orders.

APPENDIX A.

Particulars to be entered in Mauzadar's Report.

1. Whether the land was identified, measured, and class by the mauzadar in person; if not, by whom?

2. The boundaries of the estate as settled, mentioning dispu boundaries, if any; the number and nature of the boundary-marks the estate, and whether they have been personally inspected by the mauzadar, and if not, by whom?

3. Description of land comprised in the estate classified in following tabular form:—

Description.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Area in bighas.	Revenue.	Area in bighas.	Reven
Basti at annas 8 per bigha.....				
Rupit at annas 5 per bigha				
Faringati at annas 4 per bigha				
Uncultivated				

Pages 125 and 126.—For clause (4) and the Schedule in the *nisf-khiráj patta* substitute the following:—

4. The Government ryots transferred to you during the consolidation of your estate effected by the late *nisf-khiráj* survey will henceforward be your ryots, but you cannot eject them, except in execution of a decree to that effect, which you may obtain against them according to the rent law for the time being in force, and you will not be able to enhance their rent beyond the rates of revenue which the Government now demands, or may hereafter demand, from Government ryots on *khiráj* land.

5. If at any time during the term of settlement, the lands mentioned in the schedule, or any part of them, come under measurement by the cadastral survey now at work in Kámrúp, their area and classification will be liable to correction according to the results obtained by that survey; but the boundaries laid down by the *nisf-khiráj* survey will not be altered, nor will the assessment be liable to alteration unless the difference between the total cultivated area shown by the *nisf-khiráj* survey and that shown by the cadastral survey exceeds 25 per cent. of the former. Any revision of assessment on account of such difference shall be made at half the current revenue rates of the present date.

6. On the expiry of the present settlement, such portion of the lands mentioned in the schedule as shall be classed as cultivated will be liable to resettlement at one-half the current revenue rates then prevailing, and the portion classed as waste will be liable to assessment at a rate not exceeding one anna and three pie per *bígha*.

SCHEDULE.

Name of mauza.	Estate number.	Name of village.	Area of each entire block.					Revenue assessed.
			Basti.	Rupit.	Faringati.	Waste.	Total.	
Total....								

4. Whether the cultivation was classified by the survey officer or by the mauzadar, and whether there has been any addition or reduction of cultivation since the survey.

5. Whether the *nisf-khirájdar* has agreed to the settlement proposed by the mauzadar.

6. Class of cultivators on the estate, if the *nisf-khirájdar* is not himself the cultivator, *i.e.*, whether *páiks*, cultivators paying rent in kind, or in service, or in cash, &c. If rent is paid to the *nisf-khirájdar* in cash, the rate at which such rent is paid should be specified.

7. Any other circumstances requiring notice.

APPENDIX B

Nisf-khiráj Patta.

I, *A. B.*, Deputy Commissioner of the District, hereby declare that I have, on behalf of Government, settled with you, *C. D.* (here enter names of all the persons who have accepted settlement), your heirs, representatives, and assigns the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed for a period of years from 1st April 18 , to 31st March 18 , on a revenue of Rs. , which you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns will well and duly pay according to the following instalments:—

First instalment of Rs. payable on 15th October.
Second „ „ „ 15th January.

2. I further give you to understand—

(1) That if at any time you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns, fail to pay the revenue on or before the date fixed for payment of the same, or any local taxes, cesses, or rates, due in respect of your land, on or before the due date, such revenue, local taxes, cesses, or rates shall be realisable in any manner or by any process, in or by which the like revenue, local taxes, cesses, or rates assessed on any other lands in the district is or are realised.

(2) That the right of Government is reserved to all mines, coal-quarries, and mineral oils, lying in or under your land, with full liberty at all times to enter upon your land, and work, search for, and remove, the said minerals, making to you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns such compensation for any damage done to the surface of your land as may seem to Government adequate.

(3) That the right of the public is reserved to the use of all rivers and streams flowing over the said land, or along the boundary of the same, and capable at any season of the year of floating boats or timber, and to the use at all times of a strip of land of 20 feet in width on each side of such river or stream for the purpose of towing or mooring, of loading and landing goods, and for all other purposes incidental to navigation, the floating of timber, and fishing.

(4) On expiry of the present settlement, so much of the land included in this lease as may be found to be waste or as shall not be assessed at cultivated rates in the re-settlement, shall be liable to assessment at a rate not exceeding one anna three pie per *bîgha*.

SCHEDULE.

Name of mauza.	Number of plot.	Area.	Boundaries.	Nature of soil.*	Revenue assessed.			Remarks.
	Total area.			Total Revenue.				

* *i.e.*, class of soil, *basti*, *rupit*, *faringati*, or uncultivated.

14. [*Rules to be observed in effecting decennial settlements in the Assam Valley districts, dated 18th April 1883.*]—1. A ten-year settlement-holder shall have a heritable and transferable right in the lands settled with him, provided that no succession to, or transfer of, land settled under these rules will be recognised by Government unless the same has been registered, or application for registration has been made and has not been rejected.

2. A ten-year settlement will guarantee the settlement-holder against enhancement of revenue during the period of settlement. He will also be entitled, should the land be required by Government for a public purpose, to compensation for loss of his rights and interests in the land, as well as for loss of crops, houses, &c., standing on the land.

3. These Rules do not apply (1) to lands situated within a municipality, station, union, cantonment, or head-quarters or sub-divisional stations; (2) to *rupit* or *faringati* lands, of which the cultivation is of a fluctuating or uncertain character, or where the areas of the fields are liable to contraction and extension according to the character of the season; (3) to lands within 75 feet of the centre of the Assam Trunk Road, or within 50 feet of the centre of other roads.

4. With these exceptions, the Rules apply to—

(1) all *basti* and *rupit* lands;

(2) all *faringati* lands which have been occupied for ten years, or which the settlement-holder has taken up for permanent occupation.

5. Subject to the provisions of Rules 3 and 4, a Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer may direct a ten-year settlement to be made of any lands in his district hitherto held under annual lease, and may refuse to grant annual leases for the same. All ten-year leases, now current at full rates, shall be deemed to have been made under these rules, and shall not expire till the 31st March 1893. Any ten-year leases made in future years under these rules shall be deemed to have commenced from the 1st April 1883, and shall expire on the 31st March 1893.

6. When any land has to be settled under Rule 5, the Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer may either—

(*a*) direct the mauzadar to make the settlement upon the basis of the existing measurement and classification ;

(*b*) direct the mauzadar to make the settlement after previously measuring and classifying the land ;

or, if he think the interest involved too important to be entrusted to a mauzadar,—

(*c*) depute any Government official not inferior in rank to a Sub-Deputy-Collector to measure and classify the land.

7. Settlements made by the mauzadar under Rule 6 shall not be severally reported to the Deputy-Commissioner, but shall be shown in a separate *jamabandi*, to be filed by the mauzadar, together with his annual settlement papers.

8. Settlements made by an officer specially deputed under clause (*c*) of Rule 6 shall be severally reported to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer. The report shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name and residence of the settlement-holder.

(2) Mauza and village in which the land is situated.

(3) Whether the land applied for is waste, resigned, or settled land, and, if settled, on what tenure it was previously held, and by whom.

(4) For what purpose the land is required, whether for ordinary cultivation or special cultivation (such as tea, coffee, or timber) or for building or other purposes.

(5) The area applied for and the area and boundaries assigned by the settlement.

(6) The revenue assessed at the previous settlement.

(7) Description of the land in the following form:—

Description.	At previous settlement.		At present settlement.		Local rate.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	
Basti					
Rupit					
Faringhati					
Total					

(8) By whom, and in whose presence, the land was measured and classified, and whether boundary-marks have been put up.

(9) The number and nature of the boundary-marks put up.

(10) Any other matters deserving notice.

9. All settlements made under these Rules shall be reported by the Deputy-Commissioner to the Commissioner for confirmation.

(*a*) Settlements made by the mauzadar shall be reported annually in Settlement Form F, and shall be entered in gross for the whole mauza in Settlement Register B.

(*b*) Settlements made by an officer specially deputed shall be reported severally for confirmation, and after confirmation shall be separately entered in Settlement Register B.

10. The Commissioner shall have power to confirm all settlements made under these Rules.

11. The lease to be given to settlement-holders shall be in the form appended to these Rules.

12. No counterpart of the lease shall be taken from the settlement-holder, but he will sign the form of acceptance appended to these Rules.

13. If any person refuses a settlement offered to him under these rules, the Deputy-Commissioner (or sub-divisional officer) shall ascertain from him by careful enquiry, and record the grounds of his objection, and may thereupon settle the land with another applicant. All such cases shall be reported by the Deputy-Commissioner to the Commissioner for confirmation of his own orders or those of the sub-divisional officer.

14. If the mauzadar or other officer deputed to make a settlement under Rule 6 finds that two or more persons have

rival claims to the land, he shall stay proceedings, and report to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, who will then pass such orders as he may think proper.

15. The procedure prescribed in these Rules shall be followed in all applications to take up waste or relinquished lands on a ten-year lease. Provided that in all cases the applicant shall be bound to pay at the rate of 2 annas per *bígha* for the cost of measurement; and, where the area applied for is more than 50 *bíghas*, the survey shall be conducted by an officer of the grade of Sub-Deputy-Collector, and the applicant shall agree to erect and maintain the necessary boundary-marks.

Form of acceptance of ten-year lease prescribed in Rule 12.

I hereby declare that I accept the ten-year *patta* No. in mauza offered me by the of for the land described below—

Period April 1883 March 1873.

(Signed)

	Area.	Assessment.	Local rate.
35)	*Bighas.*	Rs.	Rs.
Basti			
Rupit			
Faringati			
Total			

Form of ten-year Patta prescribed in Rule 11.

I Deputy-Commissioner of the district, hereby declare that I have, on behalf of Government, settled with you, , your heirs, representatives, aud assigns, the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed for a period of years from 1st April 18 , to 31st March 1893, on a revenue of Rs.

rival claims to the land, he shall stay proceedings, and report to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, who will then pass such orders as he may think proper.

15. The procedure prescribed in these Rules shall be followed in all applications to take up waste or relinquished lands on a ten-year lease. Provided that in all cases the applicant shall be bound to pay at the rate of 2 annas per *bígha* for the cost of measurement; and, where the area applied for is more than 50 *bíghas*, the survey shall be conducted by an officer of the grade of Sub-Deputy-Collector, and the applicant shall agree to erect and maintain the necessary boundary-marks.

Form of acceptance of ten-year lease prescribed in Rule 12.

I hereby declare that I accept the ten-year *patta* No. in mauza offered me by the of for the land described below—

Period April 1883 March 1873.

(Signed)

	Area.	Assessment.	Local rate.
(35)	*Bighas.*	Rs.	Rs.
A Basti			
Rupit			
Faringati			
Total			

Form of ten-year Patta prescribed in Rule 11.

I Deputy-Commissioner of the district, hereby declare that I have, on behalf of Government, settled with you, , your heirs, representatives, aud assigns, the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed for a period of years from 1st April 18 , to 31st March 1893, on a revenue of Rs.

(6) Page 131. —Insert as head 14*a*—

14 [*Additional Rules for issuing Decennial Leases in the Assam Valley Districts.—R. D. Circulars Nos. 7 and 20, dated respectively the 25th March and 3rd September 1886.*]—Under existing orders, district officers have been directed to issue decennial leases for all lands held under permanent cultivation. The question having been raised as to how far these orders apply to lands included in one *patta* or holding, a portion of which is held permanently, while the rest is under fluctuating cultivation, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of all district officers in making decennial settlements.

2. Decennial leases should be issued only in lieu of existing annual leases, where the land held by the annual *patta*-holder, whether wholly cultivated or not, is held by him permanently.

3. Where an annual holding consists of a compact block of land, part of which is held permanently by the *patta*-holder, and the remainder is not so held, the entire land should ordinarily be treated as not held permanently, and a decennial *patta* should not issue to the *patta*-holder. Should, however, the *patta*-holder apply to have a decennial lease given to him for the permanent portion of his holding, his application must be granted, subject to the rules for decennial settlements (*vide* head 14 above).

4. When an annual holding is not compact, but consists of two or more detached blocks, some of which are entirely held permanently, and the remainder are held wholly or in part under fluctuating cultivation, the holding may be split up into two separate holdings, the one permanent and the other fluctuating. The permanent holding will consist of the block or blocks which are entirely held permanently, and should be brought under decennial settlement. The fluctuating holding will consist of the block or blocks held wholly or partly under fluctuating cultivation, and will remain as before under annual settlement.

5. If in any case the Deputy-Commissioner is doubtful whether land is or is not held permanently, he may assume that all land is so held which has been held by the lessee continuously* for five years. In no case shall a decennial lease issue to an applicant for waste land unless the Deputy-Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant intends to hold the land applied for during the whole term of his lease.

*See Section 8, Clause (2) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.

(7). ~~Page 131.—Insert as head 15a—~~

15a. [*Partition of Estates in the Assam Valley Districts.—R. D. Circular No. 8, dated the 27th March 1886.*]—With reference to paragraph 21 of the Commissioner's Land Revenue Report of the Assam Valley Districts for 1884-85, in which it is stated that the decrease in the average area of annual holdings is partly due to the fact that *pattas* have been divided, the Chief Commissioner desires to draw the attention of all revenue officers to the fact that the division of *pattas* is unauthorised, and must be discontinued. Should any one desire to have his share of a holding, to whatever class the holding may belong, partitioned off to him, he must apply in future for partition separately to the district or other officer authorised to receive such applications, and partition can only be allowed subject to the provisions of Chapter VI. of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th March 1886.

2. Where a *patta*-holder sells a small portion of his *patta* to another person, it is not an uncommon practice for the seller and purchaser to appear before the Deputy-Commissioner, and, while applying for mutation of names, to apply also at the same time for separate *pattas*. In such cases the application is in some districts granted as a matter of course, whereas it ought to be refused, the proper course being to enter the purchaser's name in the *jamabandi* along with that of the seller, both being held jointly and severally responsible for the revenue of the entire holding.

3. Partition cases should in future be kept entirely distinct from mutation proceedings. There is, of course, no objection in the case above supposed to recording the name of the purchaser as having purchased certain specified *dágs* or a specific portion of the land covered by the seller's *patta*, and if the purchaser applies to have this recorded, his application must, under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, be granted, as every shareholder in a holding is under the Regulation entitled to have the extent of his interest recorded.

~~(14) Page 131.—Add as head 17.—~~

17. [*Rules for the Settlement of Háli Lands in the Jaintia Hills.—G O. 3,436, dated the 11th August 1886.*]—*Hali* lands will be measured by the *tar* of 12 feet. One *bígha* is 14,400 square feet, or 1,600 square yards, and is divided into 100 *lessas* of 144 feet each, and into five *cottas* of 2,880 feet, thus—

1 *lessa* = 144 square feet.
20 *lessas* = 1 *cotta*.
5 *cottas* = 1 *bígha*.

2. The revenue on *ráj háli* will be assessed till further orders at ten annas per *bígha*.

3. Revenue is payable in one instalment, on or before the 15th February of each year.

4. Resignations of holdings must be tendered before the 31st December of the year preceding the one in which the resignation is to take effect.

5. The following registers will be kept up by the sub-divisional officer of Jowai.

Register No. 1.—Field or Chitha Register of Doloiship for the year.

Column 1. Number of plot (former No.) (present year's No.).
" 2. Occupant ryot's name.
" 3. Boundaries of the plot.
" 4. Measure of each length taken.
" 5. Average length.
" 6. Measure of each breadth taken.
" 7. Average breadth.
" 8. Area of plot.
" 9. Nature of crop.
" 10. Remarks.

Register No. 2.—Rent-roll or Jamabandi Register of Doloiship for the year

Column 1. Number of *patta* (old No.) (new No.).
" 2. Name of pattadár.
" 3. " of village or nearest village.
" 4. Number of plot as per *chitha* register.
" 5. Area of each plot and area of whole holding.
" 6. Revenue payable.
" 7. Remarks.

Register No. 3.—Register of Relinquishments.

Column 1. Serial number.
" 2. Name of pattadár relinquishing, and father's name.
" 3 Number of *patta.*
" 4. " in *chitha* register of plots resigned and year of *chitha* register.
" 5. Area of land resigned.
" 6. Revenue of land resigned.
" 7. Date and purport of order.
" 8. Remarks.

6. Towards the end of the financial year, a settlement form for the ensuing year will be submitted by the sub-divisional officer to the Deputy Commissioner, and by him to the Chief Commissioner in the following form:—

SETTLEMENT FORM.

Settlement of Doloiship for the year

TABLE I.

Háli lands settled for one year at full rates.

Area in *bighas.*		Revenue.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
18 .	18 .	18 .	18 .	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	

N B.—A similar table to be called I.A, to be introduced if leases are hereafter given for more than one year.

TABLE II.

Details of settlements effected.

Settled during the year.			Settled during previous year.			Remarks.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	

TABLE III.

Details of Increase and Decrease in Tables I. and I.A.

INCREASE.

Column 1. New land taken since last settlement.
,, 2. Relinquished land retaken.
,, 3. Alteration by re-measurement.

DECREASE.

Column 1. Relinquished prior to 31st December last.
,, 2. ,, by desertion or death.
,, 3. Alteration by re-measurement.

7. While the dolois will nominally act as mauzadárs, still, owing to their illiterate state, most of the clerical work and mauzadári work, as far as regards *chithas* and other forms, will fall on the sub-divisional office, the head clerk of which must consider himself, as it were, the head mauzadár of the sub-division for the above purposes.

8. Settlements will commence from the 1st April of each year, and *pattas* will be issued as soon as the *chitha* registers are framed. The *patta* will be in the form given in Appendix A to these Rules.

27th August 1886.

APPENDIX A.

ASSAM REVENUE FORM No. 26.]
[Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Rules for the settlement of *háli* lands, dated the 27th August 1886.]

PATTA No.

FROM THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER OF KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS, IN ASSAM.

To

Dated at Jowai this of 188

WHEREAS you are in the occupancy of the undermentioned lands ie village of in the dolloiship of consisting *bighas* *cottas* and *lessas*, the boundaries mentioned at the end of this *patta*, the revenue hich for the financial year A.D. 18 , (B.S. 12) has en assessed at Rs. , payable in one instalment in the manner ereinbelow stated; this *patta* is accordingly granted to you on the llowing conditions:—

(1) That you pay the Doloi of your Doloiship the full amount of revenue assessed on the said lands punctually on the date on which the instalment falls due.

(2) That should you desire to relinquish all or any portion of the said lands included in this *patta*, you must give notice of your intention in writing to the Assistant-Commissioner to do so on or before the 31st December of the year preceding the year in which the relinquishment is to have effect; and, should you fail to give such notice, you shall continue responsible for the payment of revenue on the said lands.

(3) That should the lands, or any portion of them, be required by the Government for any public purpose, such lands, or such portion of them, shall be taken away from you; and in any such case you shall only be entitled to receive compensation from the Government for any houses, crops, trees, &c., actually standing on the land taken up, and you shall not be entitled to any compensation for the land itself, which is the property of Government alone.

(4) That this *patta* is not heritable or transferable by sale, gift, or otherwise.

(5) That on failure of any of the conditions hereinnamed, this patta shall be cancelled, and the lands shall at once be leased to any other ryot desirous of obtaining them.

Memorandum.

Description of land.	Area of land.	Rate of assessment.	Revenue assessed.
	B. C. L.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Basti or homestead and garden land	.....	.....	.....
Rupit	.....	.....	.....
Faringati	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....

Revenue due on 15th February.

Note.—All receipts for assessments paid in are to be endorsed on this *patta* by the doloi.

Assistant-Commissioner.

II.—WASTE LAND GRANTS—NEW RULES.

1. [*Explains New Rules for Waste Land leases.—R. D. Cir. No. 24, dated Shillong, the 13th April 1876.*]— The Government of India have directed the discontinuance of sales of waste land in fee simple throughout the Province of Assam, and, in the place of such sales, have directed the sale of leases on very favourable terms, giving a permanent, heritable, and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land leased. The rules for the sale of waste lands issued by the Government of Bengal on 2nd February 1874 are accordingly withdrawn, except in so far as they will apply to the lease of such lands.

2. The sale of waste lands which have already been advertised for sale may be proceeded with under existing rules. Lands which have not been, but which, but for the orders now communicated to you, would have been, advertised for sale, may be leased to the persons who applied for their sale.

3. I am to append a copy of the new form of lease of waste lands for the Province of Assam, which has received the sanction of the Supreme Government. It will be seen therefrom that the assessment of the land for the first thirty years will be as follows:—

(*a*) The land will remain revenue-free for the first two years.

(*b*) For the four next years the revenue will be three annas per acre per annum.

(*c*) For the four next years the revenue will be six annas per acre per annum.

(*d*) For the next ten years the revenue will be eight annas per acre per annum.

(*e*) For the ten next years the revenue will be Re. 1 per acre per annum.

(*f*) After the expiration of thirty years, the land will be assessed under the law for the time being in force in the district in which the land is situated;

but no portion of it will at any time be assessed at a rate higher than is then payable in that district on lands cultivated with rice, pulses, or other ordinary agricultural produce.

4. The provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 apply to the lease as well as to the sale of waste lands. The Government of India have directed the Chief Commissioner to put the Act in force in the case of the lease of waste lands under these orders. The sale of the lease must, therefore, be advertised, and, in order that the transaction shall be a sale, and not a gift, it is necessary to fix a price. The Chief Commissioner directs that, until further orders, the price shall be Re. 1 per acre.

5. The sum paid for the lease shall cover all expenses of survey, demarcation, and advertisement.

6. Sales of leases will be advertised in the *Assam Gazette.*

7. An applicant for the lease of a piece of land must submit the particulars required by the Bengal Sale Rules of 1874, *viz.*:—

(1) The estimated area, in acres, of the land, with its character and description, and

(2) the situation of the land and its boundaries, accurately ascertained and described as fully as possible.

Generally, the rules hitherto in force for the sale of waste lands must be followed.

8. Having satisfied yourself that the land may properly be leased, you should issue an advertisement in the form annexed,* and, should no other applicant appear in the meantime, and no reason occur for postponing the sale, you should sell the lease to the applicant at the said rate of Re. 1 per acre.

* Not reprinted.

9. Should any other person or persons apply for a lease of the same land before the advertisement appears in the *Assam Gazette,* the lease must be put up to auction *amongst the applicants* only on the day named in the advertisement, and sold to the highest bidder.

10. When valuable timber exists on any land the lease of which is applied for, the timber must be paid for in addition to the fixed price of Re. 1 per acre. The rate to be charged

for the timber in each case will be fixed by you, subject to the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Payments for timber may be made in instalments, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

11. You will notice that by Clause (*d*), Article 1 of the lease, the right of Government to all mines and quarries has been reserved.

* * * * *

13. Nothing in these orders affects the lease of waste lands under the Settlement Rules in Assam Proper, or the terms upon which waste lands are at present leased in Cachar and Sylhet, or the procedure which regulates the grant of such leases. These orders merely introduce an alternative lease and procedure.

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2. [*Deposit of survey-fees at 8 annas per acre.—R. D. Cir. No. 75, dated the 18th October 1876*].—As it is necessary to provide for the prompt demarcation and survey of waste land plots, for which applications to lease under the New Rules have been received, while, on the other hand, the price payable for these leases, from which those preliminary expenses are to be defrayed, is only due on completion of the sale of the lease, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the practice formerly in force under the Old Rules for the sale of waste-lands, requiring applicants to deposit a sum for the cost of survey at 8 annas per acre, be continued as prescribed in Sections 14 and 15, Chapter II., of the Rules published under Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated 2nd February 1884.

From these sums district officers should make early arrangements for the survey of the grants applied for, as the Chief Commissioner is desirous that no avoidable delay should occur in the issue of leases to applicants.

The amount thus deposited will be deducted from the price ultimately paid for the lease or refunded, as under Section 20, Chapter II. of the Old Rules above mentioned.

2. The attention of district officers is directed to paragraph 1 of Circular No. 24, dated 13th April 1876, which declares that the procedure of the Old Rules remains in force under the new lease system so far as it may be applicable.

3. [*Rules as to refund of survey fees.—R. D. Cir. No. 57, dated 5th December 1877*].—With a view to introduce uniformity of practice in regard to refund of the unexpended balances of fees deposited on account of the survey of waste lands, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that if the land for the survey of which money has been deposited has been actually surveyed, and all the operations intended to be covered by the 8-anna fee per acre prescribed under the Sale Rules completed, then no refund shall be allowed, but if such operations have not been conducted, or completed, then only a sum proportionate to the work not carried out shall be refunded to the applicant. District officers are requested to estimate in each case, when applying for sanction to such refunds, to what amount the depositor is entitled to a refund under the circumstances.

4. [*Expenses of Survey and Demarcation.—R. D. Cir. No. 34, dated the 12th July 1879.*]—Doubts having arisen as to the nature of the charges to be included as "expenses of survey and demarcation" which are to be debited against the total sum paid for a lease of waste land under paragraph 5 of Circular No. 24, dated the 13th April 1876, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions on the subject for future guidance.

2. All operations which are necessary preliminaries to survey, such as the cutting, clearing, or otherwise marking out the land desired by the applicant sufficiently for the identification of the plot and its measurement by the surveyor, must be carried out by the applicant at his own expense.

These are expenses preliminary to survey.

3. The cost of the survey itself will be debited against total sum paid for the lease.

4 "Demarcation" is usually effected by the erection of earthen mounds, or other marks which the surveyor, under instruction from the Deputy-Commissioner, may consider suitable, on the boundary which is ultimately sanctioned sufficient for the ready identification of such boundaries pending the erection of permanant marks under article (*e*) of the lease.

In some cases the cutting of lines along the sanctioned boundary may be necessary for this demarcation in addition to any temporary lines or clearances made for purposes of survey.

If such lines are needed, the cost must be included in the expenses of "demarcation" and be charged against the sum paid for the lease.

It will be for the Deputy-Commissioner to decide, according to the circumstances of the case, what mode of "demarcation" is necessary.

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5. [*Survey-fees how to be credited in Treasury Accounts.—R. D. Cirs. Nos. 1,214-1,224, dated the 19th May 1884.*]—In supersession of the orders contained in Circular No. 36, dated the 18th November 1878 (Revenue Department), I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the fees paid for the survey of lands, whether leased under the ordinary district rules or under the Waste Land Lease Rules of 1876, should henceforth be credited to "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous."

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6. [*Advertisement charges to be paid in advance.—R. D. Cir. No. 29, dated the 6th June 1879.*]—I am directed to draw your attention to Rule 19, Chapter II. of the Waste Land Rules of 1874, which prescribes that, when applications are received for leases of land the area of which exceeds 100 acres, the applicants should be required to pay in advance the advertisement charges, the payment thus made being certified by the Deputy-Commissioner when sending up the sale notice for publication in the *Gazette*. Unless this is done, the advertisement will not issue.

In cases where the sale is not advertised, the money will, of course, be refunded to the applicant.

2. I am also to direct your attention to Rule 15, Chapter II. of the same rules, which prescribes that in case of an insufficient sum having been deposited for survey-fees in consequence of the actual area of the plot applied for proving larger than that estimated, the difference should at once be recovered from the applicant before further steps are taken.

7. [*Register of applications for leases of waste lands in the district of prescribed by R. D. Cir. No. 38, dated the 24th July 1877.*]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	Date of application.	Name and residence of applicant.	Thana and sub-division in which land applied for is situated.	Mauza or pargana in which land applied for is situated.	Estimated area in acres.	Area in acres as ascertained by survey.	Boundaries.	Date of completion of demarcation and survey.	Date of issue of notification of sale of the lease at Deputy-Commissioner's office.	Page of *Assam Gazette* at which notification was published.	Date fixed for the sale of the lease.	Date of disposal and how disposed of.

Register of leases of waste lands sold under the orders contained in the Chief Commissioner's Cir. R. D. No. 38, dated 24th July 1877.

Number.	Number of the application in Register No. E.	Name of applicant.	Thana and sub-division in which land applied for is situated.	Mauza or pargana in which land applied for is situated.	Area in acres as ascertained by survey.	Boundaries.	Date of sale of the lease.	Date of execution of instrument of grant.	Name and residence of lessee.	Price for which sold.			Remarks.
										For lease.	For timber.	Total.	

N.B.—If price of timber is paid by instalments, the dates and amounts of these instalments should be entered in the column of remarks.

8. [*Information required in report on applications.—R. D. Circular No. 51, dated the 6th September 1877.*]—In order to facilitate the disposal of applications for leases of waste and so and to prevent unnecessary correspondence, and consequent delay in passing final orders in such cases, I am directed to convey the following instructions, which are necessitated by the incomplete form in which those cases are frequently sent up.

2. In the case of a stream or a road intersecting a plot of land applied for and dividing it into distinct blocks, you should be guided by paragraph 10, Chapter II. of the Sale Rules of 1874, which directs that every plot must be compact in itself. You should insist on the submission of a separate application for each distinct block that the applicant may desire to take up.

3. You should state specially whether or not there is timber standing on the land applied for: if there is timber on the land, you should assess it, in the exercise of your discretion, in accordance with the rules issued on the subject, and you should state the charge you propose to make for it.

4. You should further state whether the applicant has accepted your valuation or not; if your valuation be not accepted, the application should ordinarily be rejected.

5. You should mention whether the applicant proposes to pay the amount to be charged for the timber on the land in a lump sum or by instalments.

6. The map should always be signed both by you and by the applicant.

7. In the case of a road or stream forming one of the boundaries of the land applied for, you should invariably report, in the case of the road, whether it is an important district road, or merely a fair-weather track or a foot-path, and in the case of the stream, whether it is navigable or not. Your particular attention is invited to paragraph 10 of the Sale Rules of 1874.

8. In supersession of Rule 5 of the Sale Rules of 1874, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that a strip of land to be reserved on each side of every main road shall be 75 feet wide, measured from the centre of the road. In the case of Provincial roads, the Executive-Engineer should be asked to mark the centre line on the permanent alignment which the road is to have.

9. The record should be accompanied by a proceeding under your hand, containing a review of the case, showing that you have satisfied yourself as to the advisability of leasing the land applied for, and giving in full all necessary particulars.

9. [*Execution of title deeds.—R. D. Circular No. 46, dated the 22nd August 1877.*]—As some uncertainty and want of uniformity of practice appear to prevail with regard to the execution of title-deeds of waste-land grants, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions on this subject.

2. Stamped endorsements of mortgage (Form E) must be endorsed on the counterparts of title deeds.

3. Title deeds of redeemed grants should be considered as releases, and should be stamped under Clause 30, Schedule II. of Act XVIII. of 1869.

4. Re-conveyances should be stamped under Clause 27, Schedule II. of the above Act.

5. All original deeds of grants, whether deeds of conveyance by sale in fee-simple in Form D. or deeds of redemption of the land revenue in Form H, or deeds of re-conveyance on completion of purchase or redemption in Form I, or instruments of grant under the new rules, must be first executed by the grantee under the attestation of the Deputy-Commissioner, and must then be forwarded to this office for the signature of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to be attached in accordance with Circular No. 28 (Judicial Department), dated the 3rd November 1876. The deeds will then be made over to the grantee.

6. Duplicates of such deeds are not required, but counterparts should invariably be executed. These counterparts require only the signature of the grantee, duly witnessed, and should be retained by the Deputy-Commissioner. Counterparts of be in the same form as original deed.

7. Hypothecation bonds, required in the event of the purchase or redemption-money being paid only in part in the first instance, should be executed in Form F or I for the security of the remaining sums due, and should be executed by the grantee only. These bonds do not require the signature of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The original bond of hypothecation should be endorsed on the counterpart of the deed to which it refers, such counterpart remaining in the custody of the Deputy-Commissioner. The counterpart of the bond should, if the grantee desire it, be endorsed on the original deed which is delivered to him. It is optional with the hypothecator to have this endorsement attached or not.

8. Counterparts of instruments of grant under the New Lease Rules are exempt from stamp duty, inasmuch as being counterparts of leases the duty would be payable by Government as the lessor, were they not exempted under Clause 15, Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1869. All other counterparts of documents above referred to are chargeable with one rupee stamp duty, under Clause 16, Section 2, Act XVIII. of 1869.

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10. [*Date from which lease should run.—R. D. Cir. No. 29, dated 14th October 1878.*]—The date of a lease under the Waste Land Rules, that is to say, the date to be entered in the heading of such documents, and alluded to in the final attesting clause, should be the date of actual execution. But the Chief Commissioner deems it more convenient that the year from which the lease should be held to run for the purpose of calculating the annual demand in Article 2 of those leases should be the official year.

2. The Chief Commissioner has accordingly been pleased to rule that in the case of any lease executed between the 1st April and 30th September in any year, the operation of the lease shall be held to have effect, with regard to revenue payments, from the commencement of the year then current. If the lease be executed between the 30th September and 31st March, the lease shall be held to have effect, with regard to revenue payments, from the 1st April following. The above ruling will not, however, be held to interfere in any way with the right of a lessee to obtain full possession of the land from the date of execution of the lease.

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11. [*Date from which lease runs not affected by delay in execution of lease.—R. D. Cir. No. 38, dated 12th December 1878.*]—With reference to Circular No. 29, of the 14th October 1878, on the subject of the dating of waste land leases, it has been represented to the Chief Commissioner that lessees omit in certain cases to execute the deed for their lands until some period has elapsed after sale. Such a

practice is open to much objection. The prompt realisation of the stamp revenue is most necessary. Ordinarily, no avoidable delay should be permitted to occur in completing the execution of the lease after the date of the sale. If, however, any such delay unavoidably occurs so as to protract the transaction into the subsequent half-year of that in which the sale took place, the assessment will be calculated with reference to the six months within which the sale was held, without reference to the date of execution.

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12. [*Date from which period of lease commences.—R. D. Cir. No. 2, dated 24th January 1881*].— * * *

2. The intention of R. D. Circular No. 29, dated 14th October 1878, was to rule that, when possession of the land leased is given between the 1st April and 30th September of any year, the terms specified in Article 2 shall be held to have effect from the 1st April of the financial year in which such possession was given, while, when possession is given between the 30th September and 30th March, those terms are to be counted from 1st April next ensuing.

3. It has been found that in some cases leases have been issued specifying in Article 2, as the date of the commencement of the terms there mentioned, the date on which possession was given: consequently difficulties have arisen in enforcing the conditions laid down in the circular of October 1878, regarding the date from which payment of revenue begins, the lease being a formal instrument which must be interpreted by its own terms, not by those of any instructions external to its contents, of which it cannot be shown that the person executing it was cognisant at the time of execution.

4. To obviate such misuderstandings in future, I am directed to request that you will enter in Article 2 of all leases hereafter granted under the rules, as the dates from which the periods there stated begin to run, the 1st April of the financial year in which or next following that in which possession was given, according as such possession was given before or after the 30th September of the latter year.

5. This circular will be published in the *Gazette* for general information, and its purport should be specially communicated by district officers to all intending purchasers before the lease of any land applied for is actually sold.

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13. [*Limitation of Frontage.—R. D. Circular No. 9, dated 27th March 1877*]—Forwards the following letter, No 764, dated 27th March 1877, to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 461R.C., dated the 15th February 1877, in which you point out the difficulty now experienced with regard to the road to Sadiya, owing to the land up to the actual border of the road having been granted to tea-planters.

2. In reply, I am to invite your attention to the concluding portion of paragraph 7 of this office Circular No. 24, of the 13th April 1876, from which it will be seen that the Rules of 1874 for the sale of waste lands, with a few exceptions, are still in force. The rule concerning the limitation of frontage, alluded to in your paragraph 4, is therefore still in operation.

3. I am further to point out that Rule 5 of those Rules distinctly lays down that a strip of land sixty feet wide is to be reserved on each side of every considerable road. It would appear, however, that this rule has not in some instances been observed. In such cases you should use every effort to avoid the necessity of taking up such land which has been already assigned. For the future, the rule should be most strictly insisted on, but the land so reserved, instead of being allowed to become covered with dense jungle-growth, may, if it seems desirable, be leased on a special and separate agreement to the planter, whose lands adjoin, for grazing or other purposes at such rent as may appear suitable. Such agreement should distinctly bind the lessee to resign the land unconditionally, and without any compensation, whenever called upon to do so, and should confer on the lessee no rights whatever, but those of temporary occupancy, until the land be required by Government.

4. With regard to the insufficiency of the wood-supply for the repairs and construction of bridges required by the Public Works Department, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner desires that you will take prompt measures to reserve such tracts as you may think necessary for the purpose, in

accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules of 1874, and will refuse to grant any applications which may be made for such tracts. To prevent any doubts or difficulties arising subsequently, I am to request that you will be good enough to submit a list of such tracts for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and for the publication of the same in the local *Gazette*.

5. As it further appears from your letter that, in consequence of lands being taken up continuously along the sides of the Sadiya Road, future complications about a right of way to cultivated or other lands at a distance from the road may ensue, I am to request that you will be careful to insist in new grants on the terms which specially stipulate for the maintenance of existing roads and paths; and that, besides these, you will take measures to reserve at such points which may seem advisable, wide strips of land sufficient to provide for feeder-roads and cattle tracks for the country alongside.

14. [*Procedure with regard to leasing strips of land reserved along the sides of public roads.—R. D. Cir. No. 8, dated the 12th March 1878*]—Several applications having been made for the lease of the strips of land reserved along the sides of the public roads, the views and wishes of the Chief Commissioner on the subject are explained below as an indication of the course of action he would desire to be adopted in dealing with such applications.

2. While it is absolutely indispensable that the full control of Government over those strips of land should be maintained for the purpose of repairing or improving the roads, the Chief Commissioner has no objection to the temporary occupation or cultivation of these lands, provided the right of Government to make any use it wishes of the land whenever it is thought desirable be clearly secured.

District officers are accordingly authorised to lease these lands temporarily on such terms of rent as may be agreed upon, adding the following clause to the lease:—

> "Should this land, or any part thereof, be required at any time for the purpose of repairing or improving the road, or be otherwise needed by Government, I hereby agree to resign possession of such land at once, whenever called upon by the Deputy-Commissioner, and to make no claim to compensation for any crops, plants, trees, buildings, or other property standing on the land so resigned."

3. In cases when such lands have already been occupied without authority, the occupant may be left in possession, provided he executes a lease containing the above stipulation.

4. Where strips of land adjoining roads under the Public Works Department are concerned, no action must be taken without consulting the Executive Engineer.

15. [*Annual return of waste land grants not under assessment.—R. D. Cir. No. 33, dated 24th October 1878.*]—I am directed to request that on the first day of May of each year you will submit a statement in the accompanying form, showing the particulars of all waste land grants brought under assessment during the previous financial year under the rules prescribed in this office Circular No. 24 of 13th April 1876.

Statement showing the Waste Land Grants leased in the district of under the Rules prescribed in Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 24, dated 13th April 1876, and brought under assessment during the year 18

Number of grant.	Name of grant.	Name of grantee.	Date of sale of the lease.	Date of liability to assessment.	Total area.	Rate of revenue per acre.	Amount of annual revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

16. [*Solid preliminary demarcation marks to be set up.—R. D. Circular No. 14, dated the 29th March 1877.*]—It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that difficulty and confusion not unfrequently arise in the survey

and final demarcation of waste land grants under the new rules, in consequence of the obliteration of the temporary marks put up to indicate the boundaries of the land applied for prior to survey.

2. The attention of all district officers is called to Clause 18 of the rules for the sale of waste land published in 1874, which still govern the procedure under the new system of waste land leases, whereby it is enjoined that the preliminary boundary-marks should be of such a description as will suffice as a sure guide for the erection, after the sale, of the permanent boundary-marks.

3. District officers should be careful to insist on the boundary-marks thus erected prior to survey being of a sufficiently substantial character for this purpose, so as to last, without fail, for not less than two rainy seasons; and in cases where it may appear necessary or advisable, should call upon the applicant to erect permanent marks at once, in place of the temporary demarcation.

4. Should the land be ultimately allotted to the applicant, the marks so erected, if of the required character, will be taken as a fulfilment, in whole or in part as the case may be, of Clause (*e*) Article 3 of the instrument of grant. Should the land be allotted on auction sale to any person other than the original applicant, the cost of these boundary-marks will be refunded to the applicant by the purchaser of the lease.

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17. [*Erection and maintenance of boundary-marks.—R. D. Circular No. 8, dated 3rd June 1881.*]—The Chief Commissioner has had reason to believe, from correspondence which has come before him, that the provisions of the rules for the proper demarcation of waste lands disposed of under the Lease Rules are not always duly observed, and that grantees have in some cases not been called upon, as they should be, to mark the boundaries of their grants by permanent boundary-marks.

2. The rules require that in all cases where land is applied for, the area shall be carefully surveyed at the applicant's expense before the grant is made. The map prepared by the Surveyor should show the points at which boundary-marks should be put down; and, as soon as the transaction is concluded, care should be taken to specify distinctly, in Article 3, Clause *e*, of the deed of lease, the nature of the marks to be

erected and the points at which they are to be placed. The attention of the purchaser of the lease should be prominently drawn to this clause, and he should be warned of the consequences of neglecting it.

3. Arrangements should be made for the regular inspection, during the touring season, by the district staff of all leasehold grants made during the previous year, with a view to ascertain whether the boundary-marks required by the instrument of grant have been duly erected; and district officers during their tours should also notice in their official diaries the condition as to repair of the boundary-marks on estates visited by them.

4. Stone prisms, either cut locally where stone is available, or imported from Calcutta, are recommended as the most suitable form of boundary-mark. They should be well embedded in earthen mounds, and might often with advantage, and when the cost would not be great, have cut in their upper surface the initial of the name of the grant, the date of erection, and the serial number of the stone in the list of boundary-marks specified in the map of the grant.

5. If in any case the orders of the Deputy-Commissioner to erect (under Clause *e* of Article 3) or repair (under Clause *f*) boundary-marks are disregarded by the grantee, and warnings are ineffectual to secure proper attention to the subject, the case should be reported in accordance with Article 4 of the lease for such action as may seem necessary to the Chief Commissioner in order to enforce compliance with the conditions of the grant.

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18. [*Note by Mr. C. J. Lyall, appended to G. O. No. 1,622, dated 3rd October 1882.—Liability of grantees to maintain boundary-marks.*]—1. The hypothesis is that the boundaries of the grant are not recognisable on the ground, and that proper boundary-marks have not been erected or maintained in repair by the grantee.

The question is whether or not the expense of making a survey to ascertain the boundaries, and of erecting proper boundary-marks, can be cast upon the grantee.

2. We have, so far as I am aware, to consider the case of the following descriptions of grants:—

(1) Leases under the Rules of 1838 (*see* Appendix A to "Papers on the Tea Industry in Bengal.")

(2) Old Rule grants under the Ninety-nine-year Lease Rules of 1854 (Appendix B of same volume).
(3) Either of the above, redeemed and now held in fee-simple (Old Board's Rules, page 355).
(4) Fee-simple grants under Lord Canning's Rules of 17th October 1861.
(5) Fee-simple grants under the Rules in Chapter XXVI. of the Board's Rules, old edition.
(6) Fee-simple grants under the Rules of 1874.
(7) Leasehold grants under the Rules of 1876.
(8) Land held on ten-year or one-year *pattas*.

3. According to the figures entered in Mr. Ward's Land Revenue Report for 1881-82, the following are the areas held under each of these tenures, so far as they can be given, in the Assam Valley:—

	Acres.	
No. 1	5,533,	all but 39 acres in Sibságar district, where they form the estates of the Assam Tea Company.
No. 2	15,418	
No. 3	138,725	
Nos. 4, 5, and 6	199,002	
No. 7	167,294	
No. 8	68,501	
Total	594,473	

Mr. Ward's figures do not distinguish the three classes of fee-simple grants. Colonel Hopkinson reported in 1873 that the area held under Class 4 (Lord Canning's Rules of 1861) was 15,004 acres, all in the Lakhimpur district. If the other figures given in the same statement can be trusted, they show that the area held under Class 5 is about 34,777 acres, and that under Class 6 (the balance) about 149,221 acres.

4. The rules relating to Class 1 make no mention whatever of survey or boundary-marks, and it is therefore impossible to state how the legal liability under them to keep up boundary-marks in good condition, or to pay for their erection and the survey necessary for their ascertainment, rests.

5. As regards Class 2, the second of the rules requires that "every applicant for a grant of waste lands shall place in deposit with the Collector a sum of money sufficient to provide for a proper survey by a compass amín of the boundaries of the grant; and a copy of the plan of this survey shall be

entered in the Collector's register for the effectual prevention of future disputes." The rules contain no provision for the erection or maintenance of boundary-marks.

I should conclude from this that the grantee, having paid for what the Government of the day considered a "proper survey," is discharged from further liability, and that unless he consents to bear the cost of a re-survey, he cannot be forced to do so.

6. As regards Class 3, I can find no provisions in the Old Board's Rules (Chapter XXVI., Section VI.), which require grantees to pay the cost of a survey, or to maintain boundary-marks. In the case where the *whole* of the old leasehold grant is redeemed, no doubt the original obligations in respect of the grant survive, if any; but I have shown above under 2 that no such obligations are apparently incumbent on the grantee. Where only a part has been redeemed, the rest being relinquished (a temporary concession granted in 1868 and held open only till the end of 1870), the Government might at the time of permitting this have insisted on a proper demarcation; but, if it did not do so, it is not obvious how it can do so now.

7. Regarding Class No. 4 there is no information in office. The rules were in force for a short time only, and are not reprinted in the pamphlet about tea cultivation.

8. Class No. 5 is the first in which the requirements of survey and demarcation, and the proper maintenance of boundary-marks distinctly appear. The theory on which such grants were made was (1) that no grant was to be sold unless it had been previously surveyed and demarcated, but "the survey need only be in sufficient detail to ensure the ready identification of the boundaries of the lot, and to ascertain its gross area." If the land had not previously been surveyed, the applicant was to deposit survey expenses at 6 annas an acre, plus the cost of clearing the boundaries. It seems to me that, as regards survey, compliance with this requirement discharges the grantee from further obligation to pay for survey. But (2) in 1867 a concession was made which allowed applications for unsurveyed land to be dealt with: but, though not surveyed, a boundary line was to be cut round the lot, and "the applicant was required to agree to keep this line open, and to erect and maintain masonry or other durable pillars to mark it immediately on entering into possession." The District Officer was

See Board's Rules, old Edition, page 351.

directed also "to enforce the erection of such pillars, or himself erect such pillars at the expense of the grantee, within three months of the grantee being put in possession." If the grantee did not comply with the rule about keeping the boundary-line open and the marks in proper order, the grant was to be "held liable to immediate resumption."

The deed of grant (Form D, page 359) casts the cost of the erection of the pillars required by the Deputy-Commissioner for the time being to be erected on the grantee, but it does not say anything about keeping the pillars in repair.

In respect of these estates, I think that the grantee having paid for survey (if he has done so), we cannot compel him to pay for it again; and if he has complied with the orders of the District Officer regarding the erection of boundary-marks of the kind at the time deemed sufficient (*see* Circular of 1868, enclosed by Mr. Ward), but those marks are no longer recognisable, he cannot be compelled to pay for erecting other marks. The orders of 1868 cast the responsibility of seeing that the boundary-mounds were in good repair, and of keeping them in repair, on the mauzadars.

If, however, the pillars never were put up by the grantee, then they must now be erected by him or at his cost, and the expenses involved in finding out the positions in which they should be put up may perhaps equitably be cast on him, if the survey previously made does not enable this to be done.

9. As regards Class No. 6, survey, paid for by the applicant, was a necessary preliminary to sale (*see* Rules 15—18 of Rules of 1874). The boundary-marks required are described in the conditions of sale (Annexure A, Rule 18), and the purchaser was required to erect them, within three months from the date of being put in possession, upon the spots specified in the notice of sale. If he did not do so, the Collector might enter upon the land, and cause it to be demarcated and boundary-marks to be erected, and recover the cost thereof from the purchaser (Rule 19).

The deed of sale makes due provision for this (*see* page 13 of Pamphlet, end). But I cannot find any stipulation requiring these boundary-marks *to be kept in repair* at the expense of the grantee.

In the case of these grants, I should say *that if no marks have been erected* as required, we are at liberty to exact from the grantee the cost both of demarcation (and of survey if necessary for demarcation) and of the boundary-marks.

10. In respect of Class 7, our powers under Article 3 Clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of the deed of lease seem complete in regard to enforcing the erection and maintenance of boundary-marks. But here also the grant is to be preceded by survey paid for by the applicant at 8 annas an acre : and if a re-survey is necessary in order to ascertain the boundaries, it can only be charged to the holder in the event of his having, by neglecting to put up the requisite marks, made it impossible to retrace the lines of the original survey.

11. In the case of annual and ten-year *pattas* (head 8), it is incumbent on the mauzadar to have a survey made before grant: and I know of no law under which, after the grant has been made, the grantee can be charged with the cost of the survey, or of putting up the boundary-marks required. The Bengal Survey Act of 1875 is in force in Sylhet, Goálpára, and Cachar, but not in Assam Proper (Mr. Ward's Note, Appendix A, paragraph 237). Under it (Section 16), only the cost of erecting temporary or permanent boundary-marks can be levied from the zemindars and tenure-holders, not the cost of survey, so it would not help us to impose the cost of survey on the estates.

12. I think, therefore, that, except where grantees apply for survey at their own expense, or in the cases mentioned above under heads 5, 6, and 7, we cannot charge the grantee with the cost of survey: and that there would be difficulty in charging him with the cost of demarcation except in the case of Classes 5 and 6, where no proper boundary-marks have been erected, and in that of Class 7, where they have not been erected and kept in proper repair.

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19. [*Payment for timber on Government lands, assigned under Waste Land Rules or otherwise, for cultivation.—R. D. Cir. No. 50, dated 25th September 1879.*]—In supersession of Circular No. 34, of 30th June 1877, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following revised rules for regulating the payment for timber on Government lands assigned under the Waste Land Lease Rules, or otherwise allotted for purposes of cultivation or for other objects:—

(1) If the timber consists of a few scattered trees, each tree should be valued separately. For trees of four feet and more in girth, measured four feet from the ground, the full price according to the Timber-tax

Rules must be charged; for trees of two feet and more and less than four feet, in girth, measured four feet from the ground, half price only will be charged; and for trees of less than two feet in girth, measured four feet from the ground, no charge at all will be made.

(2) If the trees are numerous, and the land is of the nature of forest land, the valuation of the timber should be made at an acreage rate according to the following classification:—

First class timber...	From	Rs.	12	to	20	per acre.
Second „ ...	„	„	4	„	10	„
Third „ ...	„	„	1	„	3	„

due regard being had to the size and quality of the timber, its accessibility, and any other conditions affecting its value on the spot.

(3) Land upon which *sâl* timber is growing must not be assigned in any case without a reference having first been made to the Chief Forest Officer in the Province.

[*R. D. No. 2,919, to Deputy-Commissioner, Sibsâgar.—Forwarded to all Deputy-Commissioners with Circular No. 55, dated 5th November 1879.*]—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,121, dated 7th October 1879, and, in reply, to say that this office Circular No. 50, of 25th September 1879, issuing certain rules for regulating the payment for timber on Government lands, was not intended to prescribe any separate valuation for specific kinds of timber, but merely directs a valuation to be made of the timber according to a graduated series of rates per acre, rising from Re. 1 per acre to Rs. 20 per acre, after taking into consideration all circumstances affecting the value of the timber. For convenience sake, this series of valuation rates has been grouped into three classes, but these classes are not intended to correspond to any specific classification of kinds of trees.

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20. [*Limitation of the Area of Grants under Jangalburi and Waste Land Lease Rules—R. D. No. 2,599, dated the 22nd October 1884.*]—The attention of the Chief Commissioner has been drawn to the operation of the Waste Land Rules in this province, and to the fact that in some parts there is now left only a small area of waste land suitable for tea cultivation, and that this area is being trenched upon rapidly by fresh grants. The subject was referred to the Government of India five years ago, with especial reference to the district of Lakhimpur. The orders of the Government of India then were that the maximum area of

land to be allotted in one plot to a single applicant in the district should be restricted to 600 acres. In the rest of the province, the maximum area of a single grant still continued to be 1,500 acres, under the Bengal Government Rules of 1874 but these Rules have gradually dropped out of sight since the introduction of the new Rules in 1876. The result is that in every district except Lakhimpur waste lands have been granted without any restriction on their area. It is within the personal knowledge of the Chief Commissioner that this laxity of system has led to what may be styled land-jobbing in Sylhet and Darrang, *i.e.*, that persons have taken up, and are taking up, large areas of land with no intention of cultivating or planting, but with the object of keeping other people out, and of retaining land in order to sell when it becomes more valuable. In Cachar also the Deputy-Commissioner reports this practice has long been going on.

The Chief Commissioner is, therefore, pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to prescribe the following limitations to the area of waste land grants throughout the Province of Assam:—

(i) No single grant under the Waste Land Rules is to be made of an area exceeding 600 acres, except with the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(ii) If the applicant already possesses a grant of waste land, or an interest in a grant, the Deputy-Commissioner shall be bound to enquire whether he really intends to cultivate or plant the additional area applied for, and shall not send up the application for sanction until he is able to state that he has satisfied himself on this head.

(iii) The maximum area grantable on a single application under the Jangalburi Rules in force in the Cachar district is limited to 50 acres, with the proviso that a larger area may be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in special cases.

(iv) In the case of every grant made under the Rules of 1876, a right of way must be preserved between the new grant and the adjoining grants (if any), unless specific reasons for departing from this rule be established to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner. The strips reserved for this purpose shall ordinarily be not less than 100 feet wide.

2. These orders will take effect from the date of their publication in the *Assam Gazette.*

(15) Page 153.— Insert as head *2a*:—

(153*a*)

2a. [*Rules for the Survey of Waste Lands by Government Surveyors in the Assam Valley Districts.—R. D. Circular o. 11, dated the 31st January 1885.*]—1. When application made for a plot of waste land exceeding 50 *bighas* area, either on a ten-year or a thirty-year lease, it ust be measured before the lease is given. The official 7 whom the survey is to be carried out is either the Sub-eputy-Collector or a Government Surveyor of the first ass (hitherto called a "third class establishment") or of e second class (*i.e.*, the Sub-Deputy's amins). In Rule 15 the Ten-year Settlement Rules, which prescribes that areas over 50 *bighas* should be surveyed by a Sub-Deputy-Collector, the words "or Government surveyor" should be added. Generally, this work will devolve on the Surveyor, the Sub-Deputy-Collector taking only such lands as come naturally in the way of his cold-weather programme, or cases which he can take up without inconvenience, or in which special circumstances render it advisable that he, and not the Surveyor, should be the agency employed.

2. The Rule under which survey-fees at the rate of 8 annas per acre are charged for measuring waste land grants for thirty-years, and are subsequently subtracted from the upset price of the lease, is hereby cancelled. The survey-fee charged on all grants of waste land exceeding 50 *bighas* will be 2 annas per *bigha*, and will be taken to meet the cost of the survey establishment.

3. A list will be made out of applications for grants of waste lands on ten-year leases, or under the Thirty-year Lease Rules of 1876 which have been received in the Deputy-Commissioner's or sub-divisional officer's offices up to the 30th September of each year, and the Sub-Deputy-Collector's and Surveyor's cold-weather programme will be made out immediately after that date. In drawing it up, regard should be had to the number, area, and locality of the plots of land applied for, and the programme should be so arranged that the Sub-Deputy-Collector or Surveyor shall be able to go steadily through his work, taking up each plot in regular order, instead of, as is now so often the practice, surveying a grant in one part of the district, and then going to another part, thus causing considerable loss of time in travelling. As far as possible, a separate

3. [*Rules for taking up waste, fallow, or relinquished lands for ordinary or special cultivation* in the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and the Eastern Duars of Goálpára, Notification No. 31, dated 20th December 1882.*]

1. If any person wishes to take up, for ordinary or special cultivation, any land which is either waste, fallow, or relinquished, he may apply for the same either to the mauzadar of the mauzá in which the land is situate, or to the Deputy-Commissioner.

If the land applied for is less than 10 *bighás* in area, he must apply to the mauzadar.

The application, if made to the mauzadar, may be either written or verbal.

2. If the application be made to the mauzadar, he will, after entering the necessary particulars in columns 1 to 5 of Parts A and B, and columns 1 to 6 of Part C of Form No. 1, annexed to these rules, tear off Part C, and give it to the applicant as his voucher. He will then, in column 6 of Parts A and B, record his report to the Deputy-Commissioner on the application and sign and date it. He will then tear off Part B, and send it to the Deputy-Commissioner for orders.

3. The Deputy-Commissioner, on receipt of Part B from the mauzadar with his report, will, after recording his order thereon in column 7, file it in his office, and send a copy of the order to the mauzadar.

4. The mauzadar, on receipt of the Deputy-Commissioner's order, will attach it to Part A, and enter an abstract of it in column 7 thereof.

5. On the applicant applying to the mauzadar to know what order has been passed by the Deputy-Commissioner on his application, the mauzadar will inform him, and if the applicant produces Part C, will enter an abstract of the Deputy-Commissioner's order in column 7 thereof.

6. If the applicant applies for land under these rules to the Deputy-Commissioner direct, he must do so in writing. Such application may be on plain paper, and it shall contain the

* NOTE.—Special cultivation means the cultivation of tea, coffee, timber, or of any crops other than the ordinary crops of the Assam Valley.

particulars specified in columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Form No. 1 annexed to these rules.

7. Every application presented to the Deputy-Commissioner shall be sent to the mauzadar with an order to report thereon. On receipt of the mauzadar's report the Deputy-Commissioner may either direct further enquiry, or pass final orders on the application.

8. Should more than one person apply for the same land, the application which has been first received, whether by the Deputy-Commissioner or mauzadar, shall ordinarily be granted;—but the Deputy-Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons (to be specified in the order), grant any subsequent application and reject the first.

9. If on receipt of any application for land made these rules either to himself or to the Deputy-Comm the mauzadar finds that a previous application has b for the same land, he should, in his report to the Commissioner, submitted under Rule 2 or Rule 7, [illegible] fact and report the number and date of each previous application, the name of the applicant, and the date on which such application was forwarded to the Deputy-Commissioner.

10. On receipt of the Deputy-Commissioner's orders sanctioning his application, an applicant for land under these rules may take up and cultivate such land and shall be entitled to have such land measured and settled in his name and to receive a *patta* for the same.

11. No person who, without the permission of the Deputy-Commissioner obtained in writing, takes up or cultivates land for which he might have applied under these rules, shall be entitled to receive a *patta* for the same, but shall be liable to be ousted by any person who applies for the land under these rules.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy-Commissioner not to enforce this rule in any case in which he considers that an occupant of land has taken possession in good faith and without intention to defraud the Government.

Any order passed by a Deputy-Commissioner under this rule shall be final.

12. A Sub-divisional officer shall have all the powers of a Deputy-Commissioner under these rules.

Provided that an order passed by a sub-divisional officer under Rule 11 shall be appealable to the Deputy-Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

13. The Deputy-Commissioner and sub-divisional officer shall keep up a register of all applications for land under these rules in the annexed Form No. 2, whether submitted to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer direct or to the mauzadar.

FORM No. 1.

Mauzadar's register of applications for waste, fallow, or relinquished land under 10 bighas.

in *area* *year.*

A.	B.	C.
Copy to remain in book.	Copy to be sent to Deputy-Commissioner	Receipt to be given to applicant at once filled up as far as 6, 7, to be copied in afterwards when applicant presents himself.
1 Name and residence of applicant.	1 Name and residence of applicant.	1 Name and residence of applicant.
2 Name of village and boundaries of the land applied for.	2 Name of village and boundaries of the land applied for.	2 Name of village and boundaries of the land applied for.
3 Area and description of land, *i.e.*, whether waste, fallow, or relinquished,	3 Area and description of land, *i.e.*, whether waste, fallow, or relinquished.	3 Area and description of land, *i.e.*, whether waste, fallow, or relinquished.
4 If relinquished, the name of the late occupant, and number and year of his *patta* and of the plots relinquished.	4 If relinquished, the name of the late occupant and number and year of his *patta* and of the plot relinquished.	4 If relinquished, the name of the late occupant and number and year of his *patta* and of the plots relinquished.
5 Date on which application is filed.	5 Date on which application is filed.	5 Date on which application is filed.
6 Mauzadar's remarks forwarding to the Deputy-Commissioner, with signature and date.	6 Mauzadar's remarks forwarding to the Deputy-Commissioner, with signature and date.	6. Mauzadar's signature, with date.
7 Abstract of Deputy-Commissioner's order with date.	7 Deputy-Commissioner's order.	7 Abstract of Deputy-Commissioner's order, with date.
8 Date on which orders of Deputy-Commissioner were communicated to applicant.		

FORM No. 2.

Deputy-Commissioner's Register of applications for waste, fallow, or relinquished land for the year.

PART A.—ORDINARY CULTIVATION.

Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of mauza.	Name and residence of applicant.	Application to whom presented.	Name of village and boundaries of land applied for.	Area and description of land applied for, i.e., whether waste, fallow, or relinquished.	Name of last Government tenant, if the land has been relinquished, and number and year of his *patta*.	Date of final order by Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer.	Abstract of order.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTE.—This Register is not to be kept by mauzadars, but only by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer.

Column 8 should show the name of the Government tenant, not of the occupant ryot to whom the Government tenant may have sublet the land.

Column 10 should specify the term of the *patta* granted.

Column 11 of Part B should state for what special cultivation the land has been applied for.

FORM No. 2.

Deputy-Commissioner's Register of applications for waste, fallow, or relinquished land for the year.

PART B.—SPECIAL CULTIVATION.

Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of mauza.	Name and residence of applicant.	Application to whom presented.	Name of village and boundaries of land applied for.	Area and description of land applied for, i.e., whether waste, fallow, or relinquished.	Name of last Government tenant, if the land has been relinquished, and number and year of his *patta*.	Date of final order by Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer.	Abstract of order.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTE.—This Register is not to be kept by mauzadars, but only by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer.

Column 8 should show the name of the Government tenant, not of the occupant ryot, to whom the Government tenant may have sub-let the land.

Column 10 should specify the term of the *patta* granted.

Column 11 of Part B should state for what special cultivation the land has been applied for.

IV.—WASTE LAND RULES, CACHAR.

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1. [*Jangalburi Rules in Cachar, 1875.*]—The following form of lease for *jangalburi* lands in Cachar was forwarded with Secretary's letter No. 765, dated 16th April 1875, and received the sanction of the Government of India, in their letter No. 513, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 16th June 1875.

From of Lease of Jangalburi Lands in Cachar.

WHEREAS you have entered into an agreement, stating that you are willing to have settled upon you acres of lands mentioned on the back of this document, as surveyed by in mauza pargana of this district for a period of years, from the 188. This lease is granted to you accordingly on the underwritten conditions for years, or for such further term not exceeding years in the whole, as to the Government shall seem proper.

2. That you, your heirs, representatives, or assigns, will hold the said lands as mentioned on the back hereof revenue free for the first two years, *i.e.*, from to , that after the expiry of this period the lands will be assessed to land revenue in the manner following, *viz.*, for the next following four years or from 18 to 18 , at the rate of 3 annas per acre or Rs. for the whole area; for the next four years, or from 18 to 18 , at six anna per acre, or Rs. for the whole area; for the next ten years, or froms 18 to 18 at the rate of twelve annas per acre or Rs. , for the whole area; and for the next years or for such time as may seem proper to the Government as such rate at may be at the time charged for lands of a similar description, and with similar advantages, under the current rules for the settlement of cultivated lands in the district.

3. That you, your heirs, representatives, or assigns, will pay the said assessment in the several instalments on the several dates specified on the back hereof, that you or they will take receipts from the proper Government officials for the revenue so paid, and that without produc-

tion of such receipts no claim on your or their part as having already paid the revenue will be admitted.

4. That in case of default of payment on the part of you, your heirs, representatives or assigns, through failure of crop, &c., no claim to remission of revenue will be admitted.

5. That the full revenue be paid, whether a part or the whole of the lands be brought into cultivation..

6. That on your failure, or on that of your heirs, representatives, or assigns to pay the revenue according to the instalments and terms specified, Government will have full power and authority to realise the same by the sale of your moveable and immoveable property, or that of your heirs, representatives, or assigns, or by any other means provided by the regulations in force, and that no objections of yours, your heirs, representatives, or assigns to the contrary will be deemed valid, and further, in the event of such default or any other infringement of the conditions of this lease, the Government shall have the power of cancelling the same.

7. That after the expiry of the term of this lease, you, your heirs, representatives, or assigns will be entitled to successive renewals of the lease of the lands comprised under it, at such rate as may be at the time charged for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages, under the current rules for the settlement of cultivated lands in the district and for such periods as may seem proper to Government.

8. That the use of navigable rivers and streams as well as a right of way over a strip of land not exceeding twenty feet in width on either margin of the same for the purpose of towing boats, &c., is reserved to the public, and you, your heirs, representatives, or assigns shall in no way obstruct the exercise of this right.

9. That substantial boundary-marks be erected by you within six months after the delivery of this deed; and be thereafter kept in good order by you, your heirs, representatives, or assigns, on pain of cancelment of this lease.

10. That you, your heirs, representations or assigns, do give every assistance to any officers deputed by the Deputy-Commissioner or other officer of Government to survey the land at any time.

11. That in the event of any disputes regarding the boundaries of the estate now leased, the collector may re-adjust the boundaries of it, and that his decision shall be final, and all sums paid as revenue for any land thus excluded will be refunded to you, your heirs, representatives, or assigns with simple interest at five per cent.

12. The revenue specified in the terms of this agreement is exclusive of any sum which may, under the orders of Government from time to time, become leviable from you, your heirs, representatives, or assigns, in common with the other cultivators of the district as a local cess.

Statement on back of lease.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of patta.	Number of former settlement.	Name of village of township.	Number of plot.	Boundaries.	Description of land.	Total area.	Rate per acre.	Total revenue.	Particulars of revenue payable in each year.
							From to From to at an acre per annum. From to at an acre per annum. From to at an acre per annum. From to at an acre per annum.		Revenue free— From to From to From to From to

2. [*New Rules for Reclamation Leases in Cachar.—R. D. No. 2,063, dated the 5th December 1882, to Deputy-Commissioner, Cachar.*]—I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of the rules to be observed in making allotments of waste lands for cultivation in your district, and the form of *patta* to be adopted for reclamation leases.

2. The rules as approved by the Government of India should be brought into force at once. They should be carefully translated by you into the vernacular, and locally published, so that the people may become familiar with their provisions.

3. As regards the form of the reclamation lease, you will observe that the Government of India sanction the adoption for that purpose of the *mirasdari patta* approved in their letter No. 12R., dated the 20th January 1882, the special stipulations regarding the progressive revenue rates to be paid being inserted in their proper place; but they are of opinion that the reclamation lease should be so drafted as to show clearly that it confers upon the holder the status of a *mirasdar*. It seems to Mr. Elliott that, as there is not at present, and will not be until the Land Revenue Regulation is passed into law, any statutory definition of the rights and liabilities of a *mirasdar*

in Cachar, it will be best to effect the object desired by adding a clause to the *mirasdari patta* to the following effect:—

"That this lease confers upon you the rights and liabilities of a *mirasdar* in the district of Cachar, as defined by law or custom, in respect of the land to which it relates."

A form of reclamation lease prepared upon this principle is enclosed, and, if you see no objection to it, you are requested to have a translation of it prepared, which can be printed and brought into use

Form of Reclamation Lease.

I, A. B., Deputy-Commissioner (or Settlement Officer) of the Cachar district, hereby declare that I have, on the behalf of Government, settled with you, C. D. (*here enter names of lessees*), your heirs, representatives and assigns, *mahál* No. , in mauza , pargana for a period of 20 years, from the first April 18 to the 31st March 18 , on the undermentioned terms as to payment of revenue, *viz.*

For two years, that is to say, from the 1st April 18 , to the 31st March 18 , revenue-free.

For four years, that is to say, from the 1st April 18 , to the 31st March 18 , at a revenue of 3 annas an acre;

For four years, that is to say, from the 1st April 18 , to the 31st March 18 , at a revenue of 6 annas an acre;

For ten years, that is to say, from the 1st April 18 , to the 31st March 18 , at a revenue of 12 annas an acre;

and thereafter to be assessed at the full settlement rates prevailing in the neighbourhood for the class of land covered by the lease.

Which revenue you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns will well and duly pay according to the following instalments.—

	Month.	Rs.
At 3 annas an acre	.....	.. ..
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
At 6 „ „	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
At 12 „ „	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....

I further give you to understand—

(1) that if at any time you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns fail to pay the revenue on or before the dates fixed for the payment of the same, or any local taxes, cesses, or rates due in respect of your land on or before the due date, such revenue, local taxes, cesses, or rates shall be realisable in any manner or by any process in or by which the like revenue, local taxes, cesses, or rates assessed on any other lands in the district is or are realised;

(2) that the right of Government is reserved to all mines, minerals, coal, quarries, and mineral oils lying in, or under your land, with full liberty at all times to enter upon your land, and work, search for, and remove the said minerals, making to you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns such compensation for any damage done to the surface of your land as may seem to Government adequate;

(3) that the right of the public is reserved to the use of all rivers and streams flowing over the said *mahál* or on its boundary, and capable at any season of the year of floating boats or timber; also to the use of a strip of land 20 feet in breadth on each side of such river or stream for purposes of towing or mooring, of loading and landing goods, and for all other purposes incidental to navigation and the floating of timber and fishing, also to the use of all roads, paths, and other such thoroughfares as the Deputy-Commissioner may at any time declare to be open to the use of the said public;

(4) that if at any time the Deputy-Commissioner considers that part of the land of the said *mahál* is required for a village road, he is authorised to take it up, a fair price, as assessed by him, being paid you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns for it;

(5) that you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns are not authorised to establish a market in your *mahál* without the sanction of the Deputy-Commissioner, and that it shall be in the power of the Deputy-Commissioner, at your expense, to remove any such market if it is established without his sanction;

(6) that this lease confers upon you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns, the rights and liabilities of a *mirasdar* in the district of Cachar, as defined by law or custom, in respect of the land to which it relates.

Rules for the settlement of Waste Land.

1. Applications to be allowed to take up waste land on a cultivating lease should contain the name of the applicant, the number of the persons he proposes to associate with himself, the description of the land, its supposed area, and its boundaries as far as ascertainable. The application should also state whether the applicant has land in the neighbourhood, and whether the land applied for is in applicant's possession or not.

2. If it shall appear that the land applied for is a reserved or protected forest, or is already settled, or that for political or other reasons it ought not to be settled, the Deputy-Commissioner shall reject the application, recording his reason for doing so.

3. In other cases the Deputy-Commissioner shall enter the application in a register kept for the purpose, the form of which is appended, and shall direct the applicant to deposit survey expenses at an amount calculated to cover the cost of survey, and shall also take from him a special agreement to defray any cost in excess of such deposit which may be incurred in such survey. Such deposit shall be made within

15 days, or, when the estimated area exceeds 50 acres, and the number of applicants is presumbly large, one month. In default of payment before the expiry of the fixed time, the application shall be struck off.

4. If the survey lines be cut by the applicants themselves, one-half of the amount deposited may be returned to the applicants. In the event of its being decided to settle the land or part of it with a person other than the applicant, such person shall, before such settlement is made with him, be required to enter into an agreement to refund to the applicant the amount deposited by him on account of the survey of the land or portion so settled. When only a portion is so settled, the Deputy-Commissioner shall fix the cost which shall be held to have been incurred on account of its survey.

5. On the deposit of the survey-money an amín shall be appointed to survey the land, together with those parts of the neighbouring holdings which are contiguous to the land applied for.

6. The survey shall show all topographical details, and shall start, if possible, from a fixed survey mark or pillar. If no such mark can be found contiguous to the area to be surveyed, the amín shall cause to be put up a permanent survey mark to show the spot from which his survey commences, and the cost of erecting such mark shall be part of the expenses of the survey.

7. Notice of the application, in such manner as may be most convenient, shall be published locally, and persons concerned shall be thereby advised of the time at which the survey will be commenced and of the date on which objections will be heard: such date shall be fixed for a day when it is calculated that the survey will have been completed. The notice shall issue as soon after the deposit of the survey expenses as may be possible.

8. In ordinary cases no survey shall be commenced between the 1st of May and the 1st of November.

9. When the amín has submitted his map, field-book, and report, the map and field-book shall be tested on the spot by some competent permanent official not below the rank of kanungo, to be appointed by the Deputy-Commissioner. The cost of the survey shall be computed, including the amín's salary, at Rs. 30 per mensem, the kanungo's or other testing officer's at Rs. 50, and incidental expenses, and if the total exceeds the amount deposited under Rule 3 the excess shall be recovered, in accordance with the special agreement executed under Rule 3, from the person or persons with whom the land surveyed is settled.

10. At the petition of any person concerned in the case, the Deputy-Commissioner may at any time after the application is received, issue an injunction, forbidding any person to extend cultivation or to open new clearances on the land applied for.

11. On the day fixed for hearing objections, which shall, if possible be heard on the spot or in the village where the land is situated, the Deputy-Commissioner shall give notice to the objectors and applicants to attend.

12. If, on enquiry, it appears that the land is already under cultivation, it will be for the Deputy-Commissioner to decide whether it should be left in the hands of the cultivator or otherwise dealt with. If the cultivator has knowingly appropriated any unassessed land without permission, he may be directed to vacate the land forthwith, and to pay such sum as the Deputy-Commissioner may deem fit to require for the time he has been in occupation, and until he vacates the land.

13. If, however, the previous possession appears to the Deputy-Commissioner to have been the result of a *bonâ fide* belief that the land applied for was included in the area covered by any lease held by the possessor, or if for any other cause he thinks fit, the Deputy-Commissioner may direct that the land shall be left in the possessor's hands undisturbed, provided that his possession of the land shall be deemed to have commenced from the date of his first occupation of it, and not from the date when he receives the lease.

14. If any occupant of adjacent land claims the lands on the ground of contiguity, and no other person be found in such actual possession as is contemplated in the rule next preceding, the Deputy-Commissioner may, after consideration of all the claims put forward, settle the land wholly or in part with such claimant or with any or all of the parties as under the circumstances of the case may appear equitable. The Deputy-Commissioner may, at his discretion, refuse to entertain any such claim, if more than 10 per cent. of the estate held by the person preferring the claim of contiguity is still unreclaimed.

15. The Deputy-Commissioner may, at his discretion, allot to an applicant or to an objector any portion of the whole land applied for, and he may, where claims are made on the ground of contiguity, allot it, in such portions as he may deem fit, to the holders of one or more contiguous plots.

16. In the event of the Deputy-Commissioner being of opinion that two or more among the parties to the case have equally strong claims to obtain a settlement, he shall record an order specifying the names of such parties, and shall thereupon put up the right of occupancy of the land to auction at such upset price, not being in excess of Re. 1 per acre, as he may think fit. The right of bidding shall be confined to the parties specified in the order above referred to.

17. If it shall appear that any part of the land applied for is in the occupation of Kukis, Lushais, Nágas, Cacharis, Mikirs, or other tribes who subsist by *jhúm* cultivation, the village site and ten times the area of the existing *jhúm* shall be reserved for the said tribes, and the rest of the land disposed of according to these rules. But when a *jhúming* tribe appears as an objector to the settlement of new land altogether distant from its village site, or applies for new land for the purpose of *jhúm* cultivation, its claim shall not be entertained except under very exceptional circumstances.

Register of application for ordinary cultivation leases of waste land in Cachar.

al No	Date of application.	Name and residence and number of applicants.	Name of village in which land applied for lies.	Area and description of land applied for.	Date of payment of survey fees	Date fixed under Rule 7 for hearing of case.	Date of final order.	Name of person with whom settled.	Remarks.

?. [*Revision of Jangalburi Rules.—R D. No. 1,002, to the y-Commissioner, Cachar, dated 23rd April 1884.*]—

* * * * * *

The Jangalburi estates held under the Rules of 1864 and 875 are divided by you into three classes:—

(*a*) wholly unculturable;
(*b*) wholly uncultivated, but partly culturable;
(*c*) partly cultivated.

I am first to treat of these cases as they apply to estates taken up under the Rules of 1864.

4. In the first case, for the reasons already stated, the Chief Commissioner does not think it desirable to hold the tenants to their strict bargain. Estates taken up in 1864 or 1865 would in 1884-85 be paying Re. 1-8 per acre, and even those taken up in 1874 would be paying 6 annas per acre, which is, generally speaking, too high a rate for land which is wholly unculturable, unless it grows timber or forest produce. In such cases the Chief Commissioner authorises you to accept the resignation of the whole plot, or to resettle it at the settlement waste land rate of Re. 1 per *hál* for the term of the current settlement. Should you, however, be aware that the lessees took up the land originally, not for cultivation, but for the sake of its timber or other forest produce, and, having cleared it of the same, now desire to relinquish it, you are authorised to reject the application.

5. In the second case, where the land is wholly or partly culturable, the rates which estates taken up from 1865 to 1869 have till now been paying (12 annas per acre, or Rs. 3-10 per *hál*) does not seem excessive, and the Chief Commissioner is unwilling to add another rate to the rather complicated set of

rates now existing, by assessing, as you propose, at Rs. 2-10 per *hál*. The lessees of such grants may be allowed to remain on at the rate of 12 annas per acre, or, if they desire it, they may be allowed to resign a portion, not being less than half of the holding, provided the area they retain is a single block, and they bear the expense of mapping and demarcating it. The portion they retain will be assessed at 12 annas per acre, or Rs. 3-10 per *hál*, for the remainder of the term of the present settlement.

6. With regard to the third class, the Chief Commissioner agrees with you that relinquishment should not be allowed, but that, under certain circumstances, the tenure may be converted. But, if converted, it should be converted to an ordidary *mirásdari* tenure, and should pay a revenue calculated at so much on cultivated and so much on waste land per acre. Such conversion should not be allowed if the settlement rates would work out a lower rate of assessment than 12 annas per acre, the rate fixed in the preceding paragraph for estates of second class. An estate containing x *háls* should pay a minimum assessment Rs. 3-10 × x, or $\frac{29}{8}x$. Suppose estate to have a third of its area cultivated, then, taking highest settlement rates, its revenue would be $7\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{73}{24}x$, which is less than $\frac{29}{8}x$. Conversion, therefore, could be allowed in such a case. But if half the area is cultiv[illegible] then the revenue at settlement rates would be $\frac{65}{16}x$, or more [illegible] $\frac{29}{8}x$. Conversion might, therefore, be allowed in such a [illegible] and the lessee would thereby be better off than under the R[illegible] which impose a rate of Re. 1-8 per acre during the last t[illegible] years of the tenancy.

7. So much for estates held under the Rules of 1864. As to those under the Rules of 1875, it seems doubtful if any modification is required. The district was pretty well known and opened up by 1875, and people who chose land then did it with their eyes opened, and ought to bear the consequences; moreover, the maximum rate, 12 annas per acre, is not a severe one, like the maximum rate of 1864. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, thinks that in the case of estates coming under classes 2 and 3, no application should be listened to: but if there are any which come under class 1, you are at liberty to enquire into them, and if you find any to be cases of special hardship, you can refer them for orders.

N.B.—The orders contained in this letter were confirmed by the Government of India in their letter No. 343R., Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated the 16th May 1884.

V.—ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL RATES.

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1. [*Resolution on the Assam Local Rates Regulation, dated 20th December 1879.*]—By the assent of the Government of India to the Assam Local Rates Regulation, which was published for general information in the *Gazette of India*, No. 44, dated 1st November 1879, and thereby became law, the Province has now been provided with a means of raising funds for local purposes, similar to those already possessed by most other parts of the Empire.

2. The measure was first proposed by Colonel Keatinge's Administration in 1875, and, although much discussion has ensued over various points of detail, the Regulation, as now passed, is in its most essential points the same as then sketched out.

3. The Regulation is modelled, in its general outlines on the corresponding enactments in Bengal and in other Provinces. The assessment is imposed on what is defined to be the "annual value" of the land. In the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, where the assessment of the land revenue is nominally 50 per cent. of the landlord's rental, the annual value is taken to be equal to twice the land revenue. In Madras and Bombay, where the assessment is *ryotwari*, the annual value is taken as equal to the land revenue. In Assam, where the assessment is similarly *ryotwari*, this latter system has been adopted, and the amount of the land revenue is defined to be the annual value.

See Section 2, Clause 5 (*a*).

4. In Sylhet and Goálpára, where the permanent settlement is in force, it is obvious that such a valuation could not apply, as the land revenue is in those parts no indication whatever of rental value, and there is no ready means of ascertaining the actual rental. An arbitrary standard of valuation at Rs. 2 per acre was, therefore, assumed, so as to bring the incidence of taxation in these parts as close as possible to the incidence of the road-cess in Bengal, and of the corresponding rate levied in the permanently-settled tracts of the North-West Provinces.

Vide Section 2, Clause 5 (*c*).

Two annas per cultivated acre is about the average maximum rate levied under these Local Cess Acts, and corresponds with an assessment of one anna in the rupee on annual value

of Rs. 2 per acre. The annual value of all permanently-settled land was, therefore, assumed at Rs. 2 per acre. In order, however, to allow an equitable reduction of assessment in the case of large estates with extensive areas of waste, it was provided that such waste tracts should be valued, not at Rs. 2 per acre, but according to the actual profits derived from them.

See first proviso to Section 2, Clause 5.

5. Other special tenures had further to be separately dealt with, such as lands that pay less than full revenue, as *nisf-khiráj* land and the like, and lands that pay no revenue as *lá-khiráj* lands and fee-simple holdings. In these, it was clearly necessary to arrange some other mode of computing the annual value, as the land revenue could not be taken as the standard. It was plain that if the net profits on land paying full assessment be equal to the revenue (as was assumed in fixing the annual value for such land) then the *nisf-khirájdar's* profits must be 1½ times as great, and the *lá-khirájdar's* profits twice as great as they would be were the land fully assessed.

The Government of India accordingly adopted the calculation that, in the case of the *nisf-khirájdars* and *lá-khirájdars*, the gross value of the land should be assumed to be double the ordinary assessment payable on the cultivated area, deducting, in the case of *nisf-khirájdars*, the revenue they paid.

See Section 2, Clause 5 (*b*).

6. This same principle of calculation is applicable to all lands held free of revenue (excepting only within the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goálpára), both ordinary *lá-khiráj* holdings and all fee-simple grants, whether originally purchased in fee-simple or commuted to that tenure by redemption of the land revenue.

7. A somewhat similar method had to be resorted to in computing the annual value of unassessed or partially assessed land in the permanently-settled tracts.

Here the difference in the profits between the *lá-khirájdar* and the revenue-paying prorietor was plainly the actual revenue paid by the letter. The "annual value" in these cases has accordingly been determined on this principle.

Section 2, Clause 5 (*d*)

8. The case of lands held on revenue-paying tea leases remained to be treated separately. With these in all leases under the present Waste Land Rules the rate is to be calculated merely on the revenue

payable for the year, while in leases still held under the Old Rules or under other Rules anterior to those now in force, the revenue of the year on which the rate is to be assessed is to be calculated on the terms of the leases under the New Rules, but in both cases the lessee will have the option, if he prefers it, of having his rate calculated on a full assessment of his cultivated area.

Proviso to Section 2, Clause 5. Section 3.

9. The maximum rate to be assessed is 1 anna 4 pie in the rupee of annual value. The ordinary maximum was taken in the first instance as 1 anna in the rupee; the extra 4 pie, which is equivalent to an addition of about 2 per cent. to the rate, represents the additional rate to be imposed as a "Public Works" or "Famine Insurance" cess, on the analogy of the similar provision on this account contained in the corresponding enactments in other provinces.

Section 12.

12. The objects to which these district cesses may be devoted are—

(1) the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other communications, and the improvement of river channels ;

(2) the maintenance of the rural police and district post ;

(3) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(4) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells, tanks, and rest-houses for travellers, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience.

Section 4.

13. Should a cess be already levied in any district for any of the objects above specified, such cess will cease, or be merged in the rating under this Regulation.

2. [*Prescribes form of Notices and Register of Local Rates.—G. D. Circular No. 11, dated the 22nd April 1880.*]—

1. It will not be necessary to issue detailed notices to each ryot. A printed notice should issue to each mauzadar, directing him to collect the rate.

2. In the case of *nisf-khirájdárs*, *lá-khirájdárs*, holders of fee-simple grants, and of tea leases, separate notices will be needed where, as in the case of holders of fee-simple and *lá-khiráj* estates, and in some instances in *nisf khiráj* estates, the area under cultivation is not already ascertainable from the office records, it will be necessary to issue a preliminary notice (AI.) for the purpose of ascertaining the area under cultivation As soon as this information is obtained, a notice in form (2*a*) should issue to the holder of the estate, with the details of the estate and the rating filled in.

In the case of holders of waste-land leases, a notice in the Form B will have to issue.*

3. On the subject of registers to be maintained, I am to say that the addition of another column in the *jamabandi*, Form C of the Settlement Rules, between columns 6 and 7, and headed "Local rates payable," would be sufficient in the case of ordinary revenue-paying estates. For other estates (*nisf-khiráj*, *lá-khiráj*, fee-simple, and waste-land leases) a fresh register of local rates realisations will be required, which should contain the following headings:—

(1) Serial No.
(2) Class of tenure.
(3) No. of estate in *tauzi*.
(4) Name of owner.
(5) Total area.
(6) Cultivated area—
Basti.
Rupit.
Faringati.
(7) Assessment at full Settlement rates.
(8) Local rate.
(9) Realisations.
(10) Remarks.

4. In regard to the instalments in which the rate should be collected, I am to say that the entire rate for the

* The forms are not reprinted.

year should in all cases be collected in one instalment with the first *kist* of the land revenue, except in the case of the rate due on the *daryabadi* settlements of annual *patta* lands, which will be collected subsequently with the *daryabadi* revenue.

5. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to determine that mauzadars shall be remunerated for the additional trouble and risk of collecting these rates by an allowance of 2½ per cent. on the amount collected.

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3. [*Rules for assessment in Sylhet.—Notification No. 101, the 22nd April 1882.*]—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879, and in supersession of notification No. 343, dated the 21st December 1880, published at page 639, Part I. of the *Assam Gazette* for 1880, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of officers assessing and collecting the rate levied under that Regulation in the district of Sylhet, and for the other purposes mentioned in that Section.

1. The Deputy-Commissioner for the time being is appointed to assess and collect the rate.

2. There are four classes of holdings to be assessed—

(*a*) Permanently-settled estates.

(*b*) Temporarily-settled estates other than waste land grants.

(*c*) Revenue-free estates.

(*d*) Waste land grants.

3. Permanently-settled estates shall ordinarily be assessed as follows:— Their area shall be calculated from the estate and village Survey Registers, the number of acres of area (fractions of acres being omitted) shall be multiplied by two, and the result will show in rupees the valuation on which assessment is to be made. But in the case of large estates, *i.e.*, estates exceeding 400 acres in area or bearing an annual land revenue of Rs. 100 and above, situate in the west of the district, that is, in zila Nabiganj, and in zila Rasulganj, except the

parganas Kauriyá, Gayár, and Isákalas, notices shall be served on the holders to file, within a specified period, a schedule showing the cultivated area and assets of their estates. The schedule should be certified as correct by the proprietor of the estate or an agent, duly authorised by him in that behalf. If the area returned as cultivated appears to be the correct area, and if the assets of uncultivated portion of the estate appear to be the correct assets, the number of acres of cultivated area (fractions being omitted) shall be multiplied by two; to the total thus obtained shall be added the assets of the uncultivated portion of the estate, the result will show in rupees the valuation on which assessment is to be made. If the schedule showing the cultivated area and assets of the estate is not filed within the time specified in the notice, the assessment shall be on the gross acreage, as in the case of other permanently-settled estates.

The rate assessed upon any estate shall be divided between separate accounts in the following manner:—If the separation of accounts was under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859, then the rate assessed on the whole estate shall be divided in the same proportion as the land revenue. If the separation was made under Section 11, then the rate assessed upon the whole estate shall be divided in the same proportion as the land. Where the area of the lands covered by the different separate accounts exceeds the surveyed area of the whole *mahál*, the separate accounts will be assessed on the area on which separate accounts were taken out. The area of the remainder of the *mahál* will be taken to bear the same proportion to the surveyed area as the remaining land revenue to the original land revenue.

4. Temporarily-settled estates other than waste land grants shall be assessed as follows:—Their land revenue shall be extracted from the Tauzi Register, and the number of rupees of land revenue (fractions of rupees being omitted) shall be the number of rupees on which assessment is to be made.

5. Revenue-free estates shall be assessed as follows:—Their area shall be calculated from the estate and village Survey Registers. The number of acres of area (fractions of acres being omitted) shall be multiplied by two (A). The incidence of the land revenue on the permanently-settled part of the pargana shall be found by dividing the land revenue assessed

thereon by the area assessed as recorded in the Survey Registers. The incidence so found shall be multiplied by the number of acres calculated as above (fractions of acres being omitted) (B). The results (A) and (B) shall be added together, and the total (fractions of rupees being omitted) shall be the number of rupees on which assessment is to be made.

6. The waste land grants in this district are—

(1) Fee-simple.
(2) Old Assam Rules.
(3) Special terms.
(4) New Assam Rules, 1876.
(5) *Ilám* and New Assam Rules mixed (Chief Commissioner's letter No. 7T., dated the 10th September 1878).

(5) will be treated as temporarily-settled estates, and will be added to the temporarily-settled assessment list.

(1) will be treated as revenue-free grants, and will be added to the revenue-free grant assessment list.

In the case of (2), (3), (4), notices shall be served, asking the owners to choose within a month whether they will pay on the land revenue of the year of assessment calculated as provided in the second proviso to Clause 5, Section 2, of the Regulation, or on the area actually cultivated during the year preceding the year of assessment, valued at Rs. 3 per acre.

On receipt of the returns to the said notice the grants contained in the list shall be assessed in accordance with the said returns. In default of returns being made within one month, assessment shall be made upon the first of the two alternative principles set forth above.

7. When the assessment lists have been prepared, notice shall be served on the holder of each holding assessed in the form annexed, informing him of the amount assessed upon his holding and of the latest date on which payment of the said amount will be received. The notice shall be served—

(*a*) on the holders of revenue-paying holdings ordinarily by endorsement on the receipt for land revenue;

(*b*) on the holders of revenue-free holdings by service in the manner prescribed by Section 5, Act VII. 1868 (B.C.).

* * * * *

9. Revenue-free estates which were not separately surveyed at the Revenue Survey are exempted from liability to assessment to the rate.

NOTICE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ESTATES.

Pargana
Number
Name
Area
Annual value
Sadr jama
Annual tax

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879, the Chief Commissioner has notified that for the year (B S.) and for every year until further orders a rate of for every rupee of the annual value of all estates, calculated in accordance with Section 2 of the said Regulation, shall be levied in the zila of

Therefore notice is hereby given to you that for the year and for every year until further orders the sum of Rs. has been assessed upon your estate, and must be paid by you on or before (B.S.) corresponding to (A.D.). If the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof remains unpaid on the said , it, or such part as remains unpaid, may be recovered by sale of your estate or by any other process provided by law for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

VI.—INSTALMENTS OF LAND REVENUE.

1. [*Prescribes dates of instalments in revenue demand.*]—The following list of instalments in which land revenue, miscellaneous land revenue and excise revenue are payable was prescribed by Circular No. 12 of 9th March 1883, and Circular memorandum No. 8, of 6th February 1884.

Item of revenue.	Instalments.
Land Revenue	Cachar.—Three instalments: one fourth in August, one-fourth in November, half in March. Varying dates fixed for different parganas. Sylhet.—All estates over Rs. 50, 5 annas 30th September, 11 annas on dates between April and May. All estates of Rs. 50 and under, one instalment; dates between April and June. Goálpára.—Permanently-settled estates. Revenue is paid at various dates fixed at the time of the permanent settlement and never since revised. Ditto.—Government *chárs*—Revenue is paid in one instalment on the sale day. Rest of the Assam Valley.*—General settlement. Ryots pay two instalments: three-fifths 15th October, two-fifths 15th January. *Daryábádi* settlement: one instalment, 15th January. Manzadars pay 1st November and 1st February, and give 50 per cent. of general settlement as security. Nága Hills.—Same as in Assam Valley. Gáro Hills.—One-half on 30th September and one-half on 15th February. Khási and Jaintia Hills.—One instalment, in January.
Waste land leases ...	The same instalments as those fixed for the land revenue in the district where the grants are situated.
.....	Khási Hills.—One-sixth on day of sale, one-third on 1st April, and half on 1st October. Rest of the Province.—When sold by auction, one-sixth on day of sale, half on 1st November, one-third on 1st February; when settled along with revenue-paying *mahále* same dates as land revenue instalments.
dáo-tax in	Hills.—One instalment in January.

Note.—Head 1, vide Appendix A to Regulation—R. D. No. ~~Page 175.~~

* Dates subsequently altered by Notification 17, dated 12th September 1884.

Item of revenue.	Instalments.
Elephants	All districts.—Licenses if for one year one fourth on date of sale and security for remaining three-fourths, three eighths on 31st December, three-eighths on 1st March. If for two years, one-eighth on 30th September, one-fourth on 31st December, one-eighth on 1st March, one-eighth on 30th September, one-fourth on 31st December, one-eighth on 1st March. Royalty, one month after day of capture.
Lime-quarries	Khási Hills – Two instalments, half on first November, half on 1st May (Sylhet and Gáro Hills now pay 1st October and 1st April, but will alter their dates).
Coal grants	Lakhimpur.—Same as land revenue in case of grants held by Mr. Haly. In case of grants held by Assam Railway Company two instalments, half on 30th January and half on 30th July.
Rubber	All districts.—Two instalments, half on day of sale, half on 1st March.
Gold-washing	Lakhimpur.—Two instalments, three-fifths and two-fifths, like land revenue on 1st November and 1st February.
Ferries	All districts.—Four instalments: one-fourth on day of sale, one-fourth on 1st June, one-fourth on 1st September, one-fourth on 1st December.
Stone-quarry, cassia *mahál*, jack-fruit.	Khási Hills.—Two instalments, half on 1st April and half on 1st October.
Salt-well	Cachar.—One-fourth on day of sale, three-eighths on 1st November, and three-eighths on 1st February.
Opium (including *madak* and *chandu*).	All districts.—When security is given: one-fourth on day of sale, one-fourth 30th June, one-fourth 30th September, one-fourth 31st December. When no security is given, half on day of sale, one-fourth on 30th June, one-fourth on 30th September.
Ganja, country spirits, *pachwai*.	All districts.—One-sixth on day of sale, one-twelfth on 1st April, and one-twelfth on the 1st of each succeeding month to 1st January inclusive.
Rum, imported liquors...	All districts. Wholesale.—Entire fee payable in advance. Retail.—One-sixth on day of sale, one-twelfth on 1st April, and one-twelfth on the 1st of each succeeding month to 1st January inclusive.
Tári.....	Fermented.—Same as country spirits. Kámrúp.—Unfermented.—Entire fee on 1st April.

2. [*Alters dates of payment of Land Revenue and Local Rates in Assam Valley.—R. D. Cir. No. 47, dated the 17th September 1884, to Deputy-Commissioners, Assam Valley Districts.*]—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of this De-

partment notification No. 17, dated the 12th September 1884, altering the dates for the payment of land revenue and local rate in the Assam Valley, together with extract paragraphs 3-6 of a letter, No. 2,164 dated the 13th idem, to the address of the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, explaining the reasons which have led to the issue of this notification.

Notification No. 17, the 12th September 1884.

In modification of Clause 16, Chapter IV. of the Rules for the conduct of settlement proceedings in Assam, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following dates for the collection of land revenue in those portions of the Assam Valley to which the Rules above quoted apply:—

(*a*) In all mustard mauzas, *i.e.*, muuzas in which one-sixth of the cultivated area is ordinarily under mustard, the land revenue and local rate shall be due from the ryot in one instalment on the 15th February.

(*b*) In all other mauzas, three-fifths of the land revenue and all the local rate shall be due from the ryot on the 15th December, and two-fifths of the land revenue on the 15th February.

(*c*) The land revenue and local rate on all *daryabádi* cultivation shall be due from the ryot in one instalment on the 15th February.

(*d*) The land revenue and local rate shall be due from the mauzadar in mustard mauzas in one instalment on the 15th March: in other mauzas they shall be due in two instalments on the 15th January and 15th March, in the same ratios in which they are due from the ryot one month before those dates.

(*e*) The rule that a ryot must have paid up the land revenue and local rate on his land in full before he sends in his resignation (*i.e.*, before the 31st December of the financial year next preceding that from the beginning of which the resignation is to take effect), is not altered.

Extract paragraphs 3—6 from a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, No. 2,164, dated Shillong, the 13th September 1884.

3. Mr. Ward's Note of 4th July 1884, and his enquiries made in the spring of 1884, are valuable, as throwing much light on the question of the best date for the instalments, and they tend strongly to support the conclusion at which the Chief Commissioner had already arrived when my letter of 8th December 1883 was written. The only point in which they necessitate some change is this, that it had been formerly assumed that *faringati* land might be taken as an equivalent of mustard cultivation, and that to a mauza in which half the area is classed as *faringati*, the mustard *kist* should apply. Mr. Ward ascertained that this does not necessarily follow, as a great deal of *faringati* land is sown only with *áhu* rice, and not with mustard, and he therefore considered it best to make the mustard *kist* depend on the crop return, not on the classification of soil. Mr. Elliott agrees with him that any mauza in which one-sixth of the area is under mustard should be treated as a mustard mauza, and should have the rules regarding the mustard *kist* applied to it.

4. Mr. Ward's conclusions may be summed up thus: the mustard *kist* should be fixed for the 15th February or 1st March, the later the better; the *kists* for other mauzas should be fixed at 1st December or 1st January, and 15th February or 1st March; the mauzadar's *kist* may with some advantage be fixed at a month (instead of 15 days as now) after the ryot's *kist*, though Mr. Ward was not eager for this change.

5. In these conclusions Mr. Elliott agrees. He thinks it undesirable (in view of the conservative feeling of the Assamese ryot) to make too great a change in the date at once. A postponement of the *kist* for two months will give the ryot so much more time to earn the money by labour, or to sell his crop, and so much less time to pay interest on his loan if he borrows. A postponement of four or five months would be still more effective in this direction, but it would throw our accounts into confusion by taking the payments into a different financial year, and it might perplex and disturb the ryot: such a change, if made at all, had better be made by degrees. The abolition of the first *kist* in the case of mustard mauzas is a necessary step, as it is shown that the collection of the October *kist* forces the ryot to borrow. He may very likely borrow still from the Kaiya before he sows his mustard crop, but at any rate it will not be Government action that forces him to borrow. Accordingly, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that for the current year the following changes shall be made:—

(*a*) In all mustard mauzas, *i.e.*, mauzas in which one-sixth of the area is ordinarily under mustard, the land revenue and local rate shall be due from the ryot in one instalment on the 15th February.

(*b*) In all other mauzas three-fifths of the land revenue and all the local rate shall be due from the ryot on the 15th December, and two-fifths of the land revenue on the 15th February.

(*c*) The land revenue and local rate on all *daryabádi* cultivation shall be due from the ryot in one instalment, on the 15th February.

(*d*) The land revenue and local rate shall be due from the mauzadar in mustard mauzas in one instalment on the 15th March; in other mauzas it shall be due on the 15th January and 15th March in two instalments in the same ratios in which it is due from the ryots one month before those dates.

(*e*) The rule that the ryot must have paid up the entire assessment, and the local rate on his land before he sends in his resignation *i.e.*, before the 31st December, is not altered.

A notification to this effect will be issued in the *Assam Gazette* of today's date in English and Assamese, and copies of the Assamese translation will be forwarded to you for distribution to the mauzadars and mandals.

6. You are requested at once to call on district officers to submit lists of their mustard mauzas to you, showing for each—

Area under annual and decennial *patta* in 1883-84;
" mustard crop;

and a copy of these lists should be forwarded to this office for record.

VII.—BAKIJAI.

1. [*Rules for the recovery of arrears of land revenue by mauzadars in the temporarily-settled tracts of the Assam Valley districts:—R. D. Cir. No. 35, dated the 2nd July 1883.*]

Extent of operation of Rules.

1. These Rules shall apply only to the realisation of arrears of land revenue due on lands the revenue of which is paid through the mauzadar.

Application for issue of notice of demand.

2. A mauzadár may, after an arrear of land revenue falls due in his mauza, file in the court of the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer an application (on plain paper), praying that a notice of demand may issue against the defaulter, and he shall at the same time deposit the fees hereinafter prescribed for the issue of such notice.

The application may ask for notices to issue on any number of defaulters, and a list of such defaulters, with the amount of arrear due from each, shall be attached to the application.

Provided that no application from a mauzadar for issue of a notice of demand under this rule shall be entertained if preferred after three months after the close of the year on account of which the arrear is due.

Issue of notice of demand.

3. On receipt of such application, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer shall cause a separate notice of demand in the form given in Bakijai Form 1 to be issued on each defaulter to pay up the arrear and costs of notice within ten days of receipt of notice, or to show cause against payment.

Order of attachment.

4. Should the defaulter fail to pay up the arrear and costs within the above period, or to show cause against payment, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer shall, on the mauzadar's making a report (on plain paper) to that effect, and depositing the fee prescribed in Cause II. of Rule 9, issue an order to the nazir, in the form given in Bakijai Form 2 to these Rules, to attach such moveable property of the defaulter as the manzadar may point out, and to send in to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer a list of the property attached.

Notice of sale.

5. Should the defaulter, after attachment of his moveable property, still fail to pay in the arrear with costs, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer shall, on receiving a report to that effect from the nazir, together with the list of the property attached, and the process-fee deposited by the mauzadar, issue a notice on the defaulter in the form given in Bakijai Form 3 appended to these Rules, informing him that if the amount due be not paid within 15 days of receipt of notice, his attached property will be sold. The notice will contain an order to the nazir to sell the attached property if the arrear is not paid within the said period; and if, on expiry of this period, the amount of the arrear, with the process-fees due has been paid, the nazir shall place a certificate to that effect on the file; otherwise he shall forthwith proceed to sell the attached property by public auction.

Sale.

Payment of purchase-money at auction sales.

6. Purchasers under these Rules shall be required to pay at the time of sale the full amount of purchase-money, and, in default of payment, the property shall forthwith be put up again and re-sold.

Disposal of sale-proceeds

7. When a sale has been completed under these Rules, the nazir shall apply the sale-proceeds—

(*a*) to defraying the expenses of sale;

(*b*) to the payment to the mauzadar of the amount due from the defaulter; and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the defaulter.

Procedure if sale-proceeds are insufficient to cover arrears

8. If the sale-proceeds of the attached property are insufficient to cover the amount due from the defaulter, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer may direct the nazir to attach and sell forthwith by public auction such other moveable property of the defaulter as may be pointed out by the mauzadar.

Process-fees.

9. Process-fees shall be charged on all processes issued under these Rules, according to the following scale :—

I. Notices of demand and sale (Bakijai Forms 1 and 3)—

(*a*) when the defaulters are not more than four in number, one fee, Re. 1 ;

(*b*) when the defaulters are more than four in number, then a fee at the rate of four annas for every person.

11. Orders of attachment (Bakijai Form 2)—
for each process Re. 1 ; and if the property of the defaulter is attached, a fee of four annas per diem shall be levied in respect of each man necessary to effect the attachment and placed in charge of the property attached.

Bakijai Register.

10. The Deputy-Commissioner and the sub-divisional officer shall maintain a register of *bakijai* processes issued under these Rules in the form appended to these Rules (Bakijai Register).

Saving clause.

11. Nothing in these Rules shall be held to affect the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the realisation of arrears of land revenue in the Assam Valley districts.

BAKIJAI FORM 1.

NOTICE OF DEMAND TO DEFAULTER (*Rule 3*).

Office of the * *of*

Number in Bakijai Register
Name of mauzadar
Mauza
Number of *patta*
Village
Name of defaulter

	Revenue.	Mauzadar's costs.	Total.	On account of what instalment.
Amount due				

To of village Mauza

Whereas the above-mentioned mauzadar has reported you a defaulter with respect to the amount of land revenue noted above, you are hereby informed that should you fail to pay to the mauzadar the said amount with costs within 10 days after the receipt of this notice, or to show cause, within the above period, against payment, your property will immediately be attached.

Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer.

Dated

BAKIJAI FORM 2.

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO NAZIR (*Rule 4*).

Office of the * *of*

Number in Bakijai Register
Name of mauzadar
Mauza
Number of *patta*
Village
Name of defaulter.

	Revenue.	Mauzadar's costs.	Total.	On account of what instalment.
Amount due				

To Revenue Nazir

You are hereby directed, in case the arrears of land revenue, with costs, due from the defaulter as specified above, have not been realised, to attach the moveable property of the defaulter, as pointed out by the mauzadar, and submit a list of the property attached to this office.

Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer.

Dated

BAKIJAI FORM 3.

SALE NOTICE TO DEFAULTER (*Rule 5*).

Office of the * *of*

Number of Bakijai Register
Name of mauzadar
Mauza
Number of *patta*
Village
Name of defaulter.

	Revenue.	Mauzadar's costs.	Total.	On account of what instalment.
Amount due				

To

Whereas you have failed to pay the arrears mentioned above, and your property has been attached, you are hereby informed that if you do not pay up, within 15 days of receipt of this notice, the arrear due from you, with costs, the said property will be sold.

* Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer.

ORDER TO NAZIR.

To Revenue Nazir

If the arrear above-mentioned, with costs, be not paid within the time fixed, you are hereby authorised to sell the property already attached by you, and, after defraying the expenses of sale, to pay to the mauzadar out of the sale-proceeds the amount of arrear, with costs, due to him. You will report the balance, if any, to this office for orders, and send a receipt from the mauzadar with your report.

Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer.

Dated

BAKIJAI REGISTER.

Serial number.	Mauza.	Name of defaulter.	Settlement number of *patta*.	Date on which mauzadar filed list of defaulters.	Notice of demand.				Order of attachment.				Notice of sale.				Actual sale.				Remarks.
					Serial number.	Date of issue.	Arrear for which issued.	Realised after issue.	Serial number.	Date of issue.	Arrear for which issued.	Realised after issue.	Serial number.	Date of issue.	Arrear for which issued.	Realised after issue.	Serial number.	Date of sale.	Arrear for which sold.	Realised by sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Column 1 of this Register will show the serial number of each defaulter for the year. On receipt of the list of defaulters referred to in Rule 2, columns 1 to 5 should be at once filled up. On issue of the notice of demand (Form 1), columns 6 to 8 should be filled up. Column 7 should show date of issue, not date of service. Column 9 should show amount realised after issue of notice of demand and before issue of order of attachment (Form 2). If an arrear is paid up after the mauzadar has filed his list of defaulters, but before issue of notice of demand, columns 6 to 9 will remain blank, the fact of payment being entered in the column of remarks. Columns 10 to 13 refer to orders of attachment (Form 2) and columns 14 to 17 to notices of sale (Form 3). Columns 18 to 21 refer to cases of actual sale when notice of sale has proved ineffectual. In filling up columns 11 to 21 the same rules apply, *mutatis mutandis*, as have been laid down for filling up columns 7 to 9. Columns 6, 10, and 14 will contain the number of the process entered in the Nazir's Register (Board's Form No. 43-69). Column 18 shall contain the serial number of sale throughout the year.

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2. [*Collection of arrears from mauzadars, lessees, &c.—R. D. Circular No. 23, dated the 26th May 1884, to all Deputy-Commissioners, Assam Valley Districts.*]—It appears to be the practice in the Assam Valley that when mauzadars, lessees of ferries or fisheries, licensees of excise shops, grantees and holders of lands not amalgamated with the mauza, and all persons liable to pay to the treasury demands on account of land revenue, miscellaneous revenue, excise, capitation-fees, &c., fall into arrears, notices of default are

served on them in a form called a *talab chithi*. and a process-fee is levied from them by the peon who bears the notice. The Chief Commissioner desires that this procedure should be discontinued. The notice of demand should be issued in the form attached to this letter,* which should in future be used in place of the Board's Miscellaneous Form No. 32.

The process-fee leviable on such notices, as well as on orders for attachment, is Re. 1 for each process. This fee should be paid in cash by the defaulter to the Nazir, either at the same time that he pays in his arrear to the treasury, or after he has paid it and received a countersigned *chalán*, which he will produce before the Nazir.

2. At the time of the issue of the notice of demand the Nazir will enter it in the process register (Board's Register No. 43) and will fill up columns 8 (*a*) and (*d*), showing the demand. When the fee is paid, he will fill up column 8 (*e*), and will give a receipt to the payer from his receipt book, entering in the counterfoil the number of the process. He will at the same time purchase a court-fee stamp of the value of the process-fee, attach it to the back of the process, cancel it, and enter it in the court-fee register.

* Not reprinted.

VIII.—CACHAR TAHSILS.

1. [*Rules of Procedure for the tahsils in Cachar, dated 16th August 1884.* DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.] The tahsildar is responsible for the general management of all business in connection with the tahsil. He will distribute work territorially among the muharrirs subordinate to him, assigning to each one or more parganas according to the number of *mahâls* contained. Where the work of a pargana cannot be performed by one muharrir, the distribution must be made by mauzas. On the other hand, where any particular class of work in the tahsil is so small that territorial distribution is unnecessary (as, for instance, the keeping of the *tauzih* of the revenue-free tenures and of grants), the whole work may be entrusted to one officer.

2. Each muharrir will have a fixed place in the tahsil office assigned to him, and a placard must be affixed at the place, indicating the parganas of which he is in charge.

When a pargana is in charge of a muharrir, every sort of work in connection therewith must be done by him, *i.e.*, he must keep all the registers relating to it which are territorially distributed.

3. The potdar will also have a place assigned to him as close as possible to the tahsildar, who should specially supervise his work.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

4. All payments shall be made by means of *cháláns*.

5. *Cháláns* will be prepared in duplicate, and must be written by authorised *chálán*-writers, except in cases where the person paying the revenue is competent to write them himself clearly and correctly. The price of each *chálán* form one pice. The authorised charge for *chálán*-writing is 2 pice.

6. A *chálán* may contain any number of entries on different accounts (such as land revenue, local rate, *talabana* fisheries, and house-tax, &c.), but the same *chálán* may not contain entries on account of more than one pargana.

7. The duplicate *cháláns* will be presented to the muharrir in charge of the pargana containing the *mahál* for which payment is made. The muharrir will first satisfy himself that the *chálán* and its duplicate correspond exactly.

He will then compare them with the proper *tauzi* or *tauzis* on the points—

(1) Amount of money due.
(2) Pargana, mauza, and number of *patta*.
(3) Year for which the revenue is due.
(4) Instalment on account of which money is due.

If they are correctly drawn up, he will sign them and write "correct," and return them to the person who presented them, who will then take them to the potdar. The signature of the muharrir will be a sufficient warrant to the potdar to accept the payment tendered. The potdar will immediately after the receipt of the money sign the *cháláns* and affix a number thereto (this will be done serially according to the order of presentation), and will at once fill up from them the headings in his day-book.* If, owing to the excessive number of *cháláns* presented, it be found impracticable to fill up all the headings of the day-book without causing much inconvenience and delay to the public in attendance, it will be sufficient to fill up the first three headings only (date, number of *chálán*, grand total paid), but the tahsildar will see that this privilege is not abused. In such cases the remaining entries must be filled up at the close of the day, or at latest before next day's operations commence.

8. The potdar will then make over the *cháláns* to the tahsildar, who will sign and seal them. The tahsildar will next enter upon a slip the number of the *chálán* and its gross total (this slip he will keep with him until the close of the day). He will then give one *chálán* to the payer and the other to the muharrir, who will thereupon enter up payment under the proper heads in the *tauzi*, and will file the *chálán* after initialling it, to signify that the entries have been recorded in the *tauzi*.

9. The *tauzis* must be regularly filled up every day. No departure from this rule can be permitted.

10. The tahsildar will daily collect and count all *cháláns* presented, and make a file of them, arranging them according to their serial number: there will be one bundle serially arranged for each day. Arrangement by mauzas or parganas is forbidden. Outside of each bundle will be kept the slip above prescribed, showing the number and total of each *chálán* in that bundle, and giving the gross total at the foot.

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* Assam Revenue Form No. 178.

11. At the close of each day, the potdar will add up his receipts: this total should correspond with the total shown in the slip outside of the bundle of *chálans* for that day.

12. The tahsildar will daily compare these totals, and if he finds them tally, will sign both the day-book and the slip, provided the totals agree with the cash received from the potdar. He should date his signature to show if work has fallen into arrears. The cash will be counted, and taken over from the potdar by the tahsildar at the close of every day.

REMITTANCES.

13 The tahsildars of the sadr and of Hailákándi will make payments into the treasury on every day that it is open. The collections of one day must be paid into the treasury on the first subsequent day that it is open, but for the day the money is collected it may be kept in the tahsildar's chest under single lock in the treasury.

The tahsildar of Katigora will remit all collections daily to the thana, to be kept in his chest there.

STATEMENTS AND RETURNS.

14. Every tahsildar will submit daily a statement, showing the gross collections of the day under different heads. This statement will be in effect an exact extract of the totals shown in the potdar's day-book. At the close of the day's transactions a note will be added, showing the amount remitted to the treasury and the balance remaining in the hands of the tahsildar.

15. At the end of every month a similar statement will be submitted, showing the totals for the month under the different heads.

16. The tahsildar will submit at the end of every quarter the following statements:—

(1) Quarterly Statement of land revenue.
(2) Ditto ditto of local rate.
(3) Ditto ditto of house-tax and fisheries.
(4) Ditto ditto of *talabana* and miscellaneous.

All these heads appear in the same statement of daily and monthly collections, but they must be shown in separate returns for each quarter.

REGISTERS.

17. The following registers shall be kept in each tahsil:—

(1) Tauzis
(2) Potdar's day-book.
(3) Process Register. (43)
(4) Register of peons, (M.)
(5) „ showing sales of forms.
(6) „ of chálán-writers.
(7) „ of prices current.
(8) „ of instalments of revenue and local rates

Separate tauzis will be kept up for the following:—

(*a*) Ordinary tenures, known as mirasdari.
(*b*) Reclamation or *jangalburi* tenure, distinguishing those of 1864 and 1875.
(*c*) Old Rule and New Rule grants—distinct.
(*d*) Revenue-free tenures (including fee-simple, commuted, *baksha*).
(*e*) Fisheries, strictly so called.
(*f*) House-tax.

Outside each tauzi should be pasted a table of contents, showing name of pargana, names of mauzas, number of *maháls*, class of tenure.

(*a*) *Ordinary tenures.*—These require no description.

The *tauzi* form shows all headings that need to be filled up. The entries will be made for each *mahál*, and the arrangement will be by mauzas. No *tauzi* should contain the mauzas of more than one pargana. As unfortunately at the recent settlement serial numbers have not in all cases been given to the *maháls* (*i.e.*, the numbers borne by the *jangalburi maháls* in a mauza break the serial numbers of the *mirasdari maháls*), whenever any such break occurs a note will be made at the top of the following page, indicating that the next serial number is borne by a *jangalburi* or other *mahál*, as the case may be.

(*b*) *Jangalburi tenures.*—These will be arranged according to mauzas, which should preserve the same order as observed in the case of *mirasdari* tenures. At the top of each *tauzi* form the progressive rates and the years when they come into force will be recorded, so that a glance at the *tauzi* itself will enable anyone to see whether or not the proper revenue is being realised. At present, the tahsildar has no such check, but is dependent on the information supplied from the head office.

(*c*) *Old Rule and New Rule grants.*—These will be kept in the same *tauzi*, but separate from one another (there is only one of the latter class). In these cases, too, the progressive rates of revenue and dates when they come into force will be recorded at the top of each page.

(*d*) *Revenue-free tenures.*—These must be divided into 3 classes—(1) Fee-simple, properly so called under the Rules of 1862; (2) Old Rule grants of 1854 commuted; (3) *Baksha.* This register is kept up for the purpose of showing the local rate payable.

In the case of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), the local rate payable will be shown in the same *tauzi* as that for the land revenue. Fisheries, settled as land for the full period of settlement, will be shown in (*a*).

(*e*) *Fisheries* otherwise settled will be in a separate *tauzi.*

(*f*) *House-tax.*—There will be three registers and statements in connection with the collections under this head. The first will be a *khánashumári* list drawn up for each punji as follows:—

NUMBER AND NAME OF PUNJI: GAONBURA'S NAME: RATE PER HOUSE AND LOCALITY:

Serial number of houses.	Name of head occupant.	Race.	Previous year.	Present year.	REMARKS.
1	A.	Lushai	.....	1	New arrival.
2	B.	Kuki	1	.....	Dead.
3	C.	Kachari	1	1	
4	D.	Kuki	1	1	
5	E	Kuki	1	.....	Removed to punji.
6	F.	Lushai	1	1	
		Total	5	4	

Abstract.

Lushais	2
Kuki	1
Kachari	1
	4
Widows and other persons exempt from tax	1
	5

After the *khánashumári* has been prepared, a statement will be drawn up (a copy being sent to head-quarters) in the following form:—

Present year's number.	Past year's number.	Name of punji.	Gaonbura's name.	Past year.			Present year.			Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
				Number of houses	Rate.	Amount.	Number of houses.	Rate.	Amount.			

Before the tahsildar goes out to collect the house-tax, he must be careful to see that the collections of the past year have been filled up. Wherever there is an increase or decrease, the reason should be explained in the column of remarks.

Lastly, a *tauzi* will be kept in the following form:—

Name of punji.

1	2	3	4
Year.	Demand.	Realisations, amount, and date of payment	REMARKS. (By whom collected.)

This *tauzi* should contain the entries of many years, a separate page should be devoted to each punji, column 2 will be filled up from Register No. 2, and all payments made will be shown in column 3. This *tauzi* will show at a glance which punjis have paid and which are in arrears.

18. The correct preparation of the *khánashumári* list is of great importance. It is also essential that the tahsildar should be well acquainted with the localities, and should know the history of each. Accordingly, all such lists must be prepared by the tahsildar, who will himself visit all the punjis. In case of his illness, or for other sufficient cause, a muharrir may be deputed to visit the punjis.

19. In order to facilitate the preparation of returns and accounts two registers may be kept up in the following form, —one to show land revenue, the other to show local rate:—

	First instalment.	Second instalment.	Third instalment.	Total	Arrears.	Grand Total.
Demand for the year.....						
Realisations.....						
Deductions, owing to abatement, &c.						
Additions owing to new settlement.						

Where any increases or deductions take place, they will be entered accordingly, and a balance struck.

NUMBERING OF MAHÁLS.

20. The *mirasdari mahâls* will be known by the number they were given at the late settlement. The *jangalburi*, the Old Rule, and the New Rule grants will be known by the number of the lease under which they are held.

21. The fee-simple grants retain the number of their title-deeds. These numbers are not based on any principle.

At one time serial numbers were given for the whole district, *i.e.*, there were "grant numbers." At another time, some of the grants got numbers according to the mauzas in which they were situated. These grants are accordingly known, some of them as "grant number," and some of them as "*patta* number of mauza"

They should be recorded in the *tauzis* by the number thus borne on the title-deed, and also by their serial number in Register No. 46

22. The commuted grants are some of them known both by their *patta* number and also by a grant number, others bear only a *patta* number. The *tauzis* should record this number as well as the number in Register No. 46A.

23. The *baksha* tenures bear the number of the case in which the tenure was confirmed, and also the number in the *lá-khiráj* Register B

24. Outside of each register should be pasted a slip of paper giving an abstract of the contents of the volume. Where different tenures find entry in the same volume (as in the case of revenue-free tenures), the number of each should be shown.

PREPARATION OF BAKIJAI.

25. As soon as the last date of payment has passed, there shall be prepared a bakijai list in prescribed form* showing what estates are in arrear and the outstanding demand against each. Columns 2, 3, 4 will be prepared from the *tauzi*, column 5 from Process Register 43. The bakijai should be drawn up by parganas, and each muharrir should keep a copy of the list belonging to his own parganas. Every authorised *chalán*-writer shall provide himself with a copy thereof.

26. As soon as the bakijai list is drawn up, the tahsildar will take steps, subject to the provisions of Rule 31, to issue on the shareholders of every mahál in respect of which an arrear has accrued a *dastak* or notice of demand, in the prescribed form† calling for payment within 15 days from the service of the notice. For every such notice a process-fee of 8 annas shall be levied. Each muharrir shall strike out from day to day from his copy of the bakijai list the mahále on which arrears have been paid up.

27. On the expiry of the period of 15 days, each muharrir will draw up for his own pargana a list of the *mahále* on

* Assam Revenue Form No. 203.
† Ditto ditto No. 201.

which arrears of revenue are still due, and the tahsildar will issue an order in a prescribed form* to attach the moveable property of the share-holders of the defaulting *mahál*, provided that he may, in certain cases, for reasons to be set forth, apply to the Deputy-Commissioner to order the attachment of the estate itself. The officer deputed to attach the property shall on his return, submit to the tahsildar a report, specifying item by item the property attached, and the estimated value of each article and the name of the owner. This report shall be drawn up on the spot, and shall be countersigned by at least three respectable residents in the locality, and by the person in whose charge the property has been left. Care must be taken that ordinarily property is not attached the estimated value of which is largely in excess of the arrear at the time of effecting attachment. The serving officer will also furnish the owner at the time with a notice to the effect that the said property will be sold on the expiry of 15 days in the event of the arrear not being paid with all costs in the interim.

28. On the expiry of the above period, the tahsildar, on receiving a report from the muharrir of the pargana that the payment of the arrear has not been made, will order the sale of the property by himself or by one of the muharrirs whom he may depute for the purpose. The sale shall ordinarily be made on the spot; but in the case of cattle or other valuable property, the tahsildar may direct that the sale shall be held at the tahsil if he has reason for thinking that a higher price will thereby be realised. All reports of sales shall be countersigned by at least three respectable residents in the locality, and shall specify the sum realised by the sale of each article separately.

29. The tahsildar will be held responsible that, as far as lies in his power, attached property shall not be sold for an unduly low price. It will be his duty to take special orders from the Deputy-Commissioner in all cases of difficulty, and in the event of the property being sold for an apparently inadequate sum, he shall report the matter to the Deputy-Commissioner, who may cancel the sale or pass such other order as he thinks fit. In all cases any expenditure incurred in effecting the sale will be the first charge on the sale-proceeds, if any.

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* Assam Revenue Form No. 202.

30. In all cases of attachment of property and of advertisement of sale, a uniform fee of Re. 1 shall be levied.

31. The process referred to in Rules 28 and 29 shall not be issued for the recovery of any arrear of the first or second instalment of revenue, which is less than Re. 1. On the expiry of the day on which the third instalment falls due, the tahsildar will report all such cases in which the total arrear of the year is less than Re 1, for the order of the Deputy-Commissioner.

32. The entries in columns 3 to 7 of the register of process-fees must be made as soon as the preparation of the *bakijai* list is complete Realisations on account of *talabana* should be remitted to the Nazir at the same time as the realisations on account of land revenue and local rates are remitted to the treasury. On receipt of these sums, the Nazir will purchase court-fee stamps to the value of the *talabana* received, and will submit a report to which these stamps are attached, after being cancelled, and will also file the *cháláns* received from the tahsil as a voucher. This will be forwarded to the *tauzi navis*, who will compare the amount entered in the *chálán* with the value of the stamps filed.

33. If the process of sale is insufficient to realise the arrear due on any *mahál*, the tahsildar will at once report the fact for the orders of the Deputy-Commissioner.

34. In the event of representations being made by any mirasdar to the effect that revenue in excess of the demand has been paid by him on account of any estate, or that grounds exist for transferring a payment credited for one estate to the credit of another estate, the tahsildar shall verify the fact, and submit a report for the orders of the Deputy-Commissioner

2. [*Rules of procedure.— Executive duties of tahsildars.— G. O., dated 13th October 1884.*]—In addition to general supervision of the tahsil office and vigilance to see that the rules laid down for the office in regard to the collection of revenue are duly obeyed, the tahsildar is charged with executive duties to be carried out on his tours of inspection, of which the following are the chief heads:—

(1) Inspection of *khás* lands in order to check encroachment and illicit cultivation.

(2) Inspection of boundary-marks.

(3) Correction of the list of settlement-holders.
(4) Disposal of mutation suits.
(5) Preparation of cases where waste lands are applied for on *jangalburi* or *mirasdari* tenure.
(6) Enquiries into revenue-free tenures.
(7) Other miscellaneous work.

I.—Inspection of *khás* lands.

2. The tahsildar shall inspect *khás* lands within his jurisdiction village by village, and see that they are not encroached upon and that no concealed cultivation is carried on. The field-map, with a copy of which he is to be supplied, will enable him to exercise a close supervision in this matter.

3. In the case of discovering any such cultivation, he shall ascertain the area held under cultivation, and report the matter to the Deputy-Commissioner for the assessment of the land. The period of occupation and the nature of the land should be ascertained and stated in his report.

II.—Inspection of boundary-marks

4. During the recent settlement of the district boundary, *ails* have been put round the boundaries of all the *mirasdari* estates and stones on the main boundary points of *jangalburi* tenures, as well as along the mauza boundaries. It shall be duty of the tahsildar to look to the preservation of these boundaries.

5. A clause in the lease makes the permanent maintenance of the boundary-marks compulsory on the settlement-holders. Every breach of this clause should be reported to the Deputy-Commissioner, and necessary steps taken from time to time for its implicit observance.

6. All boundary disputes coming to the notice of the tahsildar which involve merely disputes as to the measurement, shall be enquired into and disposed of by the tahsildar. Boundary disputes involving other points shall be enquired into by him, and reported to the Deputy-Commissioner.

7. The tahsildar shall enquire also into the boundaries of the waste-land grants when necessary.

III.—Correction of the list of settlement-holders.

8. The tahsildar shall draw up every year a new list of settlement-holders according to the facts he ascertains. To do this he shall be provided with a copy of the *jamabandi*, the list of settlement-holders, and the field-map from the settlement record of each mauza, and he should take them with him on inspection.

9. He shall record against each shareholder the numbers of the fields he holds separately and the share he pays of the Government revenue where it has been distributed by the shareholders, whether the distribution has been made individually or by groups of shareholders. Where the latter is the case, he shall note the names of all the shareholders in the group, and, bracketing them together, show the share of revenue payable by that group.

10. In every case of unrecorded possession, he shall cause the person or persons in possession to file a mutation suit. If any person found in possession of land refuses to file a mutation suit for the registration of his name and interest, the tahsildar will report the case to the Deputy-Commissioner for orders.

IV.—Disposal of mutation cases

11. On the filing of a petition for mutation, he shall usually pass orders at first for payment of fees within seven days for service of notice to the parties concerned.

12. On receipt of the fees, he shall issue a notice calling for objections within a period of not less than thirty days from the date of service. In case of there being no dispute, he shall allow mutation. If the claim is disputed, he shall record evidence from the parties, hold a local enquiry (if necessary), and forward the record of the case for disposal by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer.

13. In every case of mutation, when it is allowed, the applicants will be furnished, on the payment of the fixed fees, with a *parwana* or certificate in which the purport of the final orders will be recorded.

14. The applicants will be bound to pay the fees mentioned in the foregoing rule within a month from the date of final order. On non-payment, the amount will be realised under the rules in force for the time being for realisation of arrear revenue.

15. All mutation suits, when filed, will be entered in the mutation register (Board's No. 4-24), and no changes shall be made in the register of settlement-holders except in accordance with the orders in mutation cases, the number of the case and the date of the order granting mutation being entered in the column of remarks.

V.—Waste-land cases.

16. In the case of applications for waste lands, an amín appointed by the Deputy-Commissioner will measure and plot the land at the applicant's expense, and it shall be the duty of the kanungo to test a portion of each amín's work, and of the tahsildar to test 10 per cent. of the kanungo's work.

17. The kanungo in testing will proceed as follows:—(1) He will see whether the amín has correctly ascertained that the land surveyed by him is *khás*; (2) he will find out what starting points have been taken by the amín for beginning his survey, and how he has connected them with fixed permanent topographical marks in the neighbourhood; (3) he will test the amín's measurements by chain and plane-table in at least three directions, and draw red lines on the map to show the directions taken. A slip should be pinned to the map showing the length of the line by actual measurement and by scale on the map. If the errors exceed 5 per cent., the measurements will be rejected, and the amín directed to replot the area, no pay being allowed for the time so spent.

18 The tahsildar will test in a similar way 10 per cent of the work tested by the kanungo. He shall, as far as possible, enquire into and settle all disputes regarding possession. (if any).

19. Every waste land case will be submitted by the tahsildar with a report, showing what amín surveyed the block, when he began his survey, how long he took, for what time he should be paid, when the kanungo tested the measurement, whether he reported it satisfactory, whether the tahsildar himself tested the map, and, if so, on what date and with what result, what boundary-marks have been put up, and what are required to be put up, and what charges should be debited against the applicant for the land.

20. If the tahsildar is desired by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer to test, on behalf of the forest officer, the value of the timber or forest produce on the waste land applied for, he will personally inspect each such tract, and test the accuracy of the facts noted by the amín in his report regarding valuable timber, and draw up a report stating his own conclusion on the subject.

(19.) Add at the end of pag 197–

(197*a* .)

VIIIA.—SYLHET TAHSILS.

1. [*Rules of Procedure for the Jaintia tahsil.—G. O. No. 197, dated the 26th January 1886, and No. 486, dated the 12th February 1887.*]

(1) Distribution of Work.

The naib-tahsildar will manage all business in connection with his tahsil under the supervision of the officer in charge. The work will be distributed territorially among the muharrirs, assigning to each a separate pargana or mauza according to the number of *mahál*s contained. On the other hand, where any particular description of work in the tahsil is so light that its territorial distribution is unnecessary (as, for instance, keeping the *tauzih* of revenue-free tenures and of waste land grants), the whole work may be entrusted to one officer.

2. Each muharrir will have a fixed place in the tahsil office assigned to him, and a placard must be affixed at the place, indicating the parganas of which he is in-charge. When a pargana is in charge of a muharrir, every sort of work in connection therewith must be done by him, *i.e.*, he must keep all the registers (*see* Rule 17) relating to it which are territorially distributed.

3. The potdár will also have a place assigned to him as close as possible to the naib tahsildár, who should especially supervise his work.

(2) Collection of revenue.

4. All payments shall be made by means of *cháláns* in Assam Revenue Form No. 125.

5. *Cháláns* will be prepared in duplicate, and must be written by authorised *chálán*-writers, except in cases where the person paying the revenue is competent to write them himself clearly and correctly. The authorised charge for *chálán*-writing is one pice for each *chálán* in duplicate.

6. There should be a separate *chálán* for each *mahál*, and in it both land revenue and local rates for that *mahál* should be entered. Process-fees, being now levied in court-fees, must not be entered in the *chálán*.

7. The duplicate *cháláns* will be presented to the muharrir in charge of the pargana containing the *mahál* for which payment is made. The muharrir will first satisfy himself that each *chálán* and its duplicate correspond exactly. He

will then compare them with the proper *tauzih* or *tauzihs*. A list of all the *mahál*s paid for by one marfatdár at a time should be given along with the *cháláns*. In comparing, regard will be had to the following points :—

(1) Amount due.
(2) Pargana, mauza, and number of *mahál*.
(3) Year and instalment on account of which revenue is due.

If they are correctly drawn up, he will sign and return them to the person who presented them, who will then take them to the potdár. The signature of the muharrir will be a sufficient warrant to the potdár to accept the payment tendered. The potdár will immediately after the receipt of the money count it, and, if he finds it corresponds with the amount entered in the *cháláns*, sign them and affix a number thereto (this will be done serially, according to the order of presentation), and will at once fill up from them the headings in his day-book (Assam Revenue Form No. 87) as below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number of *chálán*.	Name of the payer.	Name of *mahal* or pargana.	Revenue.			Local rate.	Miscellaneous land revenue.
			Permanently-settled.	Temporarily-settled.	*Khás*.		

If, owing to the excessive number of *cháláns* presented, it be found impracticable to fill up all the headings of the day-book without causing much inconvenience and delay to the public in attendance, he may keep columns 2 and 3 vacant to be filled up afterwards, but the naib tahsildár will see that this privilege is not abused. In such cases the remaining entries must be filled up at the close of the day, or, at latest, before next day's business commences.

8. The potdár will then make over the *cháláns* to the naib tahsildár, who will sign and seal them. The naib tahsildár will next return one *chálán* to the payer and make over the other to the muharrir in charge, who will first enter upon a slip the potdár's number of the *chálán* and its gross total (this slip he will keep with him until the close of the day), and then enter up payments under their proper heads in the

tauzih, and will file the *chálán*, after initialling it to signify that the entries have been recorded in the *tauzih*. In making these entries, if there are arrears of revenue on account of previous years, payments will first be credited to these arrears, and the balance, if any, to current revenue.

9. The *tauzihs* must be regularly filled up every day. No departure from this rule can be permitted, unless in case of urgent necessity.

10. The naib tahsildár will daily collect and count all *cháláns* presented, and make a file of them by parganas, arranging them according to their serial number. The *cháláns* of each pargana will remain with the muharrir in charge arranged in daily bundles, and will be destroyed after three years. Outside of each bundle will be kept the slip above prescribed, showing the number and total of each *chálán* in that bundle, and giving at foot the gross total of *cháláns* and the gross money value they represent, *i.e.*, land revenue and local rate payment separately.

11. At the close of each day, the potdár will add up his receipts. The total should correspond with the grand total shown in the slip prepared by the naib tahsildár himself for that day by transcribing the gross totals of each pargana, as shown in the slips by the muharrirs under Rule 8.

12. The naib tahsildár will daily compare these totals, and, if he finds them tally, will sign both the day-book and the slip, provided the totals agree with the cash received from the potdár. He should note and date his signature in the slips to show if work has fallen into arrears. The cash will be counted, and taken over from the potdár by the naib tahsildár at the close of each day.

12 (*a*). In the event of representations being made by any mirasdár to the effect that revenue in excess of the demand has been paid by him on account of any estate, or that good grounds exist for transferring a payment credited for one estate to the credit of another estate, the naib tahsildár and the officer in charge shall verify the fact and submit a report for the orders of the Deputy-Commissioner.

(*3*) *Remittances.*

13. The naib tahsildár of the sadr will make payments into the treasury every day that it is open. The collections of one day must be paid into the treasury on the first subsequent day that it is open. The naib tahsildár of Kanairghat will remit

all collections daily to the thána to be kept in his chest there and remit them to the sadr when the treasure guard arrives at that place.

(*4*) *Statements and Returns.*

14. Every naib tahsildár will submit daily a statement showing the gross collections of the day under different heads. This statement will be an exact copy of the totals, as shown in the potdár's day-book. At the close of the day's transactions a note will be added, showing the amount remitted to the treasury and the balance remaining in the hands of the naib tahsildár.

15. At the end of every month a similar statement will be submitted, showing the totals for the month under the different heads.

16. The naib tahsildár will submit at the end of every quarter the following statements:—

(1) Quarterly statement of land revenue, No. X.
(2) Ditto ditto of local rate.
(3) Ditto ditto of house-tax and fisheries.
(4) Ditto ditto of miscellaneous.

All these heads appear in the same statement of daily and monthly collections, but they must be shown in separate returns for each quarter.

(*5*) *Registers, &c.*

17. The following registers will be kept in each tahsil:—

(1) *Tauzihs* (Assam Revenue Form No. 83).
(2) Potdár's day-book (Rule 7) (Assam Revenue Form No. 87).
(3) Register of instalments of revenue and local rates (Rule 19).
(4) Ditto of new estates [Board of Revenue's No. 39 (64)].
(5) Ditto of fisheries, prescribed by rules of 5th July 1883 (Assam Revenue Form No. 196.
(6) Ditto of abatements of revenue and removal of *mahál*s [Board of Revenue's No. 40 (65)].

(7) Register of estates held under direct management (*khás maháls*) [Board of Revenue's No. 32 (56)].

(8) Detailed Register of Court-fees [*vide* Revenue Department Circular No. 50, dated 22nd September 1884].

(9) Register of processes [Board of Revenue's No. 43 (69)].

(10) Register showing the occupation of peons [Board of Revenue's No. 44 (70)].

(11) Ditto of *chálán*-writers.

(12) Ditto of fees (mutation, &c.) [Board of Revenue's No. 37 (61)].

Separate *tauzihs* will be kept for the following:—

(*a*) Temporarily-settled estates.

(*b*) Permanently-settled estates.

(*c*) Old and New Rule grants. There is only one Old Rule grant in the sadr tahsil of Jaintia and none in Kanairghát.

(*d*) Revenue-free estates.

(*e*) Fisheries (all fisheries may be kept in one *tauzih*).

(*f*) *Khás* lands.

(*g*) House-tax.

Outside each *tauzih* should be pasted a table of contents, showing name of pargana, names of mauzas, number of estates, class of estates.

(*a*) *Temporarily-settled estates.*—These require no description. The *tauzih*, Form No. 83, shows all headings that need to be filled up. The entries will be made for each *mahál*, and the arrangement will be by mauzas. No *tauzih* should contain the mauzas of more than one pargana. When there are breaks in serial numbers in consequence of *máháls* having become *khás*, a note should be made to show the reason.

(*b*) *Permanently-settled estates*—These will be arranged according to parganas and mauzas, which should preserve the same order as observed in the case of temporarily-settled estates. There being only sixteen or seventeen such *maháls* in each tahsil, there may be one *tauzih* for all such *maháls* in each tahsil.

(*c*) *Old Rule and New Rule grants.*—These will be kept in the same *tauzih*, but separate from one another (there is only one of the former class in Jaintia). In these cases the progres-

sive rates of revenue, and dates when they come into force, will be recorded at the top of each page.

(*d*) *Revenue-free tenures.*—Kept up for showing local rate payable. In the case of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), the local rate payable will be shown in the same *tauzih* as that for the land revenue.

(*g*) *House-tax.*—There will be three registers and statements in connection with the collections under this head. The first will be a *khánashumári* list drawn up for each *punji* as follows:—

A.

Number and name of Punji *Gaonbura or headman's name.*

Serial number of houses.	Name of head occupant.	Race	Previous year.	Present year.	Remarks
1	A	Kuki	.....	1	New arrival
2	B	Mikir	1	.....	Dead
3	C	Tipperah	1	1	
4	D	Khásia	1	.....	Removed to *punji*.
		Total.....			

Abstract.

Kuki	1
Mikir	.....
Tipperah	1
Khásia	.....
Total	2
Widows and other persons exempted from tax	.....

After the *khánashumári* list has been prepared, a statement will be drawn up (a copy being sent to the head-quarters) in the following form:—

B.

Present year's number of *punji*.	Past year's number of *punji*.	Name of *punji* and number of rateable houses.	Gaonbura's name.	Past year.			Present year.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
				Number of houses.	Rate.	Amount.	Number of houses.	Rate.	Amount.			

Before the tahsildár goes out to collect the house-tax, he must be careful to see that the collections of the past year have been filled up in the above statement, which he is to take with him. Wherever there is an increase or decrease, the reason should be explained in the column of remarks.

Lastly, a *tauzih* will be kept in the following form:—

Name of Punji.

1	2	3	4
Year.	Demand.	Realisations, amount, and date of payments.	Remarks. By whom collected.

This *tauzih* should contain the entries of many years, a separate page should be devoted to each *punji*, column 2 will be filled up from Register B, mentioned above, and all payments made will be shown in column 3.

This *tauzih* will show at a glance which *punjis* have paid, and which are in arrears.

18. The correct preparation of the *khanashumari* list is of great importance. It is also essential that the naib-tahsildár should be well acquainted with localities, and should know the history of each. Accordingly, all such lists must be prepared by the naib-tahsildár, who will himself visit all the *punjis*. In case of his illness, or for other sufficient cause, a muharrir may be deputed to visit the *punjis*, but only with the Deputy-Commissioner's express permission.

19. In order to facilitate the preparation of returns and accounts, two registers shall be kept up in the following form

one to show land revenue, the other to show local rate:—

	First instalment.	Second instalment.	Total.	Arrears.	Grand Total.
Demand for the year					
Realisations					
Deductions owing to abatement. &c.					
Additions owing to new settlements.					

Where any increase or deduction takes place, it will be entered accordingly, and a balance struck.

(*6*) *Numbering of mahâls.*

20. The temporarily-settled estates (*miâdi mahâls*) will be known by the number they were given at the late settlements. The Old Rule and the New Rule grants will be known by the number of the lease under which they are held. Permanently-settled estates will be known by their numbers given at the time of settlement.

21. The revenue-free tenures will bear the number furnished by the local rates office for each of them, and *tauzih* will be prepared accordingly.

22. Outside of each register should be pasted a slip of paper giving an abstract of the contents of the volume. Where different classes of estates find entry in same volume (as in case of revenue-free estates), the number of each should be shown.

(*7*) *Recovery of Arrears.*

23. For the purpose of recovering arrears of land revenue and local rate, the tahsildârs shall follow the procedure laid down in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, Chapter V., and the Rules from time to time issued thereunder.

VI.—Validity of revenue-free titles.

21. It has been ruled by the Local Government that in the case of an alienation of the old revenue-free *baksha* tenures by the original grantees, the land thus alienated should be resumed by Government. It shall be the duty of the tahsildar, therefore, to enquire whether the holders in whose names such revenue-free tenures have been confirmed, during the last settlement, effect any transfer of their rights, as in that case the land will have to be assessed at the full mauza rates. In every case, where the tahsildar thinks an actual transfer has been effected, he should submit a separate report to the Deputy-Commissioner.

VII.—General.

22. It will be the tahsildar's duty to make local enquiries in any other matters which may be specially entrusted to him by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, such as destruction or failure of crops, or illicit cultivation of opium or *gánja*.

23. He shall submit a monthly diary showing the number of days spent on tour, the places where he halted, and the number of cases in which work has been done by him under each of the above heads, *i.e*,—

Number of mauzas in which *khás* lands have been inspected.
" of mauzas in which boundary-marks have been inspected.
" of mauzas in which register of settlement-holders has been re-written.
" of mutation cases filed, and decided or refused.
" of waste-land cases reported on.
" of revenue-free tenures enquired into.
" of other enquiries specially ordered.

IX.—MAUZADARS' COMMISSION.

1. [*Fixing commission at 10 per cent. on collections up to Rs. 6,000, and 5 per cent. on remainder.—Cir. No. 1147.—dated 26th July 1872.*] It is necessary that every mauzadar employed should be a respectable person, and to procure such a person, we cannot pay a less salary than Rs. 50 per mensem, which is equivalent to the commission on Rs. 6,000 at 10 per cent ; but, having secured this minimum salary for the mauzadar, it is not necessary to continue giving him the same rate of commission on collections over Rs. 6,000, which would have the effect of securing salaries larger than is required to obtain competent men to fill the appointments In future mauzadars in charge of mauzas paying Rs. 6,000 and upwards shall only receive 10 per cent. on collections up to Rs. 6,000, and 5 per cent. on the remainder.

2. [*Commission at 10 per cent. on royalty on timber.—R. D. Cir. No. 76, dated 20th October 1876.*]—With reference to this office Circular No. 52, dated 13th September 1875, prescribing a set of rules for the felling of tax-paying timber in Assam Proper, I am to say that, with the approval of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the payment to mauzadars of the same percentage on all collections under these rules as they receive on collections of land revenue, *viz.*, 10 per cent.

3. [*Commission of mandal in temporary charge of a mauza.—R. D. Cir. No. 57, dated the 12th November 1879.*] Forwarded the following letter No. 2,967, dated the 16th November 1879 to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 290R.C., dated 23rd September 1879, soliciting instructions as to the amount of commission payable to a mandal when he holds the temporary charge of a mauza, and, in reply, to say that no definite rule can be laid down on the subject, but each case should be decided by the district officer on its merits.

2. If a mandal is definitely placed in temporary charge of a mauza, he is entitled to some remuneration, according to the nature and duration of the work performed by him, which remuneration should be

deducted from the total commission on the mauza. The principal work and responsibility is of course the collection of the Government revenue, but the preparation of the settlement papers is also obviously laborious and responsible work, for which remuneration is justly claimable.

3. If a mandal, as temporary mauzadar, has prepared the settlement papers, but has not collected the revenue, it would seem equitable to allow him about one-third of the commission. If he has collected the revenue, but did not prepare the settlement papers he would be entitled to about two-thirds. The above rule may ordinarily be followed, but cases may, of course, occour in which deviation will be necessary. Such cases should be disposed of by the district officer according to the equity of each case.

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4. [*Commission on Nisf-khiráj Collections.—R. D. Cir. No. 17, dated the 17th June 1880.*]—With a view to introduce uniformity of practice in respect to the commission payable to the mauzadars on collections of revenue made by them from *nisf-khiráj* estates, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to prescribe the following rules:—

(1) If a *nisf-khiráj* estate which is ordinarily managed by the *nisf-khirájdar*, and of which the revenue is paid direct by him to Government, is, owing to defective management or for some other sufficient cause, placed by order of the Deputy-Commissioner in charge of the mauzadar, and collections are made by the latter, then the mauzadar is entitled to commission on the entire collections, which should be deducted from the *nisf-khirájdar's* share of the income, leaving the Government share as before, clear without deductions.

(2) In the case of a *nisf-khiráj* estate, the revenue of which is merely paid in through the mauzadar, the rents being collected from the ryots, where there are any, by the *nisf-khirájdar* himself, Government should pay the commission on the Government dues collected.

(3) If the estate is occupied by sub-tenants, and not by the *nisf-khirájdar*, then if the entire collections are made by the mauzadar, he should get his commission on the *nisf-khirájdar's* share from the *nisf-khirájdár*, and his commission on the Government share from Government, that is, he should deduct his commission first from the whole collections and then pay in half to Government and half to the *nisf-khirájdar*.

The *nisf-khirájdar* is rightly chargeable with the commission due on his share, which is collected on his behalf by an outside agency.

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5. [*Commission to be cut if revenue decreases without adequate cause.—Letter No. 682, R. D. to Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, dated the 11th April 1883.*]—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the falling off of land revenue in the Assam Valley districts, the Chief Commissioner has decided that in any mauza where there is a decrease in the regular and *dariyábádi* settlements taken together for any year, as compared with the regular and *dariyábadi* settlements taken together for the year preceding, the decrease shall be deducted from the mauzadar's commission unless he can give good and sufficient reasons which shall convince you that the decrease is *bonâ-fide*, and is due to causes over which the mauzadar has no control.

2. This order must be circulated by District Officers to mauzadars at as early a period as possible.

N.B.—G. D. Circular No. 11, dated the 22nd April 1884, paragraph 6, fixed commission on collection of Local Rates at 2½ per cent.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

X.—ACQUISITION OF LAND UNDER ACT X. 1870.

1. [*Compensation to be paid out of Court if possible, Cir. No. 5, dated the 6th May 1875,*]—In forwarding the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1-632, dated the 30th July 1874, Revenue Department, I am directed to say that, whenever possible, a speedy settlement of the claims of persons interested in lands required for public purposes should be made without resort to the Land Acquisition Act (Act X. of 1870). The Deputy-Commissioner is authorised to make such terms with the parties interested as may appear to him fair and reasonable, and to take from them a deed or deeds of sale on those terms. It must, however, be distinctly expressed that the terms are subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner within a certain time,—that is, that Government may withdraw from the contract within a certain period, which should be specified. The period should be calculated on a consideration of the time which will be occupied in the submission of the proceedings to the Chief Commissioner.

No. 1—632, dated the 30th July 1874.

Several cases have recently come to His Excellency's notice, in which exorbitant compensation has had to be given for land taken up for railways and other public purposes.

2. When a public work is first designed and estimated for, the owners would consider themselves liberally dealt with, if their land were paid for at the rate (say) of Rs. 10 an acre; but after it becomes known that Government has sanctioned the work, and that it must, therefore, proceed at any cost, and when perhaps the demand for labour and supplies consequent on the initiation of the work has raised prices, nothing less than 30 or 40 rupees an acre suffices to satisfy the proprietors.

3. His Excellency believes that if greater promptitude were exhibited in settling for lands required for public purposes, before the normal position of the local market becomes disturbed by the commencement of the work, large sums might be saved to the State; and it has been suggested that district officers, as soon as the general line of a work is fixed, and before ground is broken, should be authorised in rural districts to settle then and there, with the proprietors of all

villages whose lands will be traversed by the work, the rate of compe sation per acre, both cash and remission of revenue, to be paid for ea locally well-established class of soil, for any lands that may, when t work is taken in hand, be appropriated for its purposes. Special con pensation for trees, wells, or houses would still remain for caref adjustment subsequently; but even in that case the greatest promp tude should be exercised in settling all claims before the people acquir an exaggerated notion of the value of their property.

4. To enable district officers to deal at once with the compensation for land, it may be possible for the Local Government to lay down some rules, enabling them to settle the matter satisfactorily, and at once, without further reference to higher authority; at any rate, steps should be taken to facilitate the speedy settlement of claims and to secure Government against the heavy charges for compensation which have sometimes to be met even without resort to the provisions of the Act.

N.B.—By R. D. Cir. No. 33, dated the 25th June 1877 was explained that the course of action therein enjoined is a p liminary to, not in supersession of, the procedure under Act X. of 1870. The object of the instructions is that a fair price may, i possible, be settled by amicable arrangement prior to forma acquisition of the land, and the terms of the arrangement shou be formally recorded in a deed, with the view to prevent being subsequently repudiated.

List of Rules and Orders relating to acquisition of land for pub purposes issued by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Volum Chapter IV., and adopted for this province:—

Circular No. 41, dated the 9th August 1877,
" No. 25, " the 26th October 1880,
" No. 21, " September 1881,
} adopting emenda tions of the abo

Circular No. 15, dated the 9th August 1881.—Register of compensa tion for lands acquired.

Circular, No. 8, dated the 5th February 1883.—Receipt to b given for compensation paid.

Circular 14, dated the 12th March 1883.—Powers of Collector unde the Land Acquisition Act. Formal award to be made in al cases before grant of compensation.

(13) ~~Page No. 202.—Add as heads~~ 2 and 3—

(202*a*)

2. [*Rules for the Payment of compensation for land taken up for public purposes.—R. D. Circular No 18, dated 7th August 1886.*]—Forwards copy of a Resolution No. 1,580, dated the 29th June 1886, of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, prescribing rules of procedure to be followed in taking up lands for public purposes, under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, with request that these rules should be acted upon in supersession of the existing rules, whenever they conflict with the latter.

No. 1,580, dated Simla, the 29th June 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

It has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General in Council that the orders regarding the payment of compensation for land taken up for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and the audit of such payments are not everywhere carefully observed, and that it is desirable to consolidate and in some respects to modify these orders.

2. His Excellency accordingly, in supersession of all previous orders, directs that the following procedure shall be observed.

3. After all preliminaries in respect to estimate, &c., that may be required under departmental rules in force for the time being have been duly carried out, the land will be taken up under the Act either by the Collector or by some special officer who is placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, and invested with the powers of a Collector under the Act; the procedure differs in the two cases.

4. Officers who are especially employed for this work, being invested with the powers of a Collector under the Act and placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, are regarded as Public Works disbursers, and are supplied with funds in the same manner as an Executive-Engineer, as described in Chapter 23 of the Civil Account Code. The following procedure shall be observed by such officers.

5. When the amount of compensation is accepted by the persons interested, and an award is made under Section 14 of the Act, the officer shall have a statement prepared in the appended form (marked A)*

* Not reprinted.

showing the amounts payable to each person under the award, and shall, on the day the award is made, forward a copy of the statement signed by himself, to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, with whom he is in account. Before signing the copy, the officer should carefully satisfy himself that it correctly shows the amounts due under the award, and should himself, both in the original and copy, enter the total of column 6 of the statement in words.

6. In paying the amounts due under the award, the officer shall take the receipt of each person to whom money is paid on a separate voucher in the accompanying form (marked B),* containing a reference to the item showing the amount due to that person in the statement prescribed in the preceding paragraph. The officer shall forward the receipts of the payees to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with whom he is in account when forwarding to him the account of the month in which the payments are made.

7. In the event of the payees not presenting themselves for payment within a year from the date of the award, the amounts due may be paid into the Treasury on Revenue deposit, and vouched for in the accompanying form (marked C).* Every endeavour should, however, be made to secure the presence of the payees to receive payment, so as to avoid, as far as possible, payment into the Treasury on deposit. When the payees ultimately claim payment of sums placed on deposit, the amounts will be paid to them in the same manner as ordinary Revenue deposits, under the authority of the Collector.

8. When the compensation offered is not accepted by the persons interested, and the amounts payable are consequently settled by the award made by the Court under the provisions of Part III. of the Act, the special officer shall, as soon as he ascertains what the award of the Court is, prepare a statement in Form A, showing the amounts due under the award, and forward a copy to the Examiner in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph 5. In paying the amounts due under such award, the officer shall take from each person to whom a payment is made a receipt in Form B, or, in the event of the payees not presenting themselves for payment within a year from the date of the award, from the Treasury Officer in Form C, containing a reference to the entry showing the amount due in the statement just referred to, and shall forward those receipts to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in forwarding to him the accounts of the month in which the payments are made.

9. The special officer should, as far as possible, arrange to make the payments due in or near the village to which the payees belong. This will make it more easy to secure the attendance of the payees, and so reduce the number of sums which it will be necessary to place on deposit under paragraph 7.

10. In any case in which a reference is made to the Civil Court, and the award of the Court is not made till after the special officer has

* Not reprinted.

been relieved of his special duties, the payments due under the award shall be made by the Collector, who will observe the same procedure as if the reference to the Civil Court had been made by himself, as prescribed in paragraphs 11 and 12 below.

11. When the land is taken up by the Collector or other Civil Officer not specially employed for the work, such Collector or Civil Officer is not a Public Works disburser, but draws money for payment due under the award, made by him or by the Civil Court, from the Civil Treasury. Such Collector or Civil Officer shall, as soon as he makes the award, or as soon as he ascertains that an award has been made by the Civil Court, prepare a statement in Form A, showing the amounts due, and forward a copy thereof to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts concerned in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 5 and 8.

12. In making the payments due under the award, the Collector shall take from each person to whom payment is made a receipt in Form B containing a reference to the particular entry in the award showing the amount due to the payee. These receipts will be the Treasury Officer's vouchers for the payments, and shall be forwarded by him with the accounts of the month to the Accountant-General of the province, who will in ordinary course forward them to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. In the event of the payees not presenting themselves to receive payment within a year from the date of the award, the amounts due may be placed on Revenue deposit, and receipts taken in Form C, in the same manner as is provided in Rule 7.

13. The Treasury Officer has no concern with the award or with the award statement; he makes the payments on the authority of the Collector, or other officer assessing compensation. The Collector may either draw the amount due to each payee separately, in which case he should countersign the receipt in Form B, and make it payable at the Treasury to the payee, altering the words " Paid in my presence $\frac{\text{in cash}}{\text{by cheque}}$ " to "Pay"; or he may draw the total amount due under the award on his own receipt as an advance, and, after making the payments, forward the receipts of the payees to the Treasury Officer in adjustment of the advance. In the former case, an advice list of the forms passed for payment should be sent to the Treasury Officer, who in turn should send weekly an advice of orders paid.

14. Whether the payment is made by a special officer or by the Collector (or other Civil Officer), the audit of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts shall consist in seeing that every payment is supported by a receipt in Form B or C, and that the amount paid on such receipt is the amount payable to the payee under the award, as shown in the statements of which he will have received copies under the preceding orders. The Examiner will also note in the last column of Form A the date on which possession is taken, as reported to him by the Executive-Engineer or other officer.

3. [*Payments of awards under the Land Acquisition Act by Cheque.—R. D. Circular Memo. No. 19, dated the 30th August 1886.*]—Forwards copy of the following Resolution, No. 2,506, dated the 14th August 1886, of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, with the intimation that when payments are made at sadr or sub-divisional quarters where there is a treasury, they should be made by cheque.

No. 2,506, dated Simla, the 14th August 1886.

RESOLUTION—by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Extract paragraphs 1 and 3 of the letter from the Government of Bengal No. 211-T.F., dated the 28th April 1886, as given below :—

1. I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the papers noted in the margin, regarding the discovery of certain frauds, amounting to Rs. 70,543-4 6, which were committed between July 1881 and November 1884 in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy-Collector of Alipur in the district of the 24-Parganas.

* * *

* * * * *

3. As stated in paragraph 2 of the Resolution, the Accountant-General is in communication with the Comptroller-General with respect to the changes of system which the enquiries into the present case of frauds have shown to be needful. The Lieutenant-Governor here desires to express his opinion that all payments of awards in land acquisition cases should be made by means of cheques, and that the use of cheques should be safeguarded by a rigid observance of the following rules :—

(1) Every cheque-book should contain a certain number of cheques, with consecutive printed numbers, and each book should contain its own serial number.

(2) The serial number of the cheque-book, and the number of cheques it contains, should be reported to the Treasury Officer before the book is brought into use.

(3) The cheque-book should be kept under lock and key by the Land Acquisition Officer himself.

(4) The cheques should be filled up by the Land Acquisition Officer, with his own hand, in words as well as figures, and cheques should be enfaced under Rs.

(5) A periodical examination of pass-books from the treasury with the counterfoils of the cheque-book should be made by the Land Acquisition Officer himself.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of Bengal proposes that all payments of awards in land acquisition cases should be made by means of cheques, but there is reason to fear that the adoption of an invariable rule of this nature might in some instances be productive of inconvenience.

When the property taken up by Government is near a Treasury, the system of payment by cheques may be as convenient as payments in cash by the Land Acquisition Officer. But where the property is situated at a distance from a Treasury, and when the Land Acquisition

Officer pays the compensation at or near the village in which the owners reside, a course which is enjoined in paragraph 9 of the Resolution of 29th June 1886, the making of payments by means of cheques would probably be inconvenient to the payees, and the advantage of making final payments on the spot would be lost. The Governor-General in Council is, therefore, not prepared to direct that all payments shall be made by cheque. There is, however, no objection to a Local Government directing any particular Land Acquisition Officer to make all his payments by cheque if it appears that this practice will not cause inconvenience of the kind above referred to.

The rules proposed by the Government of Bengal in order to safeguard the use of cheques are approved. Those rules should be observed by all officers paying compensation for land who draw money from the treasury by cheque, whether in lump sums to be distributed to the payees in cash by the officer, or in detail, each cheque being payable to one of the persons to whom compensation is due.

XI.—FORESTS.

1. [*Notification No 31.—Dated the 1st October 1879.*]—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to sanction the following rules under Section 25, Clause (*i*) of the Indian Forest Act 1878:—

I.—The hunting of elephants in Government reserved orests is permitted only under such conditions and strictions as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

II.—The poisoning of water flowing into or through vernment reserved forests is prohibited.

The Chief Commissioner is also pleased, under Sections 2 75 (*a*) of that Act, to direct that the officers mentioned nereafter shall exercise severally the powers of "Forest Officers" under the sections of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, specified below:—

I.—All Deputy-Conservators, Assistant-Conservators, and b-Assistant-Conservators, when in charge of Forest Divis or Forest Districts, also all Deputy-Commissioners and ivisional Officers, to exercise powers under Sections 20, , 37, 38, 45, 46, 47, 50, 60, 67, 71, and 82.

II.—All Deputy-Conservators, Assistant-Conservators, -Assistant-Conservators, Rangers, and Foresters, subordinate ny officer of class I., and when specially authorised in behalf by the chief Forest Officer or by the Deputy-commissioner of the district, to exercise powers under ons 25, 33, 60, and 67.

III.—All Deputy-Conservators, Assistant-Conservators, ssistant-Conservators, Rangers, Foresters, and Forest ds, whether on permanent or temporary establishments, xercise powers under Sections 45, 52, 55, 56, 63, 69, 82.

V.—The chief Forest Officer of the Province to exercise s under all or any of the sections specified above.

..—The chief Forest Officer of the Province, all Deputy ervators, Assistant-Conservators, Sub-Assistant-Conser-s, also all Sub-divisional Officers, to have powers under

Section 24 of the Act, with the previous sanction of the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, to stop ways and water-courses in Government reserved forests, subject to the provi sion of that section.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to cancel Section 6 of the Assam Forest Rules published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th September 1876, page 502.

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2. [*Rules regarding the examination of Forest Officers Notification No. 291, dated the 4th December 1879.*]—The officers of the Forest Department in Assam will be required in future to pass by the same standards of examination (Higher and Lower) in the languages required for this Province as are prescribed for the language examinations of police officers in Bengal. The examinations will be conducted, under the orders of the Central Examination Committee, Shillong, at the several local centres in the manner provided for the examination of Assistant and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners in this Province. Special papers will, however, be prepared for Forest Officers, in which technical judicial terms will be avoided, and such terms substituted as bear directly on forest work.

A Forest Officer passing the above examinations will be considered to have fulfilled the conditions as regards examination in languages laid down in Rules 17 and 18 of the Forest Department Code, for the purpose of promotion to higher grades. The examinations passed by Forest Officers in Hindustani by the military standard in the other provinces or in Bengal previous to the issue of these orders will, however, hold good for purposes of promotion.

3. [*Rules for the grant of rewards to Government officers and others in cases under the Indian Forest Act.—Notification No. 1, dated the 5th January 1881.*]—The following Rules framed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under Section 75 (*b*) of the Indian Forests Act, VII. of 1878, are adopted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and published for general information:—

RULES.

All non-gazetted Government officers and persons not in the employ of Government are eligible to rewards under these rules.

2. Any Magistrate convicting an offender of any forest offence, or directing the confiscation of any property under Section 56 of the Act, may grant, in such proportion as he thinks fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the property or the conviction of the offender, a reward not exceeding the value of the property confiscated, plus the amount of any fine imposed.

3. The Forest Officer prosecuting the case may, if no reward is granted by the Magistrate, apply to the Magistrate for orders regarding the distribution of fines and the value of forfeitures. In the event of the Magistrate's refusal, reference may be made by the Conservator of Forests to the Local Government.

4. Rewards granted under these rules shall be disbursed at once, if they are less than Rs. 100. If they are over Rs. 100, that sum only will be disbursed at once, and the rest after the period of appeal has expired or the appeal has been rejected. In the event of the conviction being reversed on appeal, the amount paid in rewards shall not be recovered from the persons to whom it has been paid, unless it shall appear that they have acted fraudulently.

5. In cases where, under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, a forest officer has accepted a sum of money as compensation for any damage which has been committed, the Conservator of Forests may authorise the payment of a portion of the amount realised as a reward to any person who may have contributed to the discovery of the offender.

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4. [*Relation of Forest Officers to Deputy-Commissioners.—R. D. Resolution No. 1,812, dated the 29th December 1881.*] —In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to decide that from the 1st January 1882, the chief Forest Officer in each district shall be the assistant to the Deputy-Commissioner of that district as regards forest matters, retaining at the same time his subordination to the Conservator of Forests, who is the head of the department; that all operations in the open ~~district~~ forests shall be placed under his control, as well as those in the protected and reserved forests ; andt hat all correspondence

on general and administrative subjects connected with forest management between him and the Conservator shall pass through the Deputy-Commissioner.

2. Until the time comes when the Forest Department can be more completely equipped, and each forest division be made conterminous with a civil district, some of the Forest Officers must be placed under more than one Deputy-Commissioner, according as their jurisdiction extends into more than one district. For the present, their subordination will be as follows:—

The officer in charge of the Gáro Hills forests will be subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioner of the Gáro Hills.

The officer in charge of the Goálpára forests will be subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára.

The officer in charge of the Kámrúp forests and the Jirang forests, on the northern skirts of the Khási Hills district, will be subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioners of the Kámrúp and Khási and Jaintia Hills respectively.

The officer in charge of the Darrang and Nowgong forests will be subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioners of Darrang and Nowgong respectively.

The officer in charge of the Sibságar and Nambor forests will be subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioners of Sibságar and Nága Hills respectively.

The officer in charge of the Lakhimpur forests will be subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur.

The officer in charge of the Cachar forests will be subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar.

3. All orders will be conveyed from, and references made to, the Conservator of Forests, on the following principles:—

(*a*) All correspondence on the subjects mentioned in column "B" of the annexed table is to be carried on direct between the Conservator and the officers, and *vice versâ*.

(*b*) All correspondence on the subjects mentioned in column "A" is to pass under flying docket, addressed from the Conservator, through the Deputy-Commissioner, to the Forest Officer, and *vice versâ*.

4. Ordinarily, the Deputy-Commissioner, in the case of correspondence included in column "A," will, after perusal,

simply record his signature under the word "forwarded" in the flying docket. He may, however, when he deems it necessary, record his remarks on any communication addressed to the Conservator by his departmental subordinates; and he may return to the Conservator for re-consideration any communication addressed by the latter to the Forest Divisional Officer, communicating instructions or orders, recording the grounds on which he solicits such re-consideration.

5. In the event of the Deputy-Commissioner and the Conservator differing on any matter in connection with correspondence passing through the Deputy-Commissioner's office, should the difference not be removed by mutual references, the point, with the correspondence out of which it arose, should be submitted ; if in the Assam Valley districts, to the Commissioner ; if in the other districts, to the Chief Commissioner. Should the Conservator in any case be dissatisfied with the Commissioner's decision, he may refer the case to the Chief Commissioner for final orders.

6. The Conservator is to be the controlling authority in all matters of patronage in the subordinate branches, and in all matters of departmental discipline.

7. An annual plan of forest operations is to be prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer, and submitted on or about 1st of October of each year through the Deputy-Commissioner to the Conservator. The Conservator will submit a sketch of the proposed operations in the Province for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

8. The existing arrangements regarding the provision of funds, power of sanction, and the rendering of accounts are to be adhered to.

9. The responsibility of the Conservator will remain unimpaired. He should be kept regularly informed of all orders issued on forest matters within his circle by Deputy-Commissioners, the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, and the Government; he should be made acquainted with all business which passes between Deputy-Commissioners and Forest Officers; and, as a rule, he will be consulted on all forest business which comes before Government.

TABLE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 3.

List of correspondence in the Forest Department, showing under head A the list of subjects correspondence regarding which should go through the Deputy-Commissioner's Office, and B the list of subjects correspondence about which need not.

A.

1. Acts and orders.
2. Administration, working plan, reserves.
3. Arboriculture.
4. Agriculture and horticulture.
5. Annual reports.
6. Appointment of foresters or forest-rangers.
7. Arms, shooting, and game.
8. Budget (first copy for information).
9. Cases, civil.
10. Cases, criminal.
11. Cases, revenue.
12. Conservancy (fire).
13. Dispensaries.
14. Demarcation and surveys.
15. Elephants.
16. Establishments.
17. Exhibitions and specimens.
18. Ferries.
19. Free gifts.
20. Groves.
21. Irrigation.
22. Land for public purposes.
23. Leases and lessees' security.
24. Leave (gazetted officers').
25. Pay, allowances, and deputation of foresters or forest-rangers.
26. Police.
27. Pounds.
28. Powers of officers.
29. Promotions of foresters or forest-rangers.
30. Roads and communications.
31. Refunds and remissions.
32. Rights and privileges.
33. Rewards.
34. Rents and rates.
35. Statistics of all sorts.
36. Special commission.
37. Transfer of charge (gazetted officers).
38. Waif and stray.
39. Waste land.

B.

1. Accounts.
2. Appointments of officers below the grade of forester.
3. Applications.
4. Buildings.
5. Books.
6. Carriage.
7. Contracts (works).
8. Contingencies.
9. Deputation and special allowances of officers below the grade of forester.
10. Estimates.
11. Fines and forfeitures.
12. Forms.
13. Fuel.
14. Furniture.
15. Gratuities and pensions.
16. Imprest
17. Inspection.
18. Leave (subordinates').
19. Letters of credit,
20. Miscellaneous (Forestry, A, Conservancy and works).
21. Pay and allowances of officers below the grade of foresters.
22. Printing and presses.
23. Promotions of officers below the grade of foresters.
24. Railway (contract fuel and timber).
25. Returns (other than those included in statistics).
26. Records.
27. Saw machinery.
28. Sales.
29. Stationery.
30. Service books.
31. Tents and equipages.
32. Timber depôts.
33. Transfers (subordinates').
34. Valuation Surveys.

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5. [*List of trees reserved under the Indian Forest Act.—Notification No. 17, dated the 13th April 1883.*]—In exercise of powers conferred by Section 29 (*a*) of Act VII. of 1878 (the

Indian Forest Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to declare the undermentioned trees to be reserved under that Act from this date:—

	Native names.	Botanical names.
1	Sâl	*Shorea robusta.*
2	Tita sapa	*Michelia champaca.*
3	Járul or Ajhar	*Lagertsrœmia Reginae.*
4	Nágesur or Nahor	*Mesua ferrea.*
5	Sam	*Artocarpus chaplasha.*
6	Poma	*Cedrela Toona.*
7	Gomari or Gomai	*Gmelina arborea.*
8	Nauri or Mirtenga	*Bursera serata.*
9	Khair or Koir	*Acacia catechu.*
10	Paroli	*Stereospermum chelonoides.*
11	Gugra or Makria	*Schima molis.*
12	Sida	*Lagerstrœmia parviflora.*
13	Amari	*Amoora spectabilis.*
14	Gunserai or Gundroi	*Cinnamomum glanduliferum.*
15	Koroi	*Albizzia procera.*
16	Bola	*Morus lævigata.*
17	Uriam	*Bischoffia Javanica.*
18	Kurta	*Isonandra polyantha.*
19	Jhalna	*Terminalia bicolorata.*
20	Ráta	*Dysoxylum binectariferum.*
21	Peng	*Cynometra polyandra.*
22	Jinári	*Podocarpus bracteata.*
23	Koroll	*Dipterocarpus sp.*
24	All trees on the leaves of which silkworms are fed.	
25	All trees on which the lac insect is reared.	
26	All trees yielding India-rubber or caoutchouc.	

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6. [*Sylhet River Rules—Notification No. 22, dated 14th May 1883.*]—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act, 1878), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to make, and, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to publish, the following rules, which shall come into force on and from the 1st July next:—

SYLHET RIVER RULES.

I. All words used in these rules and defined in Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act, 1878) shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

II. Passes may be granted for all timber and other forest produce brought down by the rivers Langai and Singla, in the

district of Sylhet, at the Páthairkándi Tahsil office, or at such other revenue stations on any other rivers in Sylhet, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time notify in the *Assam Gazette.*

III. All amounts due to Government in respect of such timber or forest produce, whether as duty, royalty, or on any other account, shall be paid into the Páthairkándi Tahsil office, or at such other places as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Assam Gazette* prescribe: the Forest Officer shall thereupon, if requested to do so by the person in charge of such timber or forest produce, grant a pass for the same, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

IV. If such timber or other forest produce is brought from private land in British India, in respect of which the Government has not the right to levy a royalty or other payment, and accordingly nothing is due to Government thereon, the Forest Officer shall grant a pass for the same on production of a certificate in the form appended to these rules, and signed by the owner of the land whence the timber or other forest produce has been derived, or by his agent authorised in that behalf. Such certificate, if a pass has been granted in exchange for it, shall be retained by the officer granting the same, provided that the Forest Officer may decline to grant such pass if he has reason to believe the certificate to be false.

V. For the issue of such passes, fees will be levied as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For every raft of timber or bamboos or boat carrying timber or bamboos, and for every raft or boat carrying charcoal.	1	0	0
(2) For raft of canes or boat carrying canes.....	0	8	0
(3) For every raft of thatching-grass and reeds or *ekra* or boat carrying the same.	0	4	0

Provided that no fees shall be levied for passes granted in respect of timber and other forest produce brought from private land in British India.

VI. No person shall move any timber or other forest produce for sale below any of the said stations until a pass has been granted by the Forest Officer.

VII. Should the persons in charge of any timber or other forest produce brought down the Langai and Singla

rivers, or any other rivers in Sylhet, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time notify in the *Assam Gazette*, desire to land such timber or other forest produce before reaching the said stations, they shall obtain the permission in writing of the Forest Officer. If that officer deem fit to grant such permission, he shall examine and measure the timber and other forest produce, and shall grant a pass as hereinbefore prescribed.

VIII. Except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer, no timber or other forest produce in transit on the Langai and Singla rivers, or any other rivers in Sylhet which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time notify in the *Assam Gazette*, may be landed or removed inland, nor may such timber be cut up or converted before a pass has been granted by the Forest Officer for the same.

IX. All timber and other forest produce which is brought down the Langai and Singla rivers or any other rivers in Sylhet which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time notify in the *Assam Gazette* may be stopped and inspected by any Forest Officer or Police Officer; and all persons in charge of such timber or forest produce shall be bound to produce any passes which may have been granted to them under these rules, when called upon to do so by such Forest Officer or Police Officer.

X. Any person infringing any provision of these rules, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or with both.

Certificate of Origin required under provisions of the Sylhet River Rules for private timber or other forest produce.

1. Name, caste, and father's name of the owner of the land whence the forest produce covered by this certificate was derived.

2. Residence of the owner of the land whence the forest produce covered by this certificate was derived.

3. Name of village or estate where the timber or other forest produce was cut.

4. Description of timber or other forest produce.

5. Amount of timber or other forest produce.

by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, prescribe; and the treasury receipts shall be handed to the Forest Officer in charge of the revenue-stations, who shall thereupon, if requested to do so by the person in charge of such timber or forest produce, grant a pass for the same, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

IV.—If such timber or other forest produce is brought from private land in British India, in respect of which the Government has not the right to levy a royalty or other payment, and accordingly nothing is due to Government thereon, the Forest Officer shall grant a pass for the same on production of a certificate in the form appended to these rules, and signed by the owner of the land whence the timber or other forest produce has been derived, or by his agent authorised in that behalf. Such certificate, if a pass has been granted in exchange for it, shall be retained by the officer granting the same: Provided that the Forest Officer may decline to grant such pass if he has reason to believe the certificate to be false. No pass shall be granted except in exchange either for a treasury receipt or for a certificate as hereinbefore provided.

V.—For the issue of such passes, fees will be levied as follows:—

		Rs.	A.
(1)	For every raft of timber or bamboos or boat carrying timber or bamboos, and for every raft or boat carrying charcoal	1	0
(2)	For raft of canes or boat carrying canes	0	8
(3)	For every raft of thatching-grass and reeds or *ekra*, or boat carrying the same	0	4

Provided that no fees shall be levied for passes granted in respect of timber and other forest produce brought from private land in British India.

VI.—No person shall move any timber or other forest produce below any of the said stations, until a pass has been granted by the Forest Officer in charge of such station.

VII.—Should the persons in charge of any timber or other forest produce brought down the Barák and Kátákhál rivers, or any of their tributaries in the district of Cachar, desire to land such timber or other forest produce before reaching any of the said stations, they shall obtain the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the nearest station. If such officer deem fit to grant such permission, he shall examine and measure the timber and other forest produce,

and shall, on being handed the treasury receipt acknowledging payment of the amount due to Government thereon, or in lieu thereof a certificate of origin as prescribed in Rule IV., grant a pass as hereinbefore prescribed.

VIII.—Except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer, no timber or other forest produce in transit on the Barák and Kátákhál rivers, or any of their tributaries in the district of Cachar, may be landed or removed inland, nor may such timber be cut up, or converted, before a pass has been granted by the Forest Officer for the same.

IX.—All timber and other forest produce which is brought down any river in the district of Cachar may be stopped and inspected by any Forest Officer or Police Officer; and all persons in charge of such timber or forest produce shall be bound to produce any passes which may have been granted to them under these rules, when called upon to do so by such Forest Officer or Police Officer.

X.—Any person infringing any provision of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Certificate of Origin required under the provisions of the Cachar River Rules for private timber or other forest produce.

1. Name, caste, and father's name, of the owner of the land whence the forest produce covered by this certificate was derived:—

.....

2. Residence of the owner of the land whence the forest produce covered by this certificate was derived:—

.....

3. Name of village or estate where the timber or other forest produce was cut:—

.....

4. Description of timber or other forest produce:—

.....

5. Amount of timber or other forest produce:—

.....

6. Name, caste, father's name, and residence of person in charge of timber or other forest produce:—

.....

7. Destination to which the cargo is to be conveyed:—

.....

I., A. B., son of C. D, the person named in the first entry above (or *his agent duly empowered to grant this certificate)*, do hereby declare that the timber (or other forest produce, as the case may be) specified in this certificate was cut upon my (or, *my principal's* private land, and that no portion of the said timber (or other forest produce, as the case may be) is the property of Government or produced on Government land.

(Signed) A. B.

N.B.—By Notification No. 2, dated 11th January 1882, Sonaimukh ceased to be a forest revenue station, and Silchar became a forest revenue station in its place. Timber and forest produce brought down the Barák continue to be registered at Sonaimukh ; but all amounts due thereon as duty, royalty, or on any other account, is paid into the Silchar tahsil-treasury, and passes are granted by the Forest Officer at Silchar on presentation of the treasury receipt.

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8. [*Rules for drift timber in Cachar.—R. D. Notification No. 10, dated 27th April 1882.*]—Under Section 51 of Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules relating to the collection of drift and stranded timber in the district of Cachar:—

I. No timber or bamboos found adrift, stranded, or sunk in any of the rivers in the district of Cachar shall be moved to, or landed at, any places other than such as may from time to time be notified by the District Forest Officer as depôts for the reception of drift timber.

II. Salvage will be paid for all timber and bamboos collected in such depôts at the following rates:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	For every raft containing more than 5 logs ...	5	0	0
2.	For every log in any raft containing not more than 5 logs	1	0	0
3.	For every single log from 5 to 10 feet in length and from 2 to 4 feet in girth	0	8	0
4.	For every single log over 10 feet in length and over 4 feet in girth	1	0	0
5.	For every raft of bamboos, 10 per cent on the valuation made by the District Forest Officer, or any other Officer authorised on his behalf			

III. No such timber nor bamboos shall be delivered until after the receipt of the sum paid as salvage money, together with any other expenses incurred on that account, nor be sold otherwise than by public auction or at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Conservator of Forests, Assam.

IV. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk in any river of the district of Cachar measuring less than 5 feet in length and 2 feet in girth, except Járul, Nágeswar, and Gandrai timber, is hereby exempted from the provisions of Section 45 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

V. Any person infringing any provision of these rules shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

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9. [*Duty on Foreign Timber in Cachar.—Notification No. 11, dated the 11th May 1880.*]—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 39 of Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act 1878), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct that, on and from the 1st day of June 1880, duty shall be levied on all timber which is brought down from any place beyond the frontier of British India by the Barák and Katakhal rivers, or any of their tributaries, in the district of Cachar, at the following rates:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
(1)	For every cubic foot of timber in the rough, of the following kinds:— Járul, Nágessar, Cham, Kurta (all varieties), Jhalna, Gundrai, Sutrang, and Kuddum	0	4	0
(2)	For every cubic foot of timber in the rough of all other kinds	0	2	0
(3)	For every cubic foot of converted timber, the above rates with an addition of twenty-five per cent.			
(4)	For every thousand bamboos	2	8	0

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10. [*Notifications Nos. 19 and 6, dated the 10th August 1880 and 22nd February 1884.*] — In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to make, and, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to publish, the following rules, which shall come into force on and from the 1st October 1880 :—

BHUTAN TIMBER RULES.

Interpretation-clause.

I. All words used in these rules and defined in Act VII. of 1878 (The Indian Forest Act) shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

Stoppage of timber for examination at the British boundary.

II. All timber which it is intended to import from Bhutan into or through the Province of Assam shall be stopped for examination at the British boundary, and be reported to the District Forest Officer, or any other Forest Officer authorised in that behalf, and shall not be imported into the Province of Assam until it has been examined and marked.

Control stations

III. All timber brought down by the Langá, Gorápilá, Chámpámati, Gángiá, or Sankos rivers, or any of their tributaries in the district of Goálpára, shall be stopped for examination, and be reported to the District Forest Officer or other Forest Officer authorised in that behalf, at the following places:—

Datma, on the Langá river;
Rajadabri, on the Gorápilá river;
Gurubasa, on the Chámpámati river;
Barimukh, on the Gángiá river;
Tamaihat, on the Sankos river;

or at such other places as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, prescribe.

Grant of passes for timber by the District Forest Officer, and payment of fees on such passes.

IV. The District Forest Officer, or other Forest Officer authorised in that behalf, shall, if requested to do so by the person in charge of timber so brought down, grant a pass for the same in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, and for the issue of which a uniform fee of 8 annas for each log, boat, or dugout will be levied.

No person shall remove any timber from any place at which the same has been stopped under Rule III. until a pass has been granted, as prescribed in this rule.

Grant of pass for landing timber before reaching a place referred to in Rule III.

V. Should the person in charge of any timber brought down the Langlá, Gorápilá, Chámpámati, Gángiá, or Sankos rivers, or any of their tributaries in the district of Goálpára, desire to land such timber before reaching any of the places prescribed under Rule III. as places for the stoppage thereof, they shall obtain the permission in writing of the District Forest Officer, or other Forest Officer as may be authorised in that behalf. If such officer deems fit to grant such permission, he shall examine the timber and shall grant a pass as prescribed in Rule IV.

No timber imported from Bhutan to be removed, and no such timber to be cut up or converted without the receipt of a pass.

VI. Except with the permission in writing of the District Forest Officer, or such other Forest Officer authorised in that behalf, no timber in transit on the Langla, Gorápilá, Champamati, Gangia, or Sankos rivers, or any of their tributaries in the district of Goálpára, may be landed or removed inland, nor may such timber be cut up or converted before a pass has been granted by the Forest Officer for the same.

Stoppage and examination of timber imported from Bhutan by any Forest or Police Officer, and the production of passes.

VII. All timber, when in transit in the Goálpára district, either by land or by river, may be stopped and examined by any Forest or Police Officer, and the persons in charge of such timber shall be bound to produce any passes which may have been granted to them, when called upon to do so by any Forest Officer or Police Officer.

Penalty.

VIII. Any person infringing any provision of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

II. [*Management of ~~District~~ Forests in the Assam Valley Districts.—R. D. Resolution, No. 697, dated the 13th April 1883.*] —In circulating new rules for the management of ~~district~~ forests in the Assam Valley, and with reference to Revenue Department (Forest) Resolution No. 1,812, dated the 29th December 1881, making Forest Officers assistants to Deputy-Commissioners for forest work, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following instructions for the guidance of all officers in the Assam Valley Districts.

2. The District Forest Officer will be in charge of all forests in the district, whether reserved, protected, or village forests, under Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act), or district forests not under the Act, except in cases where it is specially ordered otherwise by the Chief Commissioner.

All books, registers, and other records relating to forests will be kept by the District Forest Officer for the Deputy-Commissioner. The Register of Forest Receipts ordered in Circular No. 27, dated the 31st March 1880, from the Comptroller, Assam, will be submitted by the Treasury Officer to the Conservator through the District Forest Officer.

3. The appointment of all forest subordinates above the grade of forest guards, and the posting of all forest subordinates, including guards, rests with the Conservator of Forests.

4. Mauzadárs are in charge of, and responsible for, the management of ~~district~~ unclassed state and waste land forests, under the direct orders of the District Forest Officer. All breaches of forest rules in district forests must be reported by mauzadárs to the District Forest Officer, and mauzadárs are bound to make the forest rules known to all ryots in their respective mauzas.

5. Mauzadárs are bound to prevent the felling and removal, without a permit, of wood, bamboos, canes, and charcoal, from the forests in their charge. No permits are necessary for the removal of forest produce other than wood, bamboos, canes, or charcoal, from ~~district~~ unclassed state & waste land forests.

6. Permit forms will be supplied to mauzadárs by the District Forest Officer in bound books, with three permits in each sheet, the first or original of which will be given to the person wishing to remove wood, bamboos, canes, or charcoal, the second will be sent every fortnight to the District Forest Officer, and the third will remain with the mauzadar for reference.

7. In cases where the District Forest Officer, or any other officer authorised by the Deputy-Commissioner to do so, grants trade permits, the second foil of the permit will be forwarded to the mauzadar concerned for his information.

8. Firewood removed on a "time permit" may be converted into charcoal outside the forests, without becoming thereby liable to pay the royalty fixed for charcoal.

9. Mauzadars are strictly prohibited from taking any money on account of forest produce without giving immediately a permit with the full amount correctly entered therein, to the payer.

10. Mauzadars are also strictly prohibited from accepting money by way of compensation for any breach of rules which may have been committed, or, for the release of any forest produce seized, as liable to confiscation, without orders from the District Forest Officer in each case.

11. The valuation of timber on lands allotted for purposes of cultivation or for other objects in accordance with the rules prescribed in Revenue Department Circular

No. 50, dated the 25th September 1879, will be carried out by the District Forest Officer or forest ranger, except in cases where, for special reasons, the Deputy-Commissioner may consider it necessary to order otherwise

12. Trees notified under Section 29 (*a*) of Act VII. of 1878 as reserved trees, for the time being, shall also be coresidered reserved trees for the purpose of these rules.

13. The cutting of reserved trees for poles, or saplings, as defined in the notification fixing the royalty for forest produce, is strictly prohibited.

14. The permission to ryots to remove wood for their own use free of payment does not include boats or dugouts.

15. Except in the Dayang and Dhansiri rivers in the Sibságar district, the Bhoroli river in the Darrang district, and such other rivers as may from time to time be closed by order of the Chief Commissioner, and notified in the *Assam Gazette*, the use of drift timber is free.

16. In cases where permits are granted for more than one tree or large quantities of bamboos, canes, or charcoal, and particularly where trees, bamboos, or canes are cut in large numbers for export, or where charcoal is manufactured in large quantities for export, the District Forest Officer must be careful to inform permit-holders that such forest produce in transit is liable to detention and to a second payment of royalty, if each quantity removed separately is not covered by a pass, which latter will be granted free.

17. All timber (including boats) intended for removal beyond the limits of the mauza in which it was cut must be marked with the Government marking hammer.

18. All forest produce not removed from the forest at the time of expiry of the permit is forfeited to Government

19. Mauzadárs will pay the whole forest revenue collected by them direct into the treasury; the commission of 10 per cent. will only be allowed on the amounts actually collected by the mauzadár himself, and will be paid on a separate bill on production of the treasury *chalán*.

12. [*Rules for District Forests in the Assam Valley Districts.—Dated the 13th April 1884*]—In supersession of Circular No. 52, dated the 13th September 1875, and Circular No. 43, dated the 10th August 1877, the Chief Commissioner

has been pleased to make the following rules for regulating the removal of forest produce from ~~Government district forests~~ in the Assam Valley districts:—

Definitions.

The term "forest produce" includes wood, bamboos, canes, and charcoal.

The term "~~Government district~~ unclaimed state forests" and waste land comprises all unoccupied land, the property of Government, upon which forest produce grows or is manufactured, and which is neither "reserved" nor "protected" under Act VII. of 1878.

Grant of permits.

I.—Permits may be granted for the removal of forest produce from the ~~Government district forests~~ in the Assam Valley. Hill & low

Descriptions of permits.

II.—There shall be two descriptions of permits, one for timber and other forest produce removed for the purpose of trade, and the other permit for timber and other forest produce removed by the ryots for their own use. They shall be granted in such forms as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Trade permit, and fees to be paid for it.

III.—Trade permits shall be granted by the District Forest Officer and by the mauzadars within the limits of their own mauzas, or by such other officers as may be authorised by the Deputy-Commissioner on that behalf, and shall be charged for at the following rate:—

Each permit for removing timber or any other forest produce during a period not exceeding one year	As. 8

Royalty to be paid before permit is granted.

IV.—Before such trade permit can be granted, the royalty, as sanctioned for the time being by the Chief Commissioner, and notified in the *Gazette*, must be paid to the officer granting the permit.

Home consumption permit.

V.—Permits to ryots to supply themselves with timber and other forest produce exclusively for their own use shall be granted by mauzadars within the limits of their own mauzas, or by such other officers as may be authorised by the District Officer on that behalf. For such permits, no charge shall be made.

VI. ~~Such permit~~ does not authorise the removal of timber or forest produce for purposes of sale, nor of any reserved timber, nor shall timber or any other forest produce be moved by the authority conveyed in ~~such permit~~, if the latter is, or is stated to be, in the hands of some other person.

Exclusion of reserved trees from and necessity for carrying permit when removing forest produce.

VII.—All timber and other forest produce, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any royalty or charge due thereon, when in transit in any part of the Province of Assam, may be stopped and examined by any forest officer, and all persons in charge of such timber or other forest produce shall be bound to produce any permit or certificate or pass which may have been granted to them for its removal, when called upon to do so by such forest officer.

VIII.—Any person refusing or neglecting to produce a permit, certificate, or pass when called upon to do so in accordance with the foregoing rule, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 100, or with both.

IX.—Any person in the Assam Valley districts, who without a trade permit removes forest produce from a ~~Government district forest~~ for purposes of sale will be prosecuted for theft, and the tools and implements used for the felling, manufacture, and removal, as well as the forest produce itself, will be confiscated.

Penalty.

unclassed state forest and waste land

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13. [*Rules for ~~district forests~~ in Sylhet and Cachar, dated 13th April 1883*].—In supersession of Circular No. 52, dated the 13th September 1875, and Circular No. 43, dated the 10th August 1877, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to make the following rules for regulating the removal of forest produce from ~~Government district forests~~ in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar:—

The term "forest produce" includes wood, bamboos, canes, charcoal, thatching-grass, agar, reeds, and leaves.

Definitions.

The term "~~Government district forests~~" comprises all unoccupied land, the property of Government, upon which

forest produce grows or is manufactured, and which is neither "reserved" nor "protected" under Act VII. of 1878.

Grant of permits.

I Permits may be granted for the removal of forest produce from the ~~Government district forests~~ in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar.

Descriptions of permits.

II. There shall be two descriptions of permits, one for timber and other forest produce removed for the purpose of trade, and the other permit for timber and other forest produce removed by the ryots for their own use. They shall be granted in such forms as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Trade permit and fees to be paid for it.

III. Trade permits shall be granted by the Deputy-Commissioner or any other officer authorised by him in that behalf, and shall be charged for at the following rates:—

Each trade permit to cut timber or other forest produce for six months or any shorter period terminating on the 30th September or on the 31st of March ...	Rs. 1
Each permit for one elephant to drag timber for one year or any shorter period terminating on the 31st March	„ 1

All timber and other forest produce removed under these permits is subject to the rules and regulations prescribed in the Sylhet and Cachar River Rules.

Home consumption permit and fee to be paid for it

IV. Permits to ryots to supply themselves with timber and other forest produce exclusively for their own use shall be granted by the tahsildars or by such other officers as may be authorised by the Deputy-Commissioners in that behalf, and shall be charged for at a rate not exceeding the following rate:—

Each permit per house (*khánd* not *bári*) for the financial year (from the 1st of April to the 31st of March) or any shorter period terminating on the 31st of March	~~As. 8~~

Exclusion of reserved trees from, and necessity for, carrying permit when removing forest produce.

V. Such permit shall not authorise the removal of reserved timber or forest produce for purposes of sale, nor shall timber or any other forest produce be removed by authority conveyed in such permit if the latter is, or is stated to be, in the hands of some other person.

VI. All timber and other forest produce, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any royalty or charge due thereon, when in transit in any part of the Province of Assam, may be stopped and examined by any forest officer, and all persons in charge of such timber or other forest produce shall be bound to produce any permit or certificate or pass which may have been granted to them for its removal, when called upon to do so by such forest officer.

VII. Any person refusing or neglecting to produce a permit, certificate, or pass when called upon to do so in accordance with the foregoing rule shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to one imonth, or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 100, or with both.

Penalty.

VIII.—Any person in the district of Sylhet or Cachar who, without a permit, removes timber or other forest produce from a ~~Government district forest~~ will be prosecuted for theft, and the tools and implements used for the felling and removal, as well as the timber or other forest produce itself, will be confiscated.

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14. [*Rules for ~~District Forests~~ in the Jaintia Hills.*]—In supersession of all previous orders, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to make the following rules for regulating the removal of forest produce from ~~Government~~ district forests in that part of the Jaintia Hills which is included within the following boundaries:—

South, the Sylhet district.

East, the boundary of North Cachar.

North, the Simleng river to its junction with the Lukah river: the Lukah river to its junction with the Ka-wi-um: thence the crest of the range of hills south of Narpo running first due west, and then south-west to the peak Sonaraja; then due west down on a spur of the range running to the junction of the Práng and the Mantadu rivers.

West, the river Mantadu or Hári to its exit in Sylhet.

Definitions.

I.—The term "forest produce" includes wood, bamboos, canes, charcoal, thatching-grass, reeds, and leaves.

The term "~~Government district forests~~" comprises all unoccupied land, the property of Government, within the above boundaries, upon which forest produce grows or is manufac-

tured, and which is neither "reserved" nor "protected" under Act VII. of 1878.

Grant of permits.

II.—Permits may be granted for the removal of forest produce from the ~~Government district forests~~ in the Jaintia Hills.

Description of permits.

III.—There shall be two descriptions of permits, one for timber and other forest produce removed for the purposes of trade, and the other for timber and other forest produce removed by ryots for their own domestic use. They shall be granted in such forms as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Trade permit and fees to be paid for it.

IV.—Trade permits shall be granted by the Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet and Khási and Jaintia Hills, or the Assistant-Commissioner of Jowai, or any other officers authorised by them in that behalf, and shall be charged for at the following rates:—

Each trade permit to cut timber or other forest produce for six months or any shorter period terminating on the 30th September or on the 31st March	1 rupee.
Each permit for one elephant to drag timber for one year or any shorter period terminating on the 31st March	1 „

All timber and other forest produce removed under these permits must be paid for, in addition to the amount charged for the permit, according to the rates fixed in Notification No. 30, dated the 20th December 1882 (*vide* heading 17 of this section), before removal.

Home consumption permit and fee to be paid for it.

V.—Permits to ryots to supply themselves with unreserved timber and other forest produce exclusively for their own domestic use shall be granted as follows:—

To ryots in the Jaintia Hills by the Assistant-Commissioner of Jowai: to ryots in Sylhet by the tahsildár of Kanairghát, or other officer duly empowered by the Deputy-Commissioner in that behalf. Permits granted to Santengs by the Assistant-Commissioner at Jowai shall be given free of cost. Those granted in Sylhet shall be charged for at a rate not exceeding the following rate:—

Each permit per house (*khána*, not *bári*) for the financial year (from the 1st of April to the 31st of March) or any shorter period terminating on the 31st of March for ryots holding Government land in the Jaintia parganas	8 annas.
For other persons...	1 rupee.

Exclusion of reserved trees from, and necessity for, carrying permit when removing forest produce.

VI.—~~Such permit~~ shall not authorise the removal of reserved timber, or of forest produce for purposes of sale, nor shall timber or any other forest produce be moved by the authority conveyed in ~~such permit~~, if the latter is, or is stated to be, in the hands of some other person.

Stoppage and examination of timber, &c., by any forest officer, and the production of permits.

VII.—All timber and other forest produce when in transit, may be stopped and examined by any forest officer, Dolloi, or police officer, and all persons in charge of such timber or other forest produce shall be bound to produce any permit which may have been granted to them for its removal, when called upon to do so by such forest officer, Dolloi, or police officer.

Penalty.

VIII.—Any person who, without a permit, removes timber or other forest produce from a Government forest in the Jaintia Hills, will be prosecuted for theft, and the tools and implements used for the felling and removal, as well as the timber or other forest produce itself, will be confiscated.

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15. [*Rules for Protected Forests in Sylhet and Cachar.—Notification No. 21, dated the 10th May 1883.*]—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to make, and, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to publish, the following rules, which shall come into force on and from the 1st July next:—

I.—No timber or other forest produce shall be cut or removed from the protected forests in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar without a license in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

II.—There shall be two descriptions of licenses, one for timber or other forest produce removed for purposes of trade, and the other for timber and other forest produce removed by ryots for their own use.

III.—Trade licenses may be obtained from the Deputy-Commissioner, or any other officer authorised by him in that behalf, and shall be charged for at the following rates:—

Each trade license to cut timber or other forest produce for six months or any shorter period terminating on the 30th September or on the 31st March	Re. 1
Each license for one elephant to drag timber for one year or for any shorter period terminating on the 31st March	„ 1

All timber and other forest produce removed under these licenses is subject to the rules and regulations prescribed in the Sylnet and Cachar River Rules.

IV.—Licenses to ryots to supply themselves with timber and other forest produce exclusively for their own use may be obtained from the tahsildars, or such other officers as may be authorised by the Deputy-Commissioner in that behalf, and shall be charged for at a rate not exceeding the following:—

Each license per house (*khána*, not *bári*) for the financial year (from the 1st April to the 31st March) or for any shorter period terminating on the 31st March ..... As. 8

V.—A license granted under the next preceding rule does not authorise the removal of reserved timber, nor shall timber or any other forest produce be moved by the authority conveyed in such license, if the latter is, or is stated to be, in the hands of some other person.

VI.—All timber and other forest produce passing out of the protected forests may be stopped for examination by any Forest or Police Officer, and all persons in charge of such timber or other forest produce shall be bound to produce any license which may have been granted to them under these rules, when called upon to do so by such Forest or Police Officer.

N.B.—Infringement of these rules will subject the offender to punishment under Section 32, Clause (*h*) of the Forest Act, which imposes for their breach a penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or of fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

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16. [*Rules for Protected Forests in the North Cachar Hills.—Notification No. 12, dated the 25th April 1884.*]—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of Act VII. of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to make, and, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to publish, the following rules, which shall come into force on and from this date.

Infringement of these rules will subject the offender to punishment under Section 32, Clause (*h*) of the Forest Act, which imposes for their breach a penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or of fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

I.—No timber or other forest produce shall be cut or removed from the protected forests in the North Cachar Hills for the purpose of trade without a license in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

II.—Such trade licenses may be obtained from the officer in charge of the North Cachar Hills sub-division, or any other officer authorised by him in that behalf, and shall be charged for at the following rate:—

Each license for removing timber or any other forest produce during a period not exceeding one year	8 annas.

III.—Before such trade license can be granted, the royalty, as sanctioned for the time being by the Chief Commissioner, and notified in the *Assam Gazette*, must be paid to the officer granting the license.

IV.—Ryots are allowed to supply themselves free of royalty with timber of unreserved trees and other forest produce, exclusively for their own use, without obtaining a license

V.—All timber and other forest produce passing out of the protected forests in the North Cachar Hills for the purpose of trade may be stopped for examination by any forest or police officer, and all persons in charge of such timber or other forest produce shall be bound to produce any license which may have been granted to them under these rules, when called upon to do so by such forest or police officer.

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17. [*Rate of Royalty, Sylhet and Cachar.—Notification No. 30, dated the 20th December 1882.*]—In supersession of the rates of royalty to be paid on all forest produce, the property of Government, or which was produced on Government land, or on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons on which Government has the right to levy a royalty, as published in the Revenue Department Notification No. 1, of the 11th January 1882, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following rates for the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, with effect from the 1st January 1883:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
(1)	For every cubic foot of timber in the rough of the following kinds:—			
	Jarul, Nagessar, Cham, Gandrai	0	4	0
	Kurta, Rata, Poma, Jhoki, Tailo, Shundi, Karal, Jam, Ping....	0	3	0
	All other kinds per cubic foot.....	0	1	0
(2)	For every cubic foot of converted timber, the above rates, with an addition of 25 per cent.			
(3)	For every thousand bamboos	2	8	0

		Rs.	As.	P.
(4)	For every hundred bundles of cane (all varieties) at 76 pieces each (1 anna per bundle)	6	4	0
(5)	Thatching-grass—			
	(*a*) If brought out on rafts for every hundred cubic feet (rough outside measurement)	0	4	0
	(*b*) If otherwise removed, for every hundred bundles	0	4	0
(6)	For every maund of charcoal.....	0	2	0
(7)	For every maund of firewood.....	0	0	6
(8)	*Agar* per basket	1	8	0
(9)	Reeds (*ikar* and *nal*) per *galla* or bundle	0	0	6
(10)	Leaves (*pati*) per thousand *dáls*.....	0	10	0

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18. [*Valuation of Trees on Waste Lands.—R. D. Circular No. 19, dated 25th April 1884.*]—In forwarding a copy of notification No. 11, dated the 25th April 1884, I am desired to point out that the reason for cancelling the notification, dated the 31st December 1883, is that the Chief Commissioner does not desire to assert the rights of Government to forest produce, other than reserved trees, standing on lands which have already been settled on annual, decennial, or *nisf-khiráj* leases. Provided that no royalty will be charged on trees which were paid for when the lease was given, or which have grown since the lease was given, and that on *nisf-khiráj* lands royalty will be charged at half rates only.

2. In future, whenever an application is made for a lease of waste land, all forest produce on that land will be valued by a forest officer on the principles laid down in Circular No. 27, dated the 15th October 1878 and Circular No. 50, dated the 25th September 1879. These principles, with some modifications, are now restated.

3. Before a lease is given for any waste land (whether it be annual or decennial, or a waste land grant for 30 years), reference must be made to the Forest Officer, who will value the forest produce on the land. This supersedes paragraph 10 of Circular No. 24, dated the 13th April 1876, under which the valuation on waste land grants was to be made by the Deputy-Commissioner. In framing his valuation, the Forest Officer will be guided by the following rules:—

(1) If there are but a few scattered trees, each tree should be valued separately. For trees of 4 feet and more

in girth measured 4 feet from the ground, the full royalty, as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the time being, must be charged: for trees of 2 feet and more, and less than 4 feet, in girth measured 4 feet from the ground, half royalty only will be charged; and for trees of less than 2 feet in girth measured 4 feet from the ground, no charge at all will be made.

(2) If the trees are numerous, and the land is of the nature of forest land, the valuation should be made at an acreage rate according to the following classification:—

First-class forest	.....	from Rs. 12 to 20	per acre
Second "	.....	" 4 to 10	"
Third "	.....	" 1 to 3	"

due regard being had to the size and quality of the timber, its accessibility, and any other conditions affecting its value on the spot.

(3) Land upon which sâl-timber is growing must not be assigned in any case without a reference having first been made to the Conservator.

If the Deputy-Commissioner does not approve the valuation of the Forest Officer, reference shall be made to the Conservator of Forests.

4. The applicant must pay the value fixed on the forest produce before he receives the lease or enters on the land. Provided that—

(*a*) In case any time is likely to elapse before the Forest Officer can frame his valuation, the lease may be given at once on condition that the applicant declare his willingness to pay the value which may be set on the forest produce.

(*b*) If the applicant is a ryot taking the land on annual lease, the value of the forest produce need not be paid unless it is removed for sale.

5. Free grants of forest produce require the specific sanction of the Chief Commissioner in each case.

Notification No. 11, dated the 25th April 1884.

In supersession of Notification No. 50, dated the 31st December 1883, published at page 3 of the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th January 1884, which is hereby cancelled, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following rates of royalty to be paid in the Assam Valley Districts on

20. [*Royalty in protected forests, North Cachar Hills.—R. D. Notification No. 13, dated 25th April 1884.*]—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following rates of royalty to be paid on trees and other forest produce in the protected forests in the North Cachar Hills in the district of Cachar :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
(1)	For every *sál* tree	10	0	0
(2)	„ „ other reserved tree ...	6	0	0
(3)	„ „ unreserved tree	2	0	0
(4)	„ each pole or sapling	0	1	0
(5)	„ „ boat or dugout, the royalty payable on the tree out of whichit is cut.			
(6)	„ 100 *jangali or káta* bamboos .	1	0	0
(7)	„ 100 *játi* bamboos	2	0	0
(8)	„ 100 *bhaluka* bamboos	3	0	0
(9)	„ every 100 bundles of cane of 10 pieces each.....	0	12	0
(10)	„ „ maund of charcoal, or for every nine cubic feet, if manufactured in the forests	0	2	0
(11)	„ „ permit to remove fire-wood for one month ..	1	0	0
(12)	„ „ permit to remove firewood for one year	9	0	0

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21. [*Licenses in forest matters in Gáro Hills.—J. D. Notification No. 80, dated the 9th October 183*].—Under the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Gáro Hills Regulation, 1882, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prohibit all persons, not being natives of the Gáro Hills district, from doing any of the following acts within the limits of the said district without a license, that is to say,—

Cutting wood.
Hunting animals.
Collecting wax, ivory, India-rubber, or other jungle products.

2. Licenses for the cutting and removal of *gorkáti*, or minor forest produce, will be granted by the District Forest Officer in the prescribed form, on payment of a fee of 2 rupees for each license.

3. These licenses will be procurable on application to mauzadars, lakmas, respectable shopkeepers, and others to whom books of them may be committed by the District Forest Officer for sale.

4. Every license to cut and remove *gorkáti* must be in the possession of the person cutting and removing the produce when he avails himself of it, and must be produced by him on demand for inspection by Forest Officer, Police Officer, mauzadar, or other revenue official.

5. Licenses for the cutting and removal of timber will be granted in the form specified in paragraph 2 above.

6. All trees covered by the license must be paid for at the rates shown in the accompanying schedule:—

Schedule of rates of royalty.

	Rs.
Each tree of *sál* or *sám*	10
Ditto of other reserved kinds	6
Ditto of unreserved kinds	2

7. When not more than 20 trees are included in the license, the full price payable must be paid at the time of an application for the license. When more than 20 trees are included in the license, half the price payable must be paid on application, and the remainder before the trees are removed from the sale depôts to which they are to be taken.

8. Licenses to cut timber will be granted by the District Forest Officer, the forest-ranger in charge of the range, or the forester in charge of the forest: sums exceeding Rs. 50 payable in respect of a license must, however, be paid direct into the treasury at Tura before the license is granted. Sums not exceeding Rs. 50 may be paid to the officer granting the license.

9. Licenses for hunting animals may be granted by the Deputy-Commissioner on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 for each license, and shall be in the following form.

License for hunting animals.

FEE Rs. 2.

To

Resident of

This license under Regulation I. of 1882.

You are hereby authorised to hunt animals within the Gáro Hills for one year from the date of this license.

II.—You shall not kill pea-fowl from the 1st April to the 1st September.

III.—You shall not kill any fawn or doe with fawn by her side.

IV.—You shall not kill any elephant.

V.—In case of breach of the conditions of this license, the animals killed by you may be confiscated, and you will be liable to the penalties prescribed in Section 3, Regulation I. of 1882.

VI.—The Deputy-Commissioner shall have power to cancel this license should you cause any disturbance among the Gáros or for other political reasons.

18 *Deputy-Commissioner.*

10. The conditions set forth in the license must be observed by the license.

11. Licenses for collecting India-rubber shall be granted by the District Forest Officer on payment of a fee of Rs. 3 for each license, and shall be in the following form :—

License for cutting India-rubber.

FEE Rs. 3.

To

Resident of

This license under Regulation I. of 1882.

I.—You are hereby authorised to cut India-rubber within the Gáro Hills district for one year from the date of this license.

II.—You shall offer all the rubber cut by you to the Deputy-Commissioner at Rs. 20 per maund, and you shall not sell it to any other person without special orders.

III.—In case of breach of conditions of this license, the rubber cut by you will be forfeited, and will further be liable to the penalties prescribed in Section 3, Regulation I. of 1882.

IV.—The Deputy-Commissioner shall have power to cancel this license should you cause any disturbance amongst Gáro, or for other political reasons.

The *18* *Deputy-Commissioner.*

12. The conditions stated in the license must be observed by the licensee.

13. Persons infringing any provisions of these rules will render themselves liable to penalties prescribed in Sections 3 and 5, Regulation I. of 1882.

22.—[Payment of Royalty by Public Works Department Contractors for Government timber.—P. W. D. Cir. No. 36, dated 30th June 1882.]—In order to prevent contractors, who supply District Engineers with timber, from felling trees without paying royalty to the Forest Department or from charging Public Works an unfair additional rate for timber, on the plea of having to pay such royalty for the trees to be worked up,

XII.—TREASURIES.

1. [*Arrangements for closing sub-divisional treasuries.—G. D. Cirs. No. 47, dated 28th September 1878, and No. 40, dated 14th November 1882.*]—The work which a sub-divisional officer can perform while on tour is so important and useful that the Chief Commissioner cannot permit it to be neglected or curtailed, solely on account of treasury work. In many cases, the sub-divisional treasury can be closed for several days together, with due notice, without the public being put to any serious inconvenience. The sub-divisional officer should therefore, if necessary, close the treasury while absent on tour, making a flying visit to his head-quarters once in every week to attend to treasury business.

2. But as public inconvenience has been caused by the unauthorised and unannounced closing of sub-divisional treasuries, sub-divisional officers should close their treasuries on certain days of the week only, to be previously published locally and made known to all local departmental offices, such as the post-office, telegraph, &c. Information as to the days on which each sub-divisional treasury is to be closed should be sent to the Comptroller, and in the Assam Valley districts to the Commissioner, and such days must be strictly adhered to.

2. [*Precautions that revenue demands are duly collected and accounted for.—Cir. No. 9, dated the 30th May 1882.*]—I am directed to invite your attention to the extract, quoted on the margin, from the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 355, dated the 15th January 1882, regarding the administration of district treasuries, and to convey the following additional instructions as to the precautions to be taken to see that arrangements are duly made (1) for collecting all demands of revenue and (2) for crediting all collections.

"In conclusion, His Excellency in Council would invite the special consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations to the necessity, which has been made plain by the nature of some of the frauds which have occurred, that the Revenue Department in its various branches should systematically ascertain that the whole of its demands are satisfactorily accounted for by collection or otherwise, and that amounts realised invariably reach the regular treasuries, where alone the responsibility of the Account Department begins."

2. With regard to land revenue of the ordinary kind, the Chief Commissioner believes the present checks to be sufficient. Land revenue must be brought on the *jamábandi* in the Assam

Valley districts, except in the case of concealed cultivation, which district officers are instructed carefully to seek for in their tours, and when brought on the *jamábandi* it must be collected from the mauzadars. In the Surma Valley, the land revenue is mostly on the tauzi as settled either permanently or for a period, but the *khás* estates in Sylhet present some opportunities for fraud against Government, and the Chief Commissioner will prescribe separate rules for the procedure of the tahsil establishment in this respect.

3. It is in respect of the miscellaneous land revenue from elephant leases, fisheries, house-tax, lime-quarries, rubber, &c., the income from ferries, and the excise receipts from leases of opium, spirits, ganja, &c., that the Chief Commissioner fears there is more opening for loss, and he directs the attention of the officers to be addressed to this point. In the course of his inspection, he has found that loss has occurred to Government under many of these heads through failure of the lessee to pay up instalments punctually, and through omission on the part of the office to take immediate steps for recovering the arrears. Rules have been now laid down prescribing the amount of security to be taken in each case, and the dates and amounts of the instalments: (Chapter II., Section VI. Heading 1, page 175.) It remains now that each Deputy-Commissioner should appoint one or more responsible officer whose duty it will be to bring to his notice the fact that default has occurred under any one of these heads, and who will be liable to punishment if any loss accrues to Government through failure to make such report, and to take immediate steps for recovering the arrears.

CIRCULARS NOT REPRINTED.

G. D. Cir. 8 of 1880. Half-notes to be kept under double lock.

G. D. Cir. 55 of 1880. Rules for verifying cash balances.

G. D. Cir. 27 of 1882. Promissory-notes for renewal to be sent in halves.

Circulars of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, have been adopted for this Province by the following orders :—

Cir. 80 of 1876, afterwards modified by Cir. 2 of 1879. (Currency notes).

Cir. 8 of 1877. (Remittances to treasuries).

Cir. 44 of 1877. (Receipts and refunds of copying and search-fees).

Cir. 21 of 1879. (Notes to be made in the rules consequent on issue of Civil Account Code.)

All other orders relating to treasuries are contained either in the circulars issued by the Comptroller or in the Civil Account Code.

XIII.—STAMPS AND COURT-FEES.

1. [*Rules for licensed vendors of Stamps.—Notification No 5, dated the 23rd March 1882.*]—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act (I. of 1879), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons:—

I.—According to the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under Sections 9, 15, 17, 32, 51, and 56, of the Act, and published at pages 131 to 134 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th March 1882, there are two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, namely—

(*a*) *Impressed stamps*, including—

Impressed sheets, that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon, and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with the above rules

Impressed labels, to be affixed and impressed by Government officers as directed in Chapter III. of the Rules of the Government of India above referred to.

(*b*) *Adhesive stamps*, sold to the public for use by them in accordance with the above rules.

The Collector of Calcutta shall obtain from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and keep in his store, a supply of the impressed labels, and shall, upon receipt of any instruments mentioned in Chapter III. of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council referred to above, affix thereto, in the manner directed in those rules, an impressed label or labels of such value as may be required. The Superintendent of Stamps shall also keep a supply of *Impressed sheets* and *Adhesive stamps*; and shall issue them on indent to Deputy-Commissioners and such other district officers as may be authorised by the Chief Commissioner to indent directly on the Stamp Office for stamps. The Deputy-Commissioner, or such other officer as aforesaid, shall keep the stamps in such manner, and under such rules, as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and

shall issue them to the treasurer at the head-quarters of each district, to sub-divisional nazirs, or to any other subordinate entrusted with the custody and sale of stamps on behalf of Government, and the stamps shall be sold to the public through *ex-officio* or licensed vendors, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

II.—The treasurer at the head-quarters of a district, the sub-divisional nazir, or any other subordinate officer entrusted with the custody and sale of stamps on behalf of Government, as mentioned in Rule I., shall be *ex-officio* vendors, and shall sell on behalf of Government impressed sheets, hoondi stamps, and adhesive stamps to licensed vendors, and to the public on application.

III.—Such persons as may be licensed by the Deputy-Commissioners or sub-divisional officers shall be licensed vendors, and shall sell to the public such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

IV.—Every license shall specify the name of licensee, the description of stamps which may be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it. The license shall be revocable at any time by the authority who grants it.

V.—Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government, by payment of ready money, impressed sheets, hoondi stamps, and adhesive stamps, shall receive the same at a discount at the following rates:—

Class of stamps.	Description of stamps.	Rate of discount.
I.—Adhesive stamps	Not exceeding in value 8 annas each	3 pice in the rupee.
Ditto	Exceeding in value 8 annas each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 5 each.	2 pice in the rupee.
Ditto	Exceeding in value Rs. 5 each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 50 each.	1 pice in the rupee.
II.—Impressed sheets and hoondi stamps..	Of any value.	2 pice in the rupee.

VI.—No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself. Discount shall not be allowed if the total value of the quantity of stamps purchased at one time does not amount to Rs. 25 or upwards.

VII.—Licensed vendors alone are allowed discount on the purchase of stamps. No *ex-officio* vendor is allowed to purchase stamps at a discount for sale on his own account to the public.

VIII.—No licensed vendor shall be supplied with stamps on credit without the special sanction of the Superintendent of Stamps, Assam.

IX.—Every licensed vendor shall at all times have stuck up in a conspicuous place outside the place of vend, a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "*licensed Vendor of Stamps*" in the vernacular language of the district. He shall also have in the place of vend his license and the Acts of the Legislature and their Schedules referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

X.—Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall write in the vernacular language of the district, on the back of every impressed sheet which he sells, a serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and shall affix his signature to the endorsement; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in the following form, to be called the register of retail sale of stamps:—

Serial number.	Date of sale.	Value of stamp.	Name and residence of purchaser.	Remarks.

No vendor shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the impressed sheet sold, or a false entry in his register. The serial number in column I. is for the calendar year, and will recommence at the end of each calendar year.

This Register shall be submitted to the Deputy-Commissioner or in sub-divisions to the sub-divisional officer at the end of each quarter for examination and filed in the first week of January of each year in the Deputy-Commissioner's office.

XI.—No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall take for any stamp more than the value denoted thereon, and every such

vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Deputy-Commissioner of the district.

XII.—No licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

XIII —A licensed vendor shall obtain all the supplies of stamps which he is authorised to sell only from the treasury of the district for which his license was granted, and shall sell stamps only at the place mentioned in his license.

XIV.—Every *ex-officio* and licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner.

XV.—Every vendor shall allow the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, or any officer duly authorised by such Deputy-Commissioner, or by the Local Administration, at any time to inspect his accounts and registers, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

XVI.—Every vendor shall at any time, on the demand of the Deputy-Commissioner, or other officer duly authorised by the Local Administration, deliver up all stamps or any class of stamps remaining in his possession; and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed. A vendor resigning his license, or whose license is revoked, shall also be entitled to get back the value of the stamps remaining unsold, and which have been paid for and are fit for use, less the amount of discount allowed thereon.

XVII.—A licensed vendor may exchange unsold stamps which are fit for use for other stamps of the same class.

XVIII.—When the amount of duty chargeable on any instrument exceeds one hundred rupees, or when a treasury officer or stamp vendor is unable to furnish a single stamp of any required value, such treasury officer or stamp vendor shall certify truly, in either case, the smallest number of stamps which he can furnish in order to make up the required amount.

XIX.—When such a certificate as is required by the previous clause is given, the number of sheets used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number of stamps so certified by the treasury officer or stamp vendor.

XX.—No certificate shall be made under Rule XVIII. by a stamp-vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorised to sell.

XXI.—These rules shall come into force on the 1st May 1882.

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2. [*Rules for the supply to the public of one-anna revenue stamps through the agency of Sub and Branch Postmasters.—Notification No. 3, dated the 7th January 1884.*]—I.—Stamp vendors' licenses in the prescribed form should be issued to every Sub or Branch Post-master in the Province of Assam by the Deputy-Commissioner for the sale of one-anna revenue stamps, ordinarily called receipt stamps.

II.—Immediately after the issue of the licenses a supply of one-anna revenue stamps up to the value of Rs 25 should be advanced to the Sub or Branch Postmaster from the nearest treasury, and sent to him in an insured parcel at the cost of the Revenue Department. For all subsequent supplies the Sub or Branch Post-master should send a requisition through his head office to the officer in charge of stamps at the sadr or sub-treasury, as the case may be, and remit with it the value of the stamps required in an insured parcel or by money order at the cost of the Revenue Department.

III.—The requisition should be forwarded whenever the stock of stamps in store of the Sub or Branch Postmaster is not more than the local demand for one week, and should be promptly complied with by the treasury officer, who should send the stamps in the manner laid down in the preceding rule.

IV.—Every Sub or Branch Postmaster shall be allowed discount at the rate of $4\frac{11}{16}$ per cent., or three pice in the rupee, on the value of the one-anna revenue stamps sold by him.

V.—Copies of the Stamp Act and Rules for the sale of stamps in English and in the vernacular language of the district and a signboard should be supplied by the district officers to each Sub or Branch Postmaster appointed under these rules to be a vendor of revenue stamp

VI.—A monthly account of the sale of revenue stamps should be submitted in English by every Sub or Branch Postmaster through the head office to the officer in charge of the treasury from which he receives his supply of stamps.

VII.—When the Superintendents and Inspectors of the Postal Department are on tour, they should require the S

(16.) Page 242.—Strike out the whole of head 2.—[*Rules for the supply to the public of one-anna revenue stamps, &c.—R. D. Notification No. 58, dated 20th September 1886.*]

or Branch-Postmaster to produce his advance in stamps and in cash, as is done in the case of postage stamps. Any deficiency which may be discovered should be immediately reported to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district.

The above rules have been extended to the offices of the Postmasters at head-quarters stations—Notification No. 15, dated the 3rd July 1884.

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3. [*Rules for regulating the number of stamps to be used for denoting court-fees.—Notification No. 23, dated the 17th May 1883.*]—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 27, Clause (*b*) of the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870, and with reference to Notification No. 361, dated the 18th April 1883, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance, prescribing the use of adhesive stamps for denoting court-fees amounting to less than Rs. 10, and impressed stamps for denoting court-fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under the said Act :—

(1) When, in the case of fees amounting to less than Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single adhesive stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available, the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.

(2) When, in the case of fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the fee shall be denoted by a single impressed stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available, an impressed stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower values avail-

able which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee, in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.

(3) Any adhesive stamps which may be used under Clause (2) shall be affixed to the impressed stamp of the highest value employed in denoting the fee

(4) When two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of the fee chargeable under the Court-fees Act, a portion of the subject matter shall be written on each impressed stamp so used, and the writing on each stamp shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

(5) When one or more impressed stamps used to denote a fee are found insufficient to admit of the entire document being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of the document, and the writing on the impressed stamps and on the plain paper shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

(6) In the foregoing rules the word "available" means available for sale from among the stock of stamps in the possession of the stamp-vendor to whom application is made by the intending purchaser. When an *ex-officio* or licensed vendor is unable to furnish a single stamp of any required value, such vendor shall certify truly in each case the smallest number of stamps which he can furnish in order to make up the required amount.

(7) When such a certificate as is required by the preceding rule is given, it shall be attached to the stamped document, and the number of stamps used for indicating the payment of court-fees shall not exceed the number of stamps so certified by the stamp-vendor.

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4. [*Rules for regulating the supply of stamps and the keeping of accounts by Stamp Vendors.—Notification No. 26, dated the 28th May 1883.*]—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 27. Clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870, and with reference to Notification No. 361,

dated the 18th April 1883, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, prescribing the use of adhesive stamps for denoting court-fees amounting to less than Rs. 10 and impressed stamps for denoting court-fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the supply of stamps to be used and the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under the said Act: –

(1) Every *ex-officio* and licensed vendor shall at the time of sale of any of the new adhesive stamps mentioned in Clause 1 of Notification No. 361, dated the 18th April 1883, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, write in the vernacular language of the district the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and his own signature in the blank space which has been left for inserting these particulars.

(2) Every *ex-officio* and licensed vendor shall write in the vernacular language of the district on the back of every impressed stamp which he sells, a serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and shall affix his signature to the endorsement: at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in the following form:—

Serial No.	Date of sale.	Value of stamp.	Name and residence of purchaser.	Remarks.

No vendor shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the impressed stamp sold, or a false entry in his register.

5. [*Daily register of court-fees.—J. D. Cir. No. 21, dated the 21st November 1877, forwarding the following Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department No. 3,335, dated the 21st September 1877.*]—By paragraph 11 of Financial Resolution No. 1,817, dated the 3rd March 1870, the Governor-General in Council resolved that there should be maintained for each court a register of fees levied under Chapter IV., amd of those levied under the different articles of Schedules I. and II. of the Court-fees Act. Subsequently, it was indicated in Financial Notification No. 2,923, dated the 5th August 1870, that these registers need not be kept in great detail.

2. In 1875 a question was raised as to the expediency of continuing the registers, and the opinions of the several Local Governments were invited on the subject.

3. From the replies received to that reference, it appears that the maintenance of the registers is generally considered desirable.

4. The Hon'ble the President in Council is accordingly pleased to order the continuance of this register, and to secure uniformity is further pleased to direct that it be kept in the following form:—

For Civil Courts.

I.—Daily Register of Court-fees realised in the Court of the

Date.	Process-fees.		Amount realised under Act VII. of 1870, Schedule I., Articles 1 to 9 inclusive.		Amount realised under the same Schedule Nos 10 to 12.		Amount realised under Schedule II.		Total.		Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs	As.	Rs.	As.	

For Revenue and Criminal Courts.

II.—Daily Register of Court-fees realised in the

Date.	Process-fees.		Other fees.		Total.		Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	

5. It is to be observed that the entries are not to be made in detail, but only so as to show in the case of the Civil Courts the aggregate value of the stamps filed in the court during each day under each of the four classes indicated and, in the case of the Criminal and Revenue Courts, the total daily receipts from process-fees and other fees. The entries should be initialled daily by the presiding officer.

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6. [*R. D. Cir. No. 50, dated the 22nd September 1884.—Detailed register of court-fees.*]—In order to make out the daily register above prescribed, a detailed register is requisite, in which every document bearing court-fee stamps should be entered, the serial number for the day being written over the stamp when it is punched, along with the date, and the same number entered in column 1 of the register: its form will be the same as that prescribed by the High Court for civil courts (*see* page 225 of their Volume of Circular Orders, Civil, 1881).

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7. [*Process-fee on notice of demand.—R. D. Cir. No. 23, dated the 26th May 1884.*]—It appears to be the practice in the Assam Valley that when mauzadars, lessees of ferries, or fisheries, licensees of excise shops, grantees and holders of lands not amalgamated with the mauza, and all persons liable to pay to the treasury demands on account of land revenue, miscellaneous revenue, excise, capitation-fees, &c., fall into arrears, notices of default are served on them in a form called a *talab chithi*, and a process-fee is levied from them by the peon who bears the notice. The Chief Commissioner desires that this procedure should be discontinued. The notice of demand should be issued in the form attached to this letter, which should in future be used in place of the Board's Miscellaneous Form No. 32.

The process-fee leviable on such notices, as well as on orders for attachment, is Re. 1 for each process. This fee should be paid in cash by the defaulter to the nazir, either at the same time that he pays in his arrears to the treasury, or after he has paid it and received a countersigned *chálán*, which he will produce before the nazir.

2. At the time of the issue of the notice of demand the nazir will enter it in the process register (Board's Register No. 43), and will fill up columns 8 (*a*) and (*d*), showing the demand. When the fee is paid, he will fill up column 8 (*e*), and will give a receipt to the payer from his receipt book, entering in the counterfoil the number of the process. He will at the same time purchase a court-fee stamp of the value of the process-fee, attach it to the back of the process, cancel it, and enter it in the court-fee register.

ASSAM REVENUE FORM No. 215.

(Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 23, dated the 26th May 1884, Revenue Department.)

Notice of Demand.

Office of the of District

Number of process in Register 43 .....
Name of defaulter .....
Kind of demand payable ....
Date of instalment when default occurred.
Total amount of instalment demand .....
Balance remaining unpaid .....
Process-fee .....
Total amount due .....

Whereas you have been reported a defaulter in respect to the kind and amount of revenue noted above, you are hereby informed that should you fail to pay the said default to the treasury, and the said process-fee to the nazir within ten days after the receipt of this notice, or to show cause why the demand should not be made, your property will be immediately attached. You should sign this notice as a token that you have received it, and return it to the peon.

Deputy-Commissioner, or Sub-Divisional Officer.

Dated

The

8. [*Stamps on petitions submitted or presented to Chief Commissioner—R. D. Circular No. 110, dated the 17th July 1874.*]—Petitions presented to the Chief Commissioner's office

must be written on stamped paper, or bear stamps of the values noted in the margin.* If a petition is an appeal against an order of a District Officer, or a Divisional Commissioner, it must be preferred within one month from the date of the order appealed against. Petitions properly stamped will be received by Deputy-Commissioners and transmitted to the Chief Commissioner.

* Appeal petitions, two-rupee stamp. Miscellaneous petitions, one-rupee stamp.

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9. [*Stamps on attestation of power of attorney—R. D. Cir. No. 21, dated the 24th March 1876.*]—It has been ascertained that the law officers of the Government are of opinion that the attestation of a power of attorney by a District Officer is not a notarial act. Consequently, no stamp duty should be levied on such attestation, nor should an application for such attestation be treated otherwise than as an ordinary petition or application.

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10. [*Stamps on application for refund of deposit.—R. D. Circular No. 53, dated 10th October 1879.*]—When an application is made for a refund of a revenue deposit, if the sum the refund of which is applied for is less than Rs. 50, applicant should present a petition on paper bearing a one-anna stamp, and, where the deposit amounts to or exceeds Rs. 50, the petition must be on paper bearing an eight-anna stamp. Sufficient details should be given in the petition to afford a clue to the case in which the deposit was made. The court applied to will then make the necessary enquiries and pass suitable orders.

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11. [*Stamp on joint power of Attorney.—R.D. Circular No. 53, dated the 6th November 1883.*]—The following extract from paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, on the report of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on the administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1882-83, is forwarded for information and guidance. The extract contains a ruling on the subject of the stamping of joint powers of attorney in which the Chief Commissioner concurs:—

"A ruling has been given, based on an opinion expressed by the Advocate-General, who was consulted for the purpose, to the effect that a power of attorney, executed jointly by a number of persons, which empowers the agent to perform, on behalf of the executants, certain acts in respect of which their interests are separate and distinct,

is an instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters under Section 7 of the Indian Stamp Act, and requires as many stamps as there are separate and distinct powers given under it. This ruling is of considerable importance from a revenue point of view, and is clearly in accordance with equity."

2. The Inspector-General of Registration is requested to communicate the above ruling to the Registrars and Sub-Registrars in this Province, and District Judges are requested to communicate it to subordinate civil courts.

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12. [*Process-fees to be realised in stamps.—R. D. Circular No. 53, dated the 14th August 1876.*]—

(1) All process-fees must be realised in stamps.

(2) The only exception allowed is in cases of process-fees for the realisation of arrears of revenue. In these cases, the process may first issue, and on realisation of the process-fee with the arrear, the equivalent stamp will be attached by the nazir.

(3) In cases when process issues on the order of an officer without fees being deposited, the requisite stamp will be attached by the nazir, who will be reimbursed by the fee realised, and if the fee cannot be realised, the amount will be written off as irrecoverable against the nazir's stamp account.

(4) All stamps must be carefully defaced on attachment.

13. [*Sale of court-fee stamps —R. D. Circular No. 61, dated the 11th September 1876.*]—With a view to prevent the fraudulent use or abstraction of adhesive court-fee stamps, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to prescribe the following instructions for the guidance of all district and sub-divisional officers.

(*a*) No ministerial officer, who is not specially authorised to do so, shall sell stamps to, or buy stamps for, or receive money on account of the purchase of stamps from, any person whatever. Any one infringing this rule will be liable to dismissal.

(*b*) It will be the duty of the record-keeper, on receiving records from a muharrir, to ascertain whether all the papers in the records which require stamps are properly stamped, and whether any of the stamps show signs of having been tampered with, and immediately to report any deficiency to his superior officer.

(*c*) The muharrir in charge will be responsible for the value of all stamps taken from any records in his charge, and no excuse as to absence of knowledge should be listened to.

2. The provisions of Rule (*a*) apply to subordinate police officers and subordinate officers of all classes.

14. [*Deputy-Commissioner to decide on genuineness of stamp.—J. D. Cir. No. 1, dated the 19th February 1880, and R. D. No. 8, dated the 5th April 1880.*]—At the instance of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to direct that Deputy-Commissioners shall, as Collectors of the districts, receive any stamp regarding the genuineness of which a judicial officer is in doubt, and, after examination, satisfy themselves, if possible, as to its character, reporting the result to the officer sending it.

When a Deputy-Commissioner is unable to decide on the genuineness of a stamp brought before him, he should send it to the Superintendent of Stamps.

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15. [*Monthly Return of penalty and stamp duty.—R. D. Circular Memo. No. 2, dated the 2nd February 1882.*]—The High Court, in their Circular No. 16, dated the 4th December 1876, having prescribed, under Section 21 (*b*) of the General Stamp Act, XVIII. of 1869, a special form of statement to be used by civil courts in making returns to Collectors of districts on account of stamp duty imposed and realised by such courts, the Chief Commissioner orders the discontinuance of Register N, which is now kept up by Collectors when they act as revenue courts, and directs that revenue officers forward to the Collector in future the form of statement prescribed by the High Court, and reproduced below:—

Statement of penalty and stamp duty levied in the Court of the of during the month of 18 ,
(prescribed under Section 21 (b) of Act XVIII. of 1869.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Suit.		Court by which order is passed, and date of order.	Name of the party paying the duty and penalty.	Description of the instrument with date of execution.	Amount of duty levied.	Amount of penalty levied.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Date of realisation.	Date of remittance to treasury.	Remarks.
Number.	Title.									

16. [*Punching of Stamps.— J. D. Circular No. 19, dated the 5th April 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner thinks it desirable to extend to all courts in Assam, whether civil, criminal, or revenue, the procedure which has been introduced in Bengal, under which three kinds of punches are used for defacing stamps:—

One, round, for receiving court or office.
,, triangular, for record-room.
,, square, for issuing court or office.

I am, therefore, directed to request that you will forward to this office a statement showing what numbers of what kind of punch you already possess, and what numbers of what kind you require to enable you to carry out the procedure indicated. On receipt of this information, an indent will be compiled, and your wants will be supplied in due course, and on receipt of the punches, you should direct their employment in the manner prescribed.

LIST OF CIRCULARS.

FORWARDING THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OR ADOPTING THOSE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, LOWER PROVINCES, ON THE SUBJECT OF STAMPS AND COURT-FEES.

Cir. No. 34 of 1876. Sale of stamps at sub-divisional treas after the 27th of each month.
Cir. No. 15 of 1876. } Report to be made to Government
Cir. No. 55 of 1876. } cases of forgery of stamps.
Cir. No. 58 of 1876. Correcting form of license for vend of stamps.
Cir. No. 69 of 1876. Value of store with sub-divisional Nazir.
Cir. No. 70 of 1876. Evasions of the stamp law by money lenders.
Cir. No. 15 of 1877. Granting of licenses for stamps.
Cir. No. 49 of 1877. Stamp-fees in pauper suits.
Cir. No. 46 of 1879. Alteration in Board's Rules under Article 45, Chapter I. of Indian Stamp Act.
Cir. No. 6 of 1880. Rewards for information as to offences under Stamp Act.
Cir. No. 25 of 1880. Supply and sale of stamps.
Cir. No. 14 of 1881. Disbursement of rewards in stamp cases.
Cir. No 18 of 1881. Form of register of stamp cases.
Cir. No. 17 of 1881. Filling in of Register 26.
Cir. No. 6 of 1882. Notice to persons adjudged liable under the Stamp Act. Compounding of offences under the Stamp Act.
Cir. No. 29 of 1882. Notarial acts by public officers subject to stamp duty.
Cir. No. 49 of 1883. Board's Rules and Court-Fees Act.
Cir. No. 15 of 1884. } Refund of value of damaged stamps.
Cir. No. 29 of 1884. }
Cir. No. 35 of 1884. Discretion allowed to Collector to refund value of general stamps not required for use.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

I.—FISHERIES.

1. [*Fisheries not to be settled with middlemen.—No. 77., ted 31st July 1881.—To the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet.*]—ith reference to your No. 2,172, dated 28th June, in which ou report the arrears which have accrued on certain fisheries the Jaintia parganas, and request sanction to writing off the arrears for 1285 and 1286 B.S., subject to the possibility of your taking further proceedings where you may consider it proper to make any additional collections, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner understands that these arrears are not arrears in the ordinary sense of the word. The fisheries, or rather the right of fishing in certain ponds and *kháls*, were leased to individuals who broke down or resigned their leases, and, no one being found to take their places, the fisheries have been held *khas*, that is, the old demand has been retained in the Government books ; but the *tahsil* establishment have only been able to collect a few rupees here and there from persons who have actually taken the fish. The difference between that demand and those collections is the nominal arrear which you wish to write off, provided that if you learn of any case in which a solvent person has taken the fish and not paid, you would still make him pay. This proposal of yours is approved by the Chief Commissioner.

3. With regard to the future, however, Mr. Elliott wishes you carefully to consider what is the best method of proceeding, and whether the system of leasing the right of fishery by public auction for a period of three years is the most convenient that could be adopted. The places in which the fish are caught, are, it is understood, the streams and *kháls* which run through the parganas, and the ponds, which mostly lie at the lower part of the *haors*, and retain water when the *haors* dry up. The persons who fish are either the collective residents of the village in which the pond or the *khál* lies, or else of professional fishermen who travel about fishing for the market. The persons to whom the right of fishing can

be leased are, therefore, either, first, the cultivators, *i.e.*, th *patta*-holders of the lands adjoining the water; or, secondly, t fishermen, or, thirdly, some middleman who intervenes betwe Government and the fishermen, paying Government as lit as he can and taking from them as much as he can. M Elliott gathers from you that the leases have hitherto be made for the most part with the third, *i.e.*, the most objectio able, of the three classes above mentioned. In his opinion would be advisable, if you find it possible, to settle with t first or second classes, with the cultivators of the adjoining lan where it is they who fish the waters, and with the professio fishermen if it is they who carry off the produce. Th system, or something like it, appears to have been followe from 1851 to 1875, as stated in your third paragraph, and will be well for you to look into the matter, to see how the revenue was fixed at that time, and how the occupants were selected for settlement. Any system must be preferable to that of leasing the waters to the highest bidders at periodical auctions.

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2. [*R. D. No. 1,236, dated 19th September 1881.—Forwarded paragraph 3 of above letter to Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, with the following remarks.*]—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to state whether you see your way to introducing into your division any system such as is suggested in the extract sent herewith, and to report, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the existing practice as to leasing fisheries, the number of fisheries in the district held under lease, the area of each fishery, the class of people who take the leases, the fluctuations in price from year to year, and any other information required to elucidate the present condition of things in respect of fisheries.

2. I am to explain that the Chief Commissioner's remarks do not refer to fisheries in great rivers like the Brahmaputra, which are regularly worked by professional fishermen, but to those in small rivers, *bils*, ponds, & c., the produce of which is used chiefly by those living close by, and does not form an article of trade.

3. [*Compilation of principles on which fisheries should be settled.*]—Authorities quoted :—

Letter No. 289T., dated the 1st April 1882, to Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar.

Letter No. 1,659, dated the 7th October 1882, to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

Letter No. 2,177, dated the 11th December 1882, to the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet.

The main principles laid down by the Chief Commissioner, with regard to the letting of fisheries are (1) that if possible the agency of the middlemen as lessees should be done away with, (2) that the fishery area should be broken up into blocks of such size that the actual fishers should be able to take the lease, and (3) that the lease should be given either to the owner of the land within or on the side of which the fisheries lie, or else to the professional fishers who actually fish the waters.

It is quite impossible that a system the *raison d'être* of which is to provide an income for cutcherry hangers-on and mukhtars should work well. The endeavour of the district officer should be to sweep away middlemen, who subsist by plundering both Government and the fishing classes. If mukhtars take leases in order to sublet, he should ascertain who the sub-lessees are, and should encourage those sub-lessees to deal direct with Government. If he finds that there is anything in the rules or procedure of Government which makes it difficult for the sub-lessees to deal direct, then he should apply his energies to removing those difficulties, and to devising a remedy.

The system of settling fisheries as land, which is followed in all parts of India except Assam and Burma, cannot at present be followed in the Assam Valley, but the following instructions have been issued regarding its adoption in Sylhet and Cachar wherever the size and situation of the fishery makes it practicable.

The fishing rights should be valued in each case by the Settlement Officer, and the *mahál* should be offered at this assessment either to the village as a whole within which the *bíl* or river lies, or to the fishing class collectively, if there is such a class, or to some representative of them, or to some village elder who will undertake to collect only the rates per net and basket hitherto in force. These rates should be recorded, and it should be a condition of the settlement that the holder of the *mahál* should not exact more than these.

Another condition should be that he should allow the continuance of the right of fishing to all that have hitherto enjoyed it, but should not permit its extension to outsiders. The *mahál* would then be included among the other *maháls* of the village, and the assessment would be amalgamated with the land revenue of the village.

It was proposed to divide the Jaintia fisheries into two classes, of which the first class, 71 in number, consisting of large fisheries fished by professional fishermen, were still to be sold by auction, and the second class, 479 in number, small fisheries mostly fished by the neighbouring agriculturists, were to be settled with the present holders, if no one should make a better claim, but the claim of propinquity was to be considered.

In reply to this the Chief Commissioner approved the general intention of these proposals, but suggested some alterations in detail. The large fisheries in the first class appeared to him to be very numerous, and to include some which could hardly be called "large." It was obviously right to place in this class rivers like the Luba, Hari, Piyain, &c., and possibly right to treat in the same way the large *kháls* and *gangs* which connect them: but *bíls* which had fetched hitherto only a few rupees could hardly belong to this category. He, therefore, requested that the list should be revised after more careful local enquiry into the character and circumstances of each of the larger fisheries. Where auction was resorted to, the rates which the purchaser was allowed to exact from the actual fishermen were to be defined. The instructions continued—

"As to the second class, it is Mr. Elliott's wish that they should, where possible, be treated as land and settled with the neighbouring landed proprietors who enjoy the use of the fish. He does not think that the present holders can be held to have any prior claim, unless they belong to this class. The *bíls* and ponds and *kháls* might be settled either with all the owners of *maháls* in the mauza or with the owner of such *maháls* as encircle or lie near to them, according to use and wont in that locality. The rate at which they are to be settled can probably be fixed by ascertaining the average auction price of past years. The period should be the same period for which land is settled.

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4. [*Rules as to registers and settlement of Fisheries.—Circulated with Circular No. 38, dated 10th July 1883.*]—1. A Register of Government fisheries in the Form appended to

these Rules shall be drawn up by every Deputy-Commissioner for all the fisheries of his district, and also by every sub-divisional officer for all the fisheries of his sub-division, and submitted for confirmation to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts or to the Chief Commissioner in other districts. The district register shall be kept in English.

2. No alteration in the Register, whether by the addition or removal of fisheries, shall be made without the sanction, previously obtained, of the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, and of the Chief Commissioner in other districts.

3. In settlements of fisheries, the year shall be reckoned from the 1st April to the 31st March, except in Sylhet, where the Bengal year shall be adopted.

4. The right of fishing in registered fisheries shall be annually sold by auction by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer. Provided that the Deputy-Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, and of the Chief Commissioner in other districts, order any fishery to be sold for a term not exceeding three years.

5. The Deputy-Commissioner shall annually fix a date, not later than the 15th February, for the sale of all registered fisheries held under leases expiring on the last day of the current year, or which at the last previous auction were reserved from sale under Rule 12.

6. The date fixed shall be proclaimed by the Deputy-Commissioner, or sub divisional officer, at least a month in advance, by a written notice posted at the sadr and sub-divisional cutcherry and at the munsifi and police-station within the local limits of which the fishery or any part of it is situated. The notice shall state the name of the fishery, the mauza or pargana within which it is situated, and any other particulars that may be necessary for its identification; the term and price for which it was sold at the last auction; the term for which it will now be sold, and the date, place, and conditions of sale. The contents of this notice shall also (if possible) be made known by beat of drum at the bázár nearest to the fishery.

7. The place of sale shall be the sub-divisional cutcherry for fisheries lying within an outlying sub-division of a district,

and the sadr cutcherry of the district for those in the head-quarters sub-division.

8. The following conditions of sale shall be specified in the notice, and shall be proclaimed before the sale begins:—

(1) That, on the failure of the highest bidder to deposit before sunset on the day of sale a sum equal to one-quarter of a year's revenue, the fishery shall be re-sold at his risk, and he shall be bound to make good the difference between his bid and the amount realised by the subsequent sale.

(2) That the officer conducting the sale does not bind himself to accept the highest bid, or any bid.

(3) That the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit if he fail to execute a counterpart within one month from the date of purchase.

9. When the lease of a fishery is to be put up to sale a second time at the risk of the first purchaser, notice of sale shall be given as in the case of an original sale, with the additional proviso that the re-sale is to be at the risk and on account of the first purchaser.

10. When the sale has been concluded, a lease and counterpart in the Forms appended to these rules shall be interchanged.

11. The annual sales of fisheries in a district shall be reported for sanction in the Form appended to these rules. For the Assam Valley districts, they shall be reported to the Commissioner, who is authorised to sanction them. For the rest of the Province they shall be reported to the Chief Commissioner.

12. If the highest bid for any registered fishery is less than ten rupees such fishery shall be reserved from sale until the ensuing year, unless in the meantime a bid of not less than ten rupees is made for it. Fisheries thus reserved may be declared open to the public by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer at the conclusion of the sales, with the proviso that they will be sold whenever a sufficient bid is made for them.

13. All orders of a Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer passed under these Rules shall be appealable to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts and to the Chief Commissioner in other districts.

FISHERY FORM 1.—(*See* paragraph 1.)

Register of Fisheries in the sub-division of the district.

1	2	3	4				
Register No.	Manza or other local area.	Name of fishery.	Term for which sold, and price.				
			188 -8 (*a*)	188 -8 (*b*)	188 -8 (*c*)	188 -8 (*d*)	188 -8 (*e*)
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.

Note.—The number of years for which the fishery is sold on each occasion should be shown in columns (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), &c.

FISHERY FORM 2.—FISHERY LEASES.—(*See* paragraph 10.)

No. of

I
Deputy-Commissioner of
on behalf of Government, hereby authorise you
son of residing at
pargana
district to fish within the limits of the fishery
known as , register No.
belonging to Government, situated in mauza
pargana district
for a period of from
to on payment by you of an annual sum
of Rs. to be paid in the following instalments, and upon the dates named below, subject to the conditions following:—

I. You shall permit the ryots of the adjoining villages to catch fish for their own consumption only, and not for sale, on payment to you of a fee not exceeding 4 annas per net or basket per annum, and you shall not exact any other fee from them on any account whatever.

II. You shall not, without the sanction of the Deputy-Commissioner, raise the rates at which you levy fees from persons who catch fish for sale above the rates paid in the preceding year.

III. Should you fail to pay the revenue upon the dates named below, the same shall be recoverable from you as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

IV. Your right acquired by this agreement extends only to the right of fishing, and you shall not be at liberty to appropriate or cause injury to any produce, trees, crops, grass, &c., within the limits of this fishery ; you shall be responsible for any damage caused to the fishery through any act done by you or negligence on your part ; you have

not, and shall not exercise, any right to levy duties on, or to hinder or prevent, any boats or rafts passing over or anchoring within the limits of this fishery ; and you shall not catch fish by means of poisoning or intoxicating drugs.

V. No allegation on your part of any losses incurred by inundation, drought, or scarcity of fish, or other accidental occurrence, shall be of any avail to excuse you from payment in full of the revenue you have engaged to pay.

VI. You shall have no power to sell your right of lease of this fishery or to sublet it to any one, or to admit any one as a partner, without informing the Deputy-Commissioner, who may refuse his sanction thereto.

VII. Should you, or your partner, or any person holding from you, infringe any of the conditions of this lease, the Deputy-Commissioner may cancel your lease of his own authority, in which case all sums paid by you will be forfeited, and you will further be held liable for any loss which may be incurred by Government in re-leasing the fishery.

VIII. Instalments :--

	Dates on which payable.
One-fourth of a year's revenue.....	The day of sale.
Ditto	15th April.
Ditto	15th July.
Ditto	15th October.

Dated *Deputy-Commissioner.*

FISHERY FORM 3.--FISHERY ACCEPTANCE FORM. --(*See* paragraph 10.)

From

To the Deputy-Commissioner of

Dated

WHEREAS I have taken the lease of the fishery known as , Register No. from the Deputy-Commissioner of , for a term of year , namely from the to the , I do hereby declare that I accept and hold myself bound by all the conditions expressed in that lease.

FISHERY FORM 4.—ANNUAL RETURN OF FISHERY LEASES.--

(*See* paragraph 11.)

Register No.	Name and situation of fishery.	With whom settled.	Former settlement.		Present settlement.		Remarks.
			Period.	Price.	Period.	Price.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Fishery Form No. 5.—Notice of Sale of Fisheries.

Assam Revenue Form No. 73.
(Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's No. 1,853, dated the 6th August 1884).

It is hereby notified for general information that Government fishery, known as register No. situated in zila within the boundaries specified below, which was settled last with of mauza for a period of years at an annual rent of Rs. , will be sold by public auction at the office of , at 12 a.m. on day the February next, corresponding to 12 B.S. for a period of one year, the term of the last settlement having expired. Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the day fixed, and bid for the *mahál*.

The sale will be made subject to the following condition:—

1. That on the failure of the highest bidder to deposit before sunset on the day of sale a sum equal to one-quarter of a year's revenue, the fishery shall be re-sold at his risk, and he shall be bound to make good the difference between his bid and the amount realised by the subsequent sale.
2. That the officer conducting the sale does not bind himself to accept the highest bid or any bid.
3. That the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit if he fail to execute a counterpart within one month from the date of purchase.

II.—ELEPHANTS.

1. [*Penalty for capturing elephants beyond limits of mahál.—R. D. Cir. 49 of 25th September 1879.*]—When the lessee of one elephant *mahál* captures elephants beyond the limits of his license, and within the *mahál* of another lessee, it will ordinarily be advisable, when the circumstances of the case are clear, to prosecute the offender criminally under Regulation V. of 1873, and to confiscate the elephants captured. Such a course will not preclude the injured lessee from instituting a civil action against the trespasser for damage caused to him, and the protection thus afforded to the purchaser of the *mahál* will tend to render the leases more valuable. In cases, however, where investigation shows some doubt to exist with regard to the boundaries of the *mahál*, or other circumstances connected with the case which render the result of a criminal prosecution uncertain, the party injured should be left to seek his remedy in the civil court.

N.B.—By Act II. of 1883 every wild elephant captured and the tusks of every wild elephant killed by any person not licensed under the Elephant Preservation Act, 1879, are the property of the Government.

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2. [*Proceeds of tusks how to be credited.—R D. Cir. 23 of 28th September 1881*].—The department to which the sale-proceeds of elephant tusks should be credited will depend upon the circumstances under which they become the property of Government. The sale-proceeds of elephant tusks should be credited—

(1) if found in a Government reserve or protected forest, to "Forests;"

(2) if found elsewhere, to "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous;"

(3) if they are confiscated by a court of justice, to "Law and Justice."

---

3. [*Proceeds of sale of leases and royalty on captured elephants to be shown separately.—R. D. Cir. 58 of 21st December 1883.*]—In Table III., Return X., and in the Report on the Administration of Land Revenue and in its Appendix II., the particulars of the demand, collections, etc., on account of the

price of the leases of elephant *mahâls* and on account of the royalty on captures must be shown separately.

N.B.—R. D. Cirs. Nos. 11 and 53, dated the 27th March and 15th September 1877, respectively, as to the payment of royalty on elephant calves, are not reprinted.

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4. [*Form of License for elephant-catching prescribed by Notification 5 of 24th January 1884.*]

No.

Date

FORM A.

LICENSE FOR CATCHING ELEPHANTS IN ASSAM.

(*Seal and Signature of Deputy-Commissioner.*)

To

Son of

Resident of

The right to catch elephants in—

Mahâl ... { No.
Name

In the district of

Province of

the boundaries of which are specified below, namely—

North

South

East

West

is granted to you on the following conditions:—

I.—(*a*) That you comply with the terms of sale subject to which this license was purchased by you in the public auction held at

on the (date)

for the sum of Rs.

for the period (inclusive dates) year

(*b*) That the sum, *viz.*, Rs. , for which you have purchased this license, shall be payable in the following instalments:—

One-eighth	on the	30th September 18 .
One-fourth	,,	31st December 18 .
One-eighth	,,	1st March 18 .
,,	,,	30th September 18 .
One-fourth	,,	31st December 18 .
One-eighth	,,	1st March 18 .

II.—That you pay Rs. 100 royalty in respect of every elephant captured by you, or by your agents acting for you, and for every elephant killed in attempt to capture.

III.—That you hunt between inclusive dates
and and not otherwise.

IV.—That you catch elephants yourself or by your agents, and do not sell or lease your *mahál* or any part of it.

V.—That you catch elephants by any method *except pitfalls.*

VI.—That you report in writing on the 1st of each month to the officer granting this license, or to any other official as you may be directed, in Form B, the capture, or death during capture, of every elephant so captured or dying *during the preceding month.*

VII.—That you obtain a written permit, and pay the royalty prescribed in clause II., before removing any newly-caught elephant outside the boundaries of your *mahál.*

VIII.—That neither you nor your agents shall build a stockade in any *sál* or teak forest, or fell any timber declared as reserved under the local forest rules, or set fire to any jungle, or cause injury or annoyance to any jungle tribes or cultivators residing in the neighbourhood.

IX.—Should you wilfully destroy any elephant for the sake of its ivory, or otherwise, you will be proceeded against under Act VI. of 1879 (Elephants Preservation Act).

X.—That should you, in contravention of clause VI., fail or neglect to report the capture, or killing in the attempt to capture, of any elephant, you shall pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 500 for each elephant the capture or death of which has not been reported; and, in the event of this not being

(9) Page 266.—For Clause VII. of the form of license for capturing elephants in Assam substitute the following:—

That you will bring all newly-captured elephants to a depôt, the site of which will be fixed by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, and that you will obtain a written pass in the form annexed, on payment of the prescribed royalty, and will not remove any newly-captured elephant from the depôt without presentation of the pass.

Form of Pass for removal of elephant from the depôt at

Serial number of pass.	Number and name of *mahál.*	Name of lessee.	Number and description of elephants registered at depôt.	Amount of royalty paid into treasury with date of payment.	Remarks.

[*Circular No. 7 and Notification No. 1 of 22nd January 1885.*] *Signature of Deputy-Commissioner.*

done, recovery may be made in the manner described in clause XI., and the declaration subjoined, or by criminal procedure under Act VI. of 1879 (Elephants Preservation Act).

XI.—Should you, or any one acting on your behalf, commit any other breach of any of the conditions of this license, it may, at the discretion of the issuing officer, be cancelled, and any, or all, of the elephants captured by you forfeited to Government.

I , son of , resident of , to whom this license No. has been granted, do hereby acknowledge and declare that all the conditions of this license have been explained to me, and that I have understood the same, and that I accept the license subject to all the conditions therein contained. And I further declare and covenant that I will not question or dispute the execution against my property of any penalty that may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be imposed upon me under clauses X. and XI. for any breach of the conditions of this license.

(*Lessee's signature*)

All the conditions of this license were thoroughly explained to in our presence, and he also in our presence executed and signed the above covenant.

WITNESSES—3.

Station

FORM B.

LESSEE'S REPORT OF CAPTURES AND CASUALTIES.

From (date) to 188

[*This form is to be filled in and submitted on the 1st of each month by the Lessee to the Deputy-Commissioner, or as otherwise directed.*]

Name of lessee as entered in his license No	Name and number of his mahál as entered in his license.	NUMBER OF ELEPHANTS CAPTURED, INCLUDING CALVES.		Report and remarks of lessee.
		Male.	Female.	

Station } of despatch.
Date }

LEASE OF ELEPHANT MAHÁLS.

5. [*Notice of sale of elephant mahals.—Authorities quoted.—Letters Nos. 300-310, dated the 17th February 1884, to Deputy-Commissioners R. D., Circular No. 30, dated the 16th October 1878. R.D. Circular No. 28, dated the 27th May 1879.*]—Notice is hereby given that the right to catch elephants within the *mahál*s, specified below, will be sold to the highest bidder by public auction at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of at noon on the day of 18

1. The licenses will be granted for the hunting season of two years only, *viz*., from 1st October 18 , to 31st March 18 . and from 1st October 18 , to 31st March 18

2. The licensee may hunt by *mela shikar* or any other method except pitfalls.

3. The Government will not claim any right of pre-emption with respect to the elephants caught.

(10) Page 268.—Insert as head 4*a*:—

(268*a*)

4a. [*Depôt for newly-captured elephants.—R. D. Circular No. 7, dated the 22nd January 1885.*]—The following rules are laid down for securing the payment of royalty on all captured elephants in the Nowgong, North Cachar, and Nága Hills districts.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Deputy-Commissioners will fix on a suitable depôt for each elephant-*mahál* in their districts, in such a situation as to be not too far from the *mahál*, and yet under the supervision of a police-station or of a trustworthy mauzadar, and will arrange that all newly-captured elephants shall be brought to that depôt, that the register of newly-captured elephants contained in the rules is kept by the officer of the police-station or by the mauzadar, and that no newly-captured elephant is removed from the depôt without the presentation of the pass which shows that the *maháldar* has paid the royalty.

Rules regarding depôts for newly-captured elephants in the Nowgong, Cachar, and Nága Hills districts.

1. The sadr and Dabaka police-stations in the Nowgong district, and the Golághát police-station in the Sibságar district are hereby constituted stations or depôts, to a suitable spot in the neighbourhood of which all newly-captured elephants from the districts of Nowgong, Nága Hills, and North Cachar Hills are to be taken.

2. The lessees of the elephant-*maháls* specified below must take all captures to the depôt specified against each *mahál*:—

Cachar district ...	No. I.	Kharangma *mahál* to Dabaka.
	„ II.	Jaturkhondak ditto.
Nága Hills „ ...	„ I.	Rongma ditto.
	„ II.	Dimapur ditto or Golághát.
	„ III.	Dayang *mahál* to Golághat.
Nowgong „ ...	„ I.	Bagari Duár *mahál* to Nowgong.
	„ II.	Dabaka *mahál* to Dabaka.
	„ III.	Rangkhang *mahál* to Dabaka.
	„ IV.	Chapari *mahál* to Nowgong.

3. The police officer in charge of the police-station will keep a register of all newly-caught elephants in the form annexed.

4. The police officers in charge of the Dabaka and Nowgong police-stations will send a copy of their register at the close of every month to the Deputy-Commissioner, Nowgong, and the police officer of Golághát will send a copy of his register to the sub-divisional officer, Golághát.

5. The lessee of each *mahál* will submit his monthly report in the form prescribed in Notification No. 5, dated the 24th January 1884, to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district in which the *mahál* is situated, but the lessees of *maháls* in the Nága Hills and North Cachar sending their new captures to Nowgong, must also send a copy of the return to the Deputy-Commissioner of that place, and similarly lessees of *maháls* in the Nága Hills sending their new captures to Golághát, must send a copy of the return to the sub-divisional officer of that place. The Deputy-Commissioner of Nowgong and the sub-divisional officer of Golághát shall see that the monthly reports of lessees agree with the monthly reports of the police officers.

6. The lessee of the *mahál* in which elephants have been captured will, as laid down in Rule VII. of the license, pay the full amount of royalty into the treasury of Nowgong or Golághát, as the case may be. He will then receive a pass in duplicate, in the form prescribed in Notification No. 1, dated the 22nd January 1885, from the Deputy-Commissioner, Nowgong, or sub-divisional officer of Golághát; one copy of this pass the lessee will file at the police-station where the elephant is detained under Rule 2, the other copy the lessee will retain.

7. The police officer on receiving the pass shall fill in the last column of his register and allow the elephant to be removed. Without presentation of a pass no elephant must be removed from the limits of the police station to which it has been taken.

8. Any elephant removed without being taken to one of the depôts specified in Rule 2, or after being taken there, if removed before presentation of pass, will be confiscated to Government under orders of the Deputy-Commissioner of Nowgong or sub-divisional officer of Golághát, as the case may be, and the lessee will also be liable to have his lease of the *mahál* cancelled.

Register of captured elephants brought to the Depôt at

Serial number of elephant.	Date when elephant is brought to depôt.	Name of *mahál*.	Name of owner of *kunkis*.	Name of *phandi* who captured elephant.	Description of elephant.	Number of pass and date of its presentation.

4. (Here state whether the lessee may hunt in all reserved or protected forests. If he may not, specify the forest prohibited.)

5. The other conditions of the license, which will be given to the purchaser, will be found in the form of license published at page 45-47 of the *Assam Gazette*, dated 26th January 1884.

A copy of the license to be issued for each *mahál* will be given on application at Deputy-Commissioner's office to any person desiring to bid at the auction sale.

6. The purchaser will be required to deposit, on the day of sale, a sum equal to one-fourth of the revenue for one year, and to furnish, within 15 days of the sale, security for the remaining three-fourths, failing which, the *mahál* will be again put up to sale at the risk of the first purchaser.

7. The sale of leases will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts, and to that of the Chief Commissioner elsewhere.

8. No servants or agents of the lessee of an elephant *mahál* will be permitted to hunt for elephants unless they hold a permit from the Deputy-Commissioner.

The lessee shall submit to the Deputy-Commissioner a list of all servants and agents whom he may desire to employ in hunting on his behalf, and shall obtain permits for them to do so.

If such servants or agents are found engaged in hunting elephants without possessing such permits, they will be liable to prosecution under Section 8 of Regulation V. of 1873.

Dated the *Deputy-Commissioner.*

6. [*Employment of Government Elephants.—Authorities quoted.—Resolution, dated 1st June 1883. Circular No. 12 dated the 20th April 1882, and No. 46B., dated the 25th May 1876*].

N.B.—Circular No. 5, dated the 1st March 1877, as to Commissariat elephants, is not reprinted.

I. The elephants allotted respectively to district officers, to the District Superintendent of Police, and to the District

Engineer, are primarily intended for the use of those officers when required by them,* and must be used by them on all occasions when it is possible to employ them, instead of impressing other carriage; but if an elephant allotted to any officer is not required by that officer it may be (and should be) placed by the Deputy-Commissioner at the disposal of any other officer of the district requiring carriage. In thus distributing the district elephants, the Deputy-Commissioner has full power to decide all questions between departments; but he must bear in mind that the department to which an elephant is allotted has the first claim upon the animal's services, and that it should not be lent to any other department if there is a prospect of its being wanted by its own department before it can be released from the duty on which it is detached. The Superintending Engineer has ruled that a District Engineer who does not require his elephant himself may lend it to a subordinate going on tour, if that subordinate is unable to procure other carriage.

* The police elephants, Sibságar and Darrang, have also occasional departmental work to perform, in carrying baggage of Frontier Police at outposts.

II. It is essential that the Government elephants should be kept fully employed when there is employment for them, and they are not unfit for work. Each department having elephants allotted to it should, therefore, report to the Deputy-Commissioner when it is probable that the animals will be without departmental work, with a view to their being utilised for other departments.

III. Each department (Deputy-Commissioner or Assistant-Commissioner, District Superintendent of Police, and District Engineer) must keep up a record of the employment of elephants month by month in the following form:—

Report on elephants belonging to *Department during the month of*

Name of elephant.	Number of days on each duty.	How employed.	Amount to be deducted from officer's travelling allowance bill.	Value of Government work.	Total earnings	REMARKS.

The District Superintendent of Police and the District Engineer will send these statements monthly to the Deputy-Commissioner, who will, if he finds that an elephant has not been utilised by its own department during the month, call for an explanation if he deems it necessary. In any case, he will send in his own statement monthly to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley and to the Chief Commissioner in other districts, and the Police and Public Works Department statements to the Inspector-General of Police and Superintending Engineer, with such explanations as may be called for by any apparent failure to utilise the animals for carriage.

IV. The rate of hire to be charged for the use of a Government elephant is Rs. 2 for each day during which the animal is detained in the camp or carrying the baggage of the touring officer, provided that such officer draws for each such day the daily or mileage allowance admissible to him under the rules of the Travelling Allowance Code. Each officer using a Government elephant for the purposes of his private carriage must deduct hire at this rate from his travelling allowance bills, and the amount should be shown in columns 4 and 6 of the statement prescribed in the preceding rule. If, however, a District Engineer lends his elephant to an upper or lower subordinate proceeding on Government duty, the deduction made for hire shall only be one rupee.

If elephants are used partly for private and partly for official purposes, one rupee per diem should in like manner be deducted as hire for each elephant so used. In either case a statement showing the manner in which the elephant was used should be added to the bill for travelling allowance to explain deductions on account of hire.

V. It must be understood that when Government elephants are available an officer going on tour is bound to use them to the extent of the carriage required by him, and that such carriage must on no account be impressed if Government elephants can be procured instead. Deputy-Commissioners are responsible for seeing that this rule is understood and observed by their subordinates.

VI. All officers drawing full travelling allowance will add the following certificate to their bills:—

"Certified that no Government elephants of my own or any other department have been used in the journeys charged for in this bill for the conveyance of myself, my personal baggage, or my servants."

VII. When private elephants are hired for tour purposes, if an elephant is used solely to carry Government baggage, its entire hire should be charged to Government; if solely to carry private baggage, the officer hiring should pay the entire hire of the elephant. If it is used to carry partly Government baggage and partly an officer's baggage, one-half of the hire of the elephant should be charged to Government, and the other half should be paid by the officer, no matter what the proportion of the officer's baggage to Government baggage may be.

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7. [*Register of Government Elephants.—G. D. No. 2,930-39, dated the 15th May 1884, addressed to all Deputy-Commissioners except Khási Hills*].—Forwards the following register of Government elephants to be filled up:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District in which employed.	Station.	Department in which employed.	Number and name.	Authority under which made over to districts.	From whom and when received.	Age of elephant in 188	Date of transfer or sale and to what district transferred.	Cause and date of death.	Remarks.
		(P. W. D., Police, Forests, Deputy-Commissioners, Sub division al Officers, &c.)							
Total for district.									

Future additions, transfers, sales, and deaths of Government elephants will be reported by police officers to the Inspector-General of Police, by Public Works officers to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, and by forest officers to the Conservator as at present, the heads of departments named will report the same to this

office for correction of the provincial register. The same particulars with regard to all other Government elephants employed in each district will be reported by the Deputy-Commissioner direct to the Secretariat Office. Every Deputy-Commissioner is requested to see that the number of elephants allotted to his district as per Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 2,727, dated the 1st June 1883, is correctly entered therein, with any addition or alteration that has since been made by deaths, sales, transfers, &c., of elephants, with a brief explanatory note of the causes of variations in each case.

III.—RUBBER.

1. [*Discusses question of selling rubber maháls.—R. D. Cir. No. 27, dated the 23rd November 1881, to all Deputy-Commissioners, except Gáro Hills, Sylhet, Nága Hills, and Khási and Jaintia Hills*].—The Chief Commissioner has now under his consideration the question whether the right to collect rubber on Government land and within reserved forests not specially set apart for the growth of *ficus elastica*, might not again, as prior to 1872, form the subject of lease to contractors. The practice of leasing rubber-*máhals* in British territory was discontinued in 1873, owing to apprehended complications with frontier tribes, and the whole question has since that date remained pending until the policy of Government in respect of rubber brought from beyond the frontier or Inner Line into British territory should be determined. During this time the collection of rubber in British forests (whether reserved or unreserved) has been prohibited, and although it is doubtless the case that tapping has in some places continued, it has been done by stealth, and the produce has been passed off as foreign rubber. This period of comparative rest has given time to the trees to recover from the effects of previous tapping, and it is apparent from Mr. Brandis's report of his inspection of the forests in Assam, and from other information before the Chief Commissioner, that there is a good deal of rubber in Government forests which might now profitably be extracted.

2. The Chief Commissioner now desires me to enquire whether you would recommend that the right to collect rubber on Government land should again be leased. It would of course be understood that the lessee obtained no right under his lease to the monopoly of foreign rubber or of rubber extracted from trees on private lands, or to interfere in any way with the transfrontier tribes bringing rubber extracted outside his *mahál* through the tract leased by him. But, subject to this understanding, which will have to be most clearly explained to intending lessees, the Chief Commissioner sees no reason why the right to extract rubber from trees standing on the waste lands belonging to Government not included in a reserved forest, should not be leased, and, if leased, should not bring in a considerable sum. If you concur in this opinion, I am to request that you will consider and report

as soon as possible the manner in which these leases should be sold. First, as to the areas, the Chief Commissioner understands that the only tracts in which rubber is largely produced are the north-east portion of Darrang, the north-west and south-east portions of Lakhimpur, and the south of Cachar. With regard to these areas, you should state what limits you would assign to each lease, *i.e.*, what the areas of the *mahâls* should be. If you recommend selling the right in other tracts, you should specify the tracts, and state at what you estimate the sum that would probably be bid for them. Secondly, as to the period, should the leases be sold for one, or for two or for more years? Thirdly, what other conditions would you recommend including in the lease?

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2. [*Form of Lease and Sale Notice of Rubber mahâls.—R.D. Resolution No. 2,508, dated 14th October 1884.*]—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify, for general information, the conditions under which leases of rubber *mahâls* in this Province will be granted from and after the 1st November next, and the terms of the notice to be published in advertising the sale of rubber *mahâls*. The forms now prescribed should be adopted in all districts of the Province, except where other forms may have been specially sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Form of Lease of Rubber Mahâls.

To

Son of

Resident of

Whereas the right to collect rubber for a period of one year from the 1st December to the 30th April , in the rubber *mahâls* of the district of , the description and boundaries of which are specified in the Schedule appended to this lease, has been sold to you for an annual sum of Rs. , this lease of the said right is hereby granted to you on the following conditions:—

I.—That you tap trees for rubber only within the areas specified in this lease and in no others.

II.—That you do not tap rubber-trees growing in any forest reserves, along roadsides, near temples, or in other public places, or on private lands, within the boundaries specified, where the Deputy-Commissioner (whose decision shall be final) may consider that such trees should not be tapped.

III.—That this lease conveys no right to foreign rubber, and does not authorise you to interfere in any way with private or foreign rubber, or with persons conveying it.

IV.—That you tap rubber only in the months of December, January, February, and March of each year, and that you collect it and bring it out from the forests only in the said months and in the month of April of each year.

V.—That you shall not tap either the roots of the trees or any portion of the stem within three feet from the surface of the ground, and shall not fell or burn any rubber-trees, or cut off their branches.

VI.—That the incisions to be made shall not be less than two feet apart, and shall not exceed one foot in length by four inches in breadth.

VII.—That you pay half the amount for which the lease has been sold to you on the day of sale, and the other half on or before the 1st March.

VIII.—That you shall not sublet the rights conferred by this lease or any portion of them.

IX.—That you shall be responsible for all breaches of the conditions of the lease, whether committed by you or by persons in your employ; and that you will pay such penalty, not exceeding Rs. 50, as may be imposed by the Deputy-Commissioner for each and every breach of conditions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 of this lease, which penalty shall be leviable from you, your heirs, representatives, and assigns, as a public demand; and that for breach of any of the said conditions of this lease, the lease shall, at the discretion of the Chief-Commissioner, be liable to be cancelled.

X.—That if this lease is cancelled under the next preceding clause for breach of any of its conditions, or for non-payment by you of either instalment when due, the Deputy-Commissioner shall have the power to re-sell it for the remaining term of the lease at your risk, and any loss which may accrue on re-sale shall be leviable from you as an arrear of land revenue.

In witness whereof, I, the Deputy-Commissioner of , acting on behalf of and by the authority of Government, have this day set my hand.

Deputy-Commissioner.

Dated the

I accept the above lease.

Witnesses. *Lessee.*

SCHEDULE.

Description of rubber-mahâls.

Number.	Name.	Locality and boundaries.

Form of Rubber Mahâl Sale Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the right to extract rubber from rubber-trees in the undermentioned *mahâls* of the district will be put up to auction, for the period beginning on the and ending on the 30th April at the Deputy-Commissioner's cutcherry on the

The following are the conditions with which the leases will be sold:—

1. The leases confer a right to tap trees for rubber only within the boundaries specified, and not beyond them.

2. The leases do not confer the right to tap rubber-trees growing in any forest reserves, along roadsides, near temples, or in other public places, or on private lands, within the boundaries specified.

3. The leases confer no right to foreign rubber, and do not authorise the lessees to interfere in any way with private or foreign rubber, or with persons conveying it.

4. The trees must be tapped only in the months of December, January, February, and March, the month of April being included in the leases to permit of the collection of the produce by the lessees.

5. The roots of the trees and the lowest part of the stem within three feet from the surface of the ground are not to be tapped, and no trees are to be felled or burned, or their branches cut.

6. The incisions shall not be less than two feet apart, and must not exceed one foot in length and four inches in breadth.

7. Half the amount for which the leases are sold must be deposited on the day of sale, and the other half on or before the 1st March.

8. The lessees will not be permitted to sublet the rights conferred by this lease or any portion of them.

9. The lessees shall be responsible for all breaches of the above conditions, whether committed by themselves or by persons in their employ, and will be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 for each and every breach of conditions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 of the lease, which penalty shall be leviable from them, their heirs, representatives, and assigns as a public demand. The lease may also be cancelled by the Chief Commissioner for breach of any of its conditions.

10. If the leases are cancelled owing to the breach of any of their conditions, or for nonpayment of either instalment when due, the Deputy-Commissioner has the power of re-selling them for the remaining period at the risk of the first purchasers, who shall be liable for any loss occurring from re-sale.

11. The leases will be sold to the highest bidders, but the Deputy-Commissioner has power to refuse to accept any bid even if it be the highest.

12. If called upon to do so, the auction purchasers must give security for the due payment of the second instalment of the revenue.

13. The sale is subject to the confirmation of the ~~Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts and of the Chief Commissioner in other districts of the Province~~.

14. Further and fuller information can be obtained from the Deputy-Commissioner before the day of sale.

Description of the rubber mahâls.

Number.	Name.	Locality and boundaries.

Deputy-Commissioner.

IV.—LAC.

1. [*Conditions of sale of lac mahâls*—*R. D. Cir. No. 41, dated the 9th June 1876.*]—Forwarded a form of license for collecting lac. A counterpart, duly signed by the licensee, should be retained in the office of the Deputy-Commissioner:—

To
Son of
Resident of

Whereas the right to collect indigenous lac in the district of within the boundaries specified in the margin,* has been sold to you at the public auction held on the 18 , at a revenue of Rs for the year 18 , this license to collect such lac within the said extent of country from 18 , to 18 , is hereby granted to you on the following conditions:—

Boundaries.	
North.	West.
East.	South.

I.—That the revenue payable by you shall be paid in the amounts and on the dates specified herein, *viz.* (to be fixed by Deputy-Commissioner when issuing the license).

II.—That if the above instalments, or any part of them, remain unpaid on the dates above specified, or in case of cancellation of this license, on the date of such cancellation, the amount due shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

III.—That you shall collect lac yourself or by agents acting on your behalf, and shall not sell, transfer, or sublet the right of collection hereby granted to you, or any part thereof, to any other person.

IV.—That neither you nor any agent acting on your behalf shall cause any unnecessary injury to the trees on which the lac is produced, nor to any other trees or forest produce within or adjacent to the area specified in this license.

V.—That neither you nor any agent acting on your behalf shall cause injury or unnecessary annoyance to any border tribes or persons cultivating or resident within or adjacent to the area specified in this license.

VI.—That if you or any agent acting on your behalf shall commit a breach of any of the conditions of this license, such license may, in the discretion of the Deputy-Commissioner, be forthwith cancelled, and such fine inflicted as he may deem adequate for the offence committed.

V.—POUNDS.

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1. [*Surplus Pound Receipts credited to Local Boards.—Resolution of the Chief Commissioner, J. D. No. 452, dated 20th April 1881, as modified by J. D. Cir. No. 16, dated 16th December 1882, and G. D. Cir. No. 57, dated 7th December 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner has already decided that the surplus receipts from pounds shall be made over to the District Funds, to be expended, under the orders of the District Committees (as provided by Section 18, Act I. of 1871) on the repair of roads and bridges and other works of public utility.

2. These orders do not apply to the surplus receipts from pounds within the Municipalities of Dibrugarh, Gauháti, Goálpára, and Sylhet, the Union of Silchar, and the Stations of Sibságar and Shillong. The receipts from such pounds are appropriated to the Municipalities, Union, and Stations within which they are situated.

3. The surplus receipts from pounds situated within towns where Town Funds exist, or in other sub-divisional stations, will not be separately made over by Government to those places; but District Committees are invited, in making their appropriations, to allot to each of those places the surplus receipts of its own pound, to be expended on local improvements.

4. In drawing up the District Fund Budget, the heading "Surplus Pound Receipts" should be added on the receipt side, in column 1, under the head of "Contributions;" the amount thus estimated for need not be separately shown on the expenditure side, but should be added to the figures entered against "Public Works by Civil Officers," or "by Public Works Officers," as the case may be.

5. In order to ascertain what the surplus receipts of the pounds are, and are likely to be, it is necessary that an annual budget should be drawn up by the Deputy-Commissioner in the form annexed and two annual statements submitted in Forms F and F1. of actual receipts and expenditure. The budget

for each ensuing year should be prepared by the 15th December, and despatched (through the Commissioner, in the case of the Assam Valley districts) so as to reach the Secretariat at Shillong by the 15th January. Any considerable discrepancy between the estimated figures and the actuals of the last reported year should be explained in the covering letter. For the year 1881-82 the budget should be prepared and despatched as early as possible after the receipt of these orders. The annual report on the pounds, with the statement of actual receipts and expenditure, should be despatched on the 1st June of each year. That for the year 1880-81 will be due, accordingly, in the course of next June. The estimated surplus of 1881-82 will be allotted to each district as a contribution from Provincial Funds in the appropriation made to District Funds for 1882-83. A close account will not be kept against each district as regards any slight discrepancies between estimated and actual surplus; but, should the estimate in any district greatly exceed the actuals, the Chief Commissioner reserves the power of deducting the difference from the allotment for the next ensuing year.

6. The four Municipalities, with the Stations of Sibságar and Shillong and the Union of Silchar, will use the same form for showing Pound Fund receipts and expenditure when submitting their budgets and annual reports.

7. The management of pounds is vested by Section 5, Act I of 1871, in the Magistrate of the district, and must remain in his hands. He cannot divest himself of it by entrusting it to the District Committee, or even to the Municipal Committee when the pound lies within a Municipality. Nor can he properly make it over to a contractor. In some cases it is understood that this has been done, the management of the pound having been leased by auction. The Chief Commissioner disapproves of this practice, and, though such leases as have been given for the current year may run out their course, no such leases may be given for the year 1882-83.

8. In Circular No. 11, dated the 10th May 1880, it was recommended that Government officials, such as head-constables, dâk-munshis, &c., should be employed as pound-keepers. This recommendation appears not to have been generally followed, and the Chief Commissioner desires now to lay it

down as an absolute rule that a Government official should always be employed as pound-keeper wherever there is one available; and that a special person should be appointed only in the event of there being none on the spot capable of doing the work. The present custom, under which the pound-keeper retains as his wage all moneys paid for feed of cattle, should be stopped. All such payments should be credited to the treasury, and the pound-keeper and his herdsman should receive a fixed salary. For the herdsman a monthly salary of Rs. 5 is probably enough. The pound-keeper should, as far as possible, be one of the head-constables or literate constables attached to the police post where the pound is situated, and should receive Rs. 3 if the pound is a small one, Rs. 5 if it is large. If, however, there is no Government servant available for the work, a larger salary is required to obtain the services of a pound-keeper, as, though the work is light, he is obliged to remain always on the spot. Deputy-Commissioners will decide in such cases what salary is necessary, provided that the expenditure on the wages of the pound-keeper and herdsman together do not exceed the average receipts from feeding charges.

9. At present it is the practice for the Deputy-Commissioners to submit separate applications for the repairs of each pound. In future it will not be necessary to do this. The entire sum estimated in column 11 for repairs will be available for expenditure on any pound, such expenditure being reported at the close of the year, and sanctioned once for all when the Pound Fund Accounts are passed.

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2. [*Rules for management of Pounds.—Police Circular No. 29, dated 3rd June 1882.—To all Deputy-Commissioners*].—The Chief Commissioner having decided that the management of the pounds in each district shall be placed in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of the Deputy-Commissioner, the following rules are issued, with his sanction, for the guidance of Police and District Officers. They supersede Police Circular No. 11, dated the 10th May 1880, circulating Bengal Police Circular S, dated the 29th December 1879.

2. No pound may be farmed. All pounds shall be under

the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, and all district pounds shall be under the direct management of —

(*a*) a head-constable or literate constable, if the pound is situated near a police-station or outpost;

(*b*) a Government servant, such as a postmaster or schoolmaster, if available, when the pound is not situated near a police-station or outpost;

(*c*) a special pound-keeper if the pound is not situated near a police-station or outpost, and if there is no such Government servant as mentioned in (*b*) available.

These rules do not apply to private pounds, which are maintained by private persons on a guarantee that no loss shall accrue to Government.

3. In cases (*a*) and (*b*) mentioned in the preceding rule, the head-constable, literate constable, or Government servant in charge of a pound will be remunerated by a monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 5, according to the size of the pound and in proportion to the receipts on account of it. The Deputy-Commissioner will, in the case of each pound, fix the salary of the pound-keeper. In exceptional circumstances only should it be necessary to appoint a special pound-keeper [case (*c*)], and a proposal to establish a pound at a place where there is no responsible Government officer who could be placed in charge of it should not be entertained unless strong reasons can be adduced in support of such proposal.

4. At each pound where the number of cattle ordinarily impounded is sufficiently large to employ a keeper all through the year, a herdsman, or preferably a boy, should be appointed. The salary of the herdsman will be fixed with reference to the prevailing rates of wages in the district for similar employment. A salary of Rs. 5 per month should ordinarily be sufficient, but it will often be possible to hire boys for much less. In the latter case, preference should be given to the sons of constables. At most pounds it will be found unnecessary to keep a permanent employé; where cattle are not constantly in the pound, it will often be sufficient, whenever any impounded cattle are brought in, to hire a boy from time to time to herd them.

5. The appointment of pound-keepers and herdsmen will be made by the District Superintendent of Police, subject to these rules and to the control of the Deputy-Commissioner.

But the charges on account of any one pound ought in no case to exceed the ordinary receipts of the pound. Pounds should be self-supporting.

6. The power of punishing pound-keepers and herdsmen, by suspension, dismissal, or fine, will, in like manner, be in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, subject to such control on the part of the Deputy-Commissioner as that officer may see fit to exercise.

7. Every pound keeper should be made to understand clearly that he is immediately subordinate to the officer in charge of the police-station or outpost within the jurisdiction of which his pound is situated.

8. It will be the duty of officers in charge of police-stations and outposts to frequently visit and inspect all cattle-pounds in their jurisdiction, and to see that food and water are supplied in sufficient quantities to impounded cattle. They should also examine and carefully check all the registers.

9. The Chief Commissioner has decided to confer on Deputy-Commissioners of districts the authority to pass orders regarding the establishment or abolition of pounds, or their removal to other sites, recording any orders thus given in their Annual Pound Report. In sanctioning the establishment of a new pound, regard must be paid to the conditions laid down in paragraphs 3 and 5. In the Annual Report the reason for the establishment of a new pound, the area to be served by the pound, and whether the proposal is made at the request of the residents at the place where the pound is required, should be stated ; and similarly the reason should be given for the abolition or transfer of pounds.

10. Every pound-keeper is bound to see that cattle in his pound are supplied with food and water. He will levy charges on this account at the authorised rates, and will credit the amounts paid to Government in his accounts. He is authorised to recover such charges along with the Government fee at the time of release or from the proceeds of a sale.

11. When an animal has been *seven days* in a pound without being claimed, a report should be sent to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who will order a sale : such sale will ordinarily be held by the officer in charge of the police-station or outpost nearest to the pound, who will act as directed in Section 14 of Act I. of 1871. He will post up outside his

office the notice prescribed by this section, which shall be in the form given in the appendix (Form H). Such sales are to be by public auction, and no police officer is permitted to purchase animals sold at such sale, or to buy them from the auction purchasers. A special report concerning such sale shall be submitted to the Magistrate ordering the sale, with a statement of expenses of sale, if any, supported by vouchers.

12. The account to be delivered to the owner of the cattle or his agent under Section 16 of Act I. of 1871 shall be in the form given in the appendix (Form G).

13. In addition to the above (G and H) the following forms will be kept at each pound, *vide* Forms A, B, C, D, E, F, and F1. in appendix :—

No. 1, Form A.—The pound-keeper on receiving any animals will note them in the duplicate form, giving one copy to the impounder as a receipt.

No. 2, Form B.—This will give the history of each animal from the date of its impoundment to the date of its release, death, escape, or sale, and will show the daily receipts from fines, feeding charges, and sales.

No. 3, Form C.—This is a Form of monthly return which is to be compiled by each pound-keeper from his Form B, and submitted by him to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station or outpost for transmission to the Court Police Officer. On receipt of this return, the Court Police Officer will, after signing the necessary certificate, forward the return to the District Superintendent of Police, for entry in his Register Form F. The pound-keeper will keep a copy of this return. These copies may conveniently be bound or fastened together in book form.

No. 4, Form D—This is the releaser's receipt for fees paid for an animal on release. It will be in duplicate, one copy being given to the releaser and one copy being retained by the pound-keeper.

No. 5, Form E.—This is the daily report of the pound-keeper. It will be submitted to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station or outpost, and with it will be sent the receipts for the day, if any. It will be in foil and counterfoil, and will be signed by such

officer in duplicate, who thus vouches that the receipts have been duly paid into the police chest, one copy being made over to the officer in charge of the police-station or outpost and the other copy being retained by the pound-keeper. In the case of pounds not situated near a police-station or outpost, this report will be sent to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station or outpost weekly, instead of daily, together with the receipts for the week to which it refers.

No. 6, Form F (as revised by G. D. Circular No. 57, dated 7th December 1883).—Form F is the monthly return to be compiled in the District Superintendent of Police's Office from the pound-keeper's Monthly Return C. It will show for each pound the total number of cattle impounded during the month, the receipts from all sources, and the expenditure on account of pay of establishment, repairs, &c. It will be the duty of the clerk who prepares this return, under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, to compare all money entries carefully with the treasury accounts, and to certify that they tally. Sums received from auction sales and deposited in the treasury for three months are treated as actual receipts, refunds ordered by the Magistrate to the owners being treated as charges.

Form F 1 (prescribed by G. D. Cir. 57, dated the 7th December 1883.)—Is drawn up to show how deposits are treated.

14. It is the Magistrate's duty to watch over the deposits treated of in Form F 1, and to see that when the interval of three months has elapsed, if no valid claim is made, the money is transferred to pound surplus. As the control of pounds rests, subject to the Magistrate's general supervision, with the District Superintendent of Police, it is necessary that he should keep a record of these deposits in his office and see that the sums received by auction are regularly paid in as deposits in the first place (after deducting fines, feeding charges, and expenses of sales), and transferred in due course from deposits to surplus.

15. Pound collections sent in by the police will be taken direct to the senior Court Police Officer at the divisional or sub-divisional head-quarters at which there is a treasury. Such moneys will be remitted under the general rules governing remittances, but care should be taken by the remitting officer to note clearly in the Command Certificate and in the *chalán* how the money is to be credited, and to distinguish between receipts of district and municipal pounds, so as to obviate the trouble and correspondence which might otherwise ensue.

16. The Court Police Officer will pay the money into the treasury on the day on which it is received, or, if he be prevented for any valid reason, such as the closure of the treasury, from paying it in on the day of receipt, he will pay it in on the next day on which the treasury is open. In no case may he retain the money in his hands beyond the next working day.

17. The treasury officer will give a receipt in duplicate. The court officer will file one copy, and will give the other to the officer who brought the remittance, for delivery to the pound-keeper.

18. The District Superintendent of Police will check the entries in his register, Form F, from the memorandum of receipts and payments signed by the treasury officer. All receipts of cash will be shown in the Court Sub-Inspector's cash-book, which is signed daily by the Deputy-Commissioner or the officer in charge of his office.

19. In order to ensure uniformity of practice, it is suggested that the following rates of feeding charges be adopted, but Deputy-Commissioners are at liberty to fix other rates, if these rates seem either excessive or insufficient. The charge for the whole day should be realised, even if the cattle are impounded only for a portion of a day:—

	As.	
Elephants	8	per diem.
Buffaloes	4	"
Bulls, cows, bullocks, horses, mules, and donkeys	2	"
All other animals	1	"

POUND FORM A.

No. A.

Received from of

on the of 18 the following animals

supposed to belong to of

Monthly serial No. of each animal.*	Class of animal.†	Hour.

* Each animal must be shown separately.

Pound. *Pound-keeper.*

POUND FORM B.

Register of Animals impounded in *Pound, year 18*

* Monthly Serial No. of animal (as in A) and month.	Date of receipt (as in A).	Class of animal (as in A).	Date of release				Release on payment.			Released by sale.						Amount remitted to police-station for credit in treasury as pound-surplus (total of columns 10 and 14).	Amount remitted to police-station for deposit by Magistrate (total of column 16).	Date of remittance.	Signature of owner to whom balance paid (column 15).
							Amount paid.				Amount to be credited in treasury.								
			By death.	By escape.	On payment of fine.	By sale under Section 14, Act I. of 1871.	Fine.	Feeding charges.	Total to be credited in treasury.	Amount realised at auction.	Fine.	Feeding charges.	Total.	Paid to owner under Section 16, Act I. of 1871.	Balance to be remitted to Magistrate for deposit under Section 17 of Act I. of 1871.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

* Each animal must be shown separately.

Note.—At the close of each day the total number of cattle impounded, died, escaped, released, or sold, and the total receipts of the day should be added up and entered. Similarly, the total should be struck at the end of each month and year, and at the close of the calendar year a new Register should be commenced, entering afresh the cattle remaining in the pound at the close of the financial year.

POUND FORM C.

Pound-keeper's return monthly of the *Pound for the month of* *188*

Class of cattle	Balance in the pound at the close of last month.	Number impounded during the month.	Total.	Released on payment of fine.	Sold.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.	Balance at end of the month.	Receipts.				Charges.	Remitted to police-station.	
										Fine	Feeding charge.	Auction sale, less fines and feeding charges.	Total.	Repaid to owner under Section 16.	For credit in treasury as pound surplus.	For deposit by Magistrate.
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Elephants																
Buffaloes																
Bulls																
Bullocks																
Cows																
Horses																
Mules																
Donkeys																
Calves																
Sheep																
Rams																
Goats																
Kids																
Pigs																
Total																

Date of despatch by pound-keeper. Date of receipt by officer in charge of police-station or outpost. Certified that the amount shown in columns 16 and 17 agrees with amount credited in my cash book.

Pound-keeper. *Police Officer.* *Court Police Officer.*

POUND FORM D.

Release Receipt.

No.

Received from of on the of 18 the undermentioned fee for the release of cattle from Pound

	Monthly serial No. of Form A.	Fine.	Feeding charge.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Elephants				
Buffaloes				
Bulls				
Bullocks				
Cows				
Horses				
Mules				
Donkeys				
Calves				
Sheep				
Rams				
Goats				
Kids				
Pigs				
Total				

Pound. *Pound-keeper.*

POUND FORM E.—Pound-keeper's Daily Report.

Number of animals in pound from yesterday.	Number impounded during the day.	Number released.	Number sold.	Number escaped or died.	Number in pound at close of day.	Amount remitted to officer in charge of police-station or outpost.		
						Rs.	As.	P

Date of despatch to police-station or outpost _____

Signature of Pound-keeper _____

POUND FORM F.

District Superintendent of Police's Abstract of Pounds in the district of for the month of 188

Name of pound.	Animals impounded.							Receipts.									Charges.									
								Animals released		Animals sold.																
												Credited to Government.														
	Animals remaining at the close of previous month.	Number impounded during month.	Total.	Released.	Sold.	Died or escaped	Remaining at end of month.	Fines.	Feeding charges.	Proceeds of animals sold.	Returned to owners under Section 16	For fines.	For feeding charges.	For expenses of sale.	Placed in deposit.	Total receipts credited in treasury (total of columns 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16)	Expenses of sale, if any.	Repairs to pounds	Pay of pound-keeper.	Pay of herdsman.	Refund of deposits during month (column 5, F1).	Other charges (explained in column of remarks).	Total charges.	Surplus or deficit of month, including deposits (total of column 17, less total of column 24).	Gross surplus from 1st April to date (added monthly totals of column 25).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Certified that I have checked the entries of this register from the memorandum of receipts and payments signed by the Treasury Officer, and that the sum shown in column 17 has been credited in the treasury accounts.

The 188 *District Superintendent of Police.*

POUND FORM F1.

Monthly Account of Deposits (Section 17 of Cattle Trespass Act, I. of 1871) on account of Pounds in the district, for the month of 188.

Name of pound.	Balance in deposit from previous month.	Deposited during month (column 16 of Pound Form F).	Total.	Refunded during month	Credited to Government by Magistrate's order.	Balance still in deposit.	Remarks. Here give dates of Magistrate's orders:— (1) ordering refunds shown in column 5; (2) ordering credit to Government of amount shown in column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Certified that I have examined this register and that the Magistrate's orders have been taken for the credit to Government of all unclaimed deposits more than three months old.

The 188 *District Superintendent of Police.*

POUND FORM G.

Account of Cattle sold delivered to the Owner or Agent under Section 16 of Act I. of 1871.

Number and description of cattle seized.	Number of days impounded.	Amount of fine and feeding charges.			Number and description of cattle sold.	Auction sale proceeds.			Balance and unsold cattle made over to owner.	Signature of owner.

POUND FORM H

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER SECTION 14 OF ACT I. OF 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned animals* having been left unclaimed in the Pound for seven days, they will be sold by public auction at at noon on the day of 18

Initials of Pound-keeper.

Police Officer,
Station.

(a) Number and description of the cattle.
(b) Place where seized.

3. [*Police Circular No. 51, dated 4th December 1882.—Rules for private pounds.—Forwarded to all Deputy-Commissioners the following rules for the management of private pounds.*]

* * * * *

Establishment of private pounds.

2. All applications for the establishment of private pounds shall, in the Assam Valley, be submitted through the Deputy-Commissioner to the Commissioner, and, in the Surma Valley through the Deputy-Commissioner to the Inspector-General of Police. In the former case the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and in the latter case the Inspector-General of Police, will sanction the establishment of the pound, on good grounds for so doing being shown.

Maintenance of private pounds.

3. On the establishment of a private pound being sanctioned, a grant of Rs. 20, to defray the cost of construction, will, if applied for, be given to the person to whom permission to open the pound has been granted, and such person will be allowed to retain the feeding charges and 20 per cent. of all other gross receipts on account of the pound to meet the cost of management. Such person will be required to duly carry out the provisions of Act I. of 1871, and to obey the rules and submit the statements prescribed in this circular. Before sending on an application for leave to establish a private pound, you should get a written engagement to the above effect from the applicant.

Management of private pounds.

4. You will not interfere directly in the management of private pounds, all details of management being left to the owner; but you should from time to time inspect each such pound, with a view to assure yourself that the provisions of the law are carried out,

and that food and water are supplied in sufficient quantities to impounded cattle. In sub-divisions this duty will devolve on the sub-divisional officer. The District Superintendent of Police will also be required to visit such pounds from time to time, but the Chief Commissioner does not deem it advisable to entrust police officers subordinate to the District Superintendent with powers of supervision over private pounds.

5. It will be the duty of the owner of every private pound to see that cattle in his pound are supplied with food and water. He will levy charges on this account at the authorised rates as mentioned in paragraph 9. He is authorised to recover such charges along with the fee prescribed by law at the time of release, or from the proceeds of a sale.

6. When an animal has been *seven days* in a private pound without being claimed, a report should be sent to the Magistrate of the district, or the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of a district if the pound is situated within a sub-division. Such Magistrate will order a sale to be held by the owner of the private pound, who will act as directed in Section 14 of Act I. of 1871. He will post up outside the pound the notice prescribed by this section, which shall be in Form H. Such sales are to be by public auction. A special report concerning such sale shall be submitted to the Magistrate ordering the sale, showing the net proceeds of such sale.

7. The account to be delivered to the owner of the cattle or his agent under Section 16 of Act I. of 1871 shall be in Form G.

8. In addition to the above forms G and H, the following forms will be kept at each private pound, and the following Statements submitted by the owner of such pound:—

No. 1, Form A.—The pound-keeper on receiving any animals will note them in the duplicate form, giving one copy to the impounder as a receipt.

No. 2, Form D.—This is the releaser's receipt for fees paid for an animal on release. It will be in duplicate, one copy. being given to the releaser and one copy being retained by the pound-keeper.

No. 3.—Monthly returns of cattle impounded and of gross receipts to be submitted every month to the District Magistrate, in the form appended.

No. 4.—Annual return showing result of management of private pounds to be submitted on the 1st May

of each year in the form appended. With this return the amount due to Government on account of the pound during the year to which the return relates will be transmitted to the Magistrate of the district, who will pay the same into the treasury.

9. Feeding charges will be at the following rates, but Deputy-Commissioners are at liberty to fix other rates, if these rates seem either excessive or insufficient. The charge for the whole day should be realised, even if the cattle are impounded only for a portion of a day:—

	As.	
Elephants	8	per diem.
Buffaloes	4	" "
Bulls, Cows, Bullocks, Horses, Mules, and Donkeys.	2	" "
All other animals	1	" "

10. A paragraph should be inserted in your annual report on pounds, showing the working of private pounds during the year, and a statement in the same form as the Annual Return prescribed for such pounds should be appended to the report.

Monthly Return.

Name of pound.	Number of animals impounded during the month.	Fines realised on account of animals impounded during the month.	Net proceeds of auction sales of cattle sold during the month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

Annual Return.

Name of pound.	Number of animals impounded during the year.	Total receipts during the year under all heads.*	20 per cent. of total receipts.	Cost of construction, at Rs. 20, if the pound is a new one.	Balance to be remitted to credit of Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

* *Note.*—*i.e.* receipts on account of fines, and net proceeds of sales of cattle.

4.—[*Mode of keeping up Pound Register B.—Police Cir. No. 25, dated 7th September 1883.— To all Deputy-Commissioners of Assam.*]—All cattle remaining in the pound from the previous day shall be brought forward in the accounts of the following day, but shall be entered in red ink. The red ink entries would, of course, be excluded from the total of cattle impounded, but the cash realisations on account of such cattle would be shown in the accounts of the day on which they were released.

Page 297. Insert as head 5—

5. [*Pound Accounts Establishment.—G. D. Circular No. 14, dated the 31st March 1887.—To the Inspector-General of Police, Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, all Deputy-Commissioners (except Sylhet), and Chairmen of all Local Boards (except those in Sylhet.)*]—As the keeping of the accounts of pounds, the surplus receipts of which are credited to Local Boards, is found to throw much extra work on the existing Police establishments, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st April 1887, the entertainment of a writer constable at Rs. 8 a month in each district except Sylhet, where there is already a special establishment.

2. The pay of the writer-constable at Rs. 8 per mensem *plus* Rs. 2 annually as contribution for clothing allowance, will be deducted from the pound surplus payable to each Local Board.

VI.—OPIUM.

1. [*Indents for opium.—R. D. Cir. No 26, dated 15th October 1882.*]—With a view to enable the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to estimate as accurately as possible the quantity of excise opium required for the use of this Province, Deputy-Commissioners are requested to submit annually to this office, before the 1st February of each year, for transmission to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, an estimate showing the quantity of opium likely to be required in their districts during the ensuing official year.

2. The Deputy-Commissioner's annual indent in the prescribed form should not accompany the above estimate, but should be submitted separately to this office for transmission to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. The date for the submission of the indent will depend upon the quantity of opium at the time in stock in the district. Ordinarily speaking, the indent should be sent when the stock in hand is sufficient for not less than five months' consumption, but the Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive the indent on any earlier date for transmission to the Board of Revenue, in order to place the Board in a position to make a correct forecast of the district requirements. Care should be taken that the necessary details as to the destination of the opium, the mode of despatch, &c., &c., are correctly given in the column for the purpose in the printed form of indent.

3. The estimate as well as the indent should be submitted to this office through the Commissioner of the Assam Valley in the case of the Brahmaputra Valley, and through the Commissioner of Excise in the case of Surma Valley and the hill districts.

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2. [*Opium shops substituted for mahâls.—R. D. Cir. No. 9, dated 14th February 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner has decided that the following changes shall take place in the management of the opium revenue, with effect from the 1st April 1883 :—

Opium will be sold from the treasury at Rs. 32 per seer.

The right of vend of opium will be sold at auction for each shop separately, not for *mahâls*.

With regard to shops where it has hitherto been the practice to retail *madak* and *chándu*, as well as opium,

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Compilation of the Circulars and General Orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam from 1874 to 1884.

No. 12R., of *1892.*

Substitute the following forms for the forms of licenses for retail sale of opium and *madak* and *chandu* given at pages 299-301 and 301-303, and cancel paragraph 4 of head 3 at page 304 :

ASSAM REVENUE FORM No. 92.

[Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 9R., dated the 29th February 1892.]

LICENSE FOR RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM.*

ASSAM REVENUE FORM No. 92.

License for Retail Sale of Opium.*

District
Number of license in Register
Name of retailer
Locality of shop

BE it known that
resident of
pargana
mauza
district is hereby authorised by the Deputy Commissioner of to sell opium by retail at in from the date of this license to the day of 189 upon the following conditions :

I. That he shall pay to Government the purchase-money of the license in the following instalments :

Day of sale, one-fourth	...	Rs.
30th June, "	...	"
30th September, one-fourth	...	"
31st December, "	...	"

* This counterfoil will be signed by the license-holder and deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

* The counterfoil of this will be signed by the license-holder with the words "received the license and agreed to its conditions" and deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

and shall also deposit security before the 1st April for half the balance due.

District

II. That he shall sell no opium but such as he may purchase directly from Government, and that he shall not receive, or have in his possession, opium obtained otherwise.

III. That he shall not allow any portion of the opium sold to be consumed on the premises.

IV. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium.

Number of license in register

V. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein after 8 p.m. in the cold season (16th October to 15th March) and 9 p.m. in the hot season (16th March to 15th October); and that he shall not harbour any person therein during the night.

Name of retailer

VI. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

Locality of shop

VII. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription, in legible characters, in the vernacular language of the country:

(*Name of Vendor.*)

"LICENSED TO RETAIL OPIUM."

VIII. That if he buy less than , which is the quantity estimated to be retailed at in each month, he shall, if required, explain the reason of the falling off to the Deputy Commissioner.

Current from

IX. That he shall keep up daily an account in this form, showing the receipts and deliveries of opium at his shop each day, and the balance in store:

to

Date.	Quantity of opium in store from yesterday.	Quantity of opium received this day, and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity sold this day.	Quantity left in store.
	M. s. c.	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*

um,

INSTALMENTS.

X. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable; and that he shall not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

XI. That he shall not transfer or sublet the license without the order of the Deputy Commissioner, or the Subdivisional Officer, previously obtained.

Day of sale, one-fourth Rs.

XII. This license and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of *madak* or *chandu*, may be recalled by the Deputy Commissioner—

(*a*) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in clause I;

30th June, one-fourth Rs.

(*b*) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license, or of any of the provisions of the Opium Act of 1878, or of the rules issued under that Act;

(*c*) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace or of any other criminal offence;

(*d*) if the holder of this license omits to open his shop within 15 days of the license coming into force.

30th September, one-fourth Rs.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any refund of any duty, or instalment of duty, already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

31st December, one-fourth Rs.

XIII. Should the Deputy Commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any cause other than those hereinbefore specified, (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), he shall give 15 days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in any default of notice, as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

XIV. This license may be surrendered by the

Received the license and agreed to its conditions.

license-holder on his giving one quarter's notice to the Deputy Commissioner and paying such fine, not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the re-sale of the license, as the Deputy Commissioner may adjudge.

Should the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that the reason for resigning the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, remit the fine.

License-holder.

Deputy Commissioner.

XV. Whenever the holder desires to obtain opium from the Government treasury, he must present himself, or send a duly-authorised agent, with the duplicate copy of this license supplied to him for the purpose, before the officer in the Revenue Department charged with the supervision of excise, and must see that the amount of opium to be issued to him is duly entered on the back of the duplicate copy of the license.

ASSAM REVENUE FORM No. 94.

[Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 9R., dated the 29th February 1892.]

LICENSE FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND RETAIL SALE OF MADAK OR OF CHANDU.*

Name

District

* This counterfoil will be signed by the license-holder and deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

ASSAM REVENUE FORM No. 94.

License for the Manufacture and Retail Sale of Madak or of Chandu.*

District
No. in register
Name of vendor
Locality of shop

BE it known that , resident of pargana mauza district is authorised by the Deputy Commissioner of to manufacture and sell by retail *madak* (or *chandu*, as the case may be) at from the date of this license to the 189 upon the following conditions :

I. That he shall pay to Government the purchase-money of the license in the following instalments :

Day of sale, one-fourth	...	Rs.
30th June, ditto	...	"
30th September, one-fourth	...	"
31st December, ditto	...	"

and shall also deposit security before the 1st April for half the balance due.

II. That he shall purchase all the opium he may use in the manufacture of *madak* (or *chandu*, as the case may be) direct from the Deputy Commissioner's or subdivisional office, and not from any licensed vendor of opium.

III. That he shall not allow any portion of the *madak* or *chandu* sold to be consumed on the premises.

IV. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel, or other goods, in barter for the drug.

V. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise ; that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein, after 8 p.m. in the cold season (16th October to 15th March) and 9 p.m. in the hot season (16th March to 15th October) ; and that he shall not harbour any suspected person therein.

* The counterfoil of this will be signed by the license-holder with the words "received the license and agreed to its conditions" and deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

Register number

VI. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VII. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription, in legible characters, in the vernacular language of the country:

(*Name of Vendor.*)

"LICENSED VENDOR OF MADAK (OR CHANDU)."

Name of vendor

VIII. That if he buy less than of opium for the manufacture of *madak* or *chandu*, which is the quantity estimated to be retailed at in each month, he shall, if required, explain the reason of the falling off to the Deputy Commissioner.

IX. That he shall keep up daily the following account, showing the receipts of opium in his shop, the quantity used in the manufacture of *madak* (or *chandu*), and the balance remaining in store at the end of the day:

Locality of shop

(1)—OPIUM.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity of opium remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity received to day, and whence received.	Total quantity of opium to be accounted for.	Opium used in the preparation of *madak* (or *chandu*).	Quantity remaining in store.
	M. s. c.	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c*

Current from

(2)—MADAK OR CHANDU.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity manufactured out of opium to-day.	Total quantity of *madak* or *chandu* to be accounted for.	*Madak* or *chandu* sold to-day.	Quantity remaining in store this day.
	M. s. c.	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c*

to

[illegible] as opium,

X. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable ; and he shall not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

INSTALMENTS OF REVENUE.

XI. That he shall not transfer or sublet the license without the order of the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer previously obtained.

XII. This license and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of *madak* or *chandu*, may be recalled by the Deputy Commissioner—

Day of sale, one-fourth. Rs.

(*a*) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in clause I ;

(*b*) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license or of any of the provisions of the Opium Act of 1878, or of the rules issued under that Act ;

(*c*) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace or of any other criminal offence ;

30th June, one-fourth Rs.

(*d*) if the holder of this license omits to open his shop within 15 days of the license coming into force.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever or to any refund of any duty, or instalment of duty, already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

30th September, one-fourth Rs.

XIII. Should the Deputy Commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted, for any cause other than those above specified, (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), he shall give 15 days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in default of notice, as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

31st December one-fourth Rs.

XIV. This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one quarter's previous notice to the Deputy Commissioner, and paying such fine not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to

the right of selling opium and its compounds will be put up to auction in one lot; elsewhere the right of selling opium only.

2. The purchaser of a shop will ordinarily pay his revenue in quarterly instalments, as the maháldar does now, depositing one-fourth of the purchase-money on the day of sale, and giving security for half the balance before 1st April. But if any small purchaser is unable to give security, he may be allowed to pay two instalments in advance, the third at the end of the first quarter, and the fourth at the end of the second quarter.

3. The form of license to be given will be, with slight alterations, Form No. II. of the present rules for vend of opium, and Form No. IV. in addition for vend of *madak* and *chandu* The revised forms are appended to this Circular. The chief alterations consist in the omission of old Rule X. and of the words in Rule II. which permit one licensed vendor to buy from or sell to another. You will understand from this that all license-holders must get their opium direct from the Government treasury.

*II.—License for retail sale of Opium.**

(Granted by the Deputy-Commissioner)

District Name of retailer
Number of license in Register Locality of shop
Be it known that , resident of mauza
district is hereby authorised by the Deputy-Commissioner of
to sell opium by retail at in from the date
of this license to the day of 18 upon the
following conditions:—

I. That he shall pay to Government the purchase-money of the license in the following instalments:—

Day of sale, one-fourth	Rs.	30th September, one-fourth...	Rs.
30th June, "	"	31st December, "	"

and shall also deposit security before the 1st April for half the balance due

II. That he shall sell no opium but such as he may purchase from Government, and that he shall not receive, or have in his possession, opium obtained otherwise.

III. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium.

* A counterpart of this will be signed by the license-holder and deposited in the Deputy-Commissioner's office.

IV. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein before sunrise; that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein, after sunset; and that he shall not harbour any person therein during the night.

V. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VI. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription, in legible characters, in the vernacular language:—

(Name of vendor.)

"Licensed to retail opium."

VII. That, if he buy less than , which is the quantity estimated to be retailed at in each month, he shall, if required, explain the reason of the falling off to the Deputy-Commissioner.

VIII. That he shall keep up daily an account in this form, showing the receipts and deliveries of opium at his shop each day, and the balance in store:—

Date.	Quantity of opium in store from yesterday.	Quantity of opium received this day, and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity sold this day.	Quantity left in store.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C	M. S. C.	M. S. C.

IX. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable; and that he shall not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

X. This license may be recalled by the Deputy-Commissioner—

(*a*) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in Clause I.;

(*b*) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;

(*c*) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace or of any other criminal offence.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any

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refund of any duty, or instalment of duty, already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy-Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

Should the Deputy-Commissioner desire to recall this license, before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any cause other than those hereinbefore specified, (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), he shall give 15 days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in any default of notice, as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

XI. This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one quarter's notice to the Deputy-Commissioner and paying such fine, not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the resale of the license, as the Deputy-Commissioner may adjudge.

Should the Deputy-Commissioner be satisfied that the reason for resigning the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, remit the fine.

XII. On the infringement of any of the above articles, or any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of *madak* or *chandu*, shall be forfeited.

IV.—License for the manufacture and retail sale of Madak or of Chandu.

(To be granted by Deputy-Commissioner)

District
No. in Register
Name of vendor
Locality of shop

Be it known that , resident of mauza district is authorised by the Deputy-Commissioner of to manufacture and sell by retail *madak* (or *chandu*, as the case may be), at from the date of this license to the 18 upon the following conditions:—

I. That he shall pay to Government the purchase-money of the license in the following instalments:—

Day of sale one-fourth ...	Rs.	30th September, one fourth ...	Rs.
30th June ditto ...	"	31st December, one-fourth ...	"

II. That he shall purchase all the opium he may use in the manufacture of *madak* (or *chandu*, as the case may be) direct from the Deputy-Commissioner's or sub-divisional office, and not from any licensed vendor of opium.

III. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel, or other goods in barter for the drug.

IV. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein, after and that he shall not harbour any suspected person therein.

V. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VI. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription, in the vernacular language of the country.

(Name of vendor.)

"Licensed vendor of *madak* (or *chandu*)".

VII. That he shall keep up daily the following account, showing the receipts of opium in his shop, the quantity used in the manufacture of *madak* (or *chandu*), and the balance remaining in store at the end of the day:—

(1)—OPIUM.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity of opium remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity received to-day, and whence received.	Total quantity of opium to be accounted for.	Opium used in the preparation of *madak* (or *chandu*).	Quantity remaining in store.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.

(2)—MADAK OR CHANDU.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity manufactured out of opium to-day.	Total quantity of *madak* or *chandu* to be accounted for.	*Madak* or *chandu* sold to-day.	Quantity remaining in store this day.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.

VIII. That he shall at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable; and he shall not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

IX. This license may be recalled by the Deputy-Commissioner:—

(*a*) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in Clause 1 ;

(*b*) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;

(*c*) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace or of any other criminal offence.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any refund of any duty, or instalment of duty, already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy-Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

Should the Deputy-Commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted, for any cause other than those above specified, (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), he shall give 15 days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation in default of notice as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

X. This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one quarter's previous notice to the Deputy-Commissioner, and paying such fine, not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the re-sale of the license, as the Deputy-Commissioner may adjudge.

Should the Deputy-Commissioner be satisfied that the reason for resigning the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, remit the fine.

XI. On the infringement of any of the above articles or any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of *madak* or *chandu*, shall be forfeited.

3. [*Procedure as to issue of opium from Treasury.—R. D. Cir. No. 55, dated the 17th November 1883.*]—Some irregularities having been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner in regard to the issue of opium from a district treasury in the Assam Valley, the attention of the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, the Commissioner of Excise, and all Deputy-Commissioners in Assam is called to the procedure which should be adopted, and the precautions necessary to secure proper identification of the person to whom opium is sold.

2. It must be remembered that the issue of opium is limited to licensed vendors, and that it is as necessary to see that no one not possessing that character receives the drug as it is to see that cash is not paid away to persons not entitled to obtain it. In order to secure proper identification of the

purchaser, each shopkeeper should be supplied with a duplicate copy of the license issued to him, and informed that whenever he wishes to purchase opium from the treasury, he must bring or, if he sends an agent, send with him, this duplicate license.

3. On the applicant so presenting himself with the price of the opium and the usual *chálán*, he should be referred, in the first instance, to the muharrir or other officer in the Revenue Department charged with the supervision of excise, who will check the *chálán*, and will be personally responsible that the purchaser is properly identified and entitled to receive the drug. The muharrir will then enter the quantity of opium passed for issue, the name and residence of the purchaser, and other necessary particulars, in his Register (Statement B, at page 22 of Board's Rules, Volume II.), and will also make a note of the date and the quantity of opium issued in the blank space on the back of the license. He will then sign the *chálán*, and return it to the purchaser for delivery to the Accountant. The Accountant will make the necessary entries in his books of the receipt of the money, and will make over the *chálán* to the treasurer, who will receive, or direct his *poddar* to receive, the money, and will issue from the treasury the quantity of opium required to the vendor in the presence of the excise muharrir, who will identify the recipient.

4. In future a clause will be added to the licenses for the retail sale of opium and *madak* and *chandu* (*see* Appendices to Circular No. 9, dated the 14th July 1888) in the following terms:—"Whenever the holder desires to obtain opium from the Government treasury, he must present himself, or send a duly-authorised agent, with the duplicate copy of this license supplied to him for the purpose, before the officer in the Revenue Department charged with the supervision of excise, and must see that the amount of opium to be issued to him is duly entered on the back of the duplicate copy of the license."

Assam Revenue Form No. 211.—Notice in English of sale of country spirit, *gánja*, &c., shops.
Ditto No. 212.—Notice of sale of opium shops.

4. [*Notices of sale of Excise shops.—R.D. Cir. No. 13, dated the 27th February 1884.*]—Forwarded copies of the forms of notices (in English) of sale of excise shops, which the Chief Commissioner has prescribed for adoption in this Province, and continued "these notices should be widely circulated in each district before the excise shops are sold each year." Copies of the notices in English, Bengali, and

Assamese can be obtained for the sales for 1885-86, on indent from the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, who will be instructed to print these forms.

The numbers of the forms in Bengali and Assamese on the List of Assam Revenue Forms are as follows:—

Forms of notice of sale of country spirit, *ganja*, rum, &c., shops in Assamese, No. 211A.

Ditto ditto ditto in Bengali, No. 211B.

Form of notice of sale of opium shops in Assamese, No. 212A.

Ditto ditto ditto in Bengali, No. 212B.

Assam Revenue Form.

No. 211—(prescribed in R. D. Circular No. 13, dated 27th February 1884.)

Notice of sale of shops for the year 188

I. Notice is hereby given that licenses for the undermentioned † shops will be sold by auction to the highest bidder for the year at at the office of the ‡ at o'clock on the subject to the following conditions of sale:—

* Country spirits, *ganja*, rum, fermented *tari*, or imported liquors, as the case may be.

† Country spirits, *ganja*, rum, &c., as the case may be.

‡ Deputy-Commissioner or sub divisional officer, as the case may be.

(1)—The license sold will only give the right of opening a shop at the sites named in the list below, or within 100 yards thereof.

(2)—Every license will be sold at an upset price of not less than the average monthly license-fees paid for similar shops in the past three years.§

§ In the case of country spirits add the following: provided that no shop shall be sold for less than Rs. 8.

(3)—The Deputy-Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest bid.

(4)—The license will be given to the auction purchaser subject to the confirmation of the sale by the Commissioner, and contingent on no objection being made by the Magistrate or police to the character of the auction-purchaser.

(5)—The auction-purchaser is required to deposit on the day of sale, as security, a sum equal to two months' license-fees; and to pay the remaining fees on the first day of each month from April to January inclusive. If any purchaser fails to deposit the required security, the license will be resold at his risk, and he will be held liable for any loss that may accrue to Government by the resale.

(6)—If for any reason a license, after its sale, be refused to the auction-purchaser, the security deposited by him will be refunded.

(7)—No new shop will be opened during the term of the license sold. But the Deputy-Commissioner reserves to himself the right to establish temporary shops at fairs or *melas*.*

* *N B.*—This clause should be omitted in the case of three years' licenses for imported liquor.

(8)—The term of license will commence from the 1st April 18 , and the auction-purchaser is required to open his shop within 15 days from that date, failing which, the security deposited by him will be forfeited, and his license cancelled.

(9)—The license will not be transferable, nor can it be sublet without the sanction of the†

† Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, as the case may be.

(10)—‖Th duty on *ganja* for the year will be—

‖ This clause should be omitted in the case of excise shops other than *ganja*.

On *chur* or *rora*	Rs.	per seer.
,, round	,,	,,
,, flat	,,	,,

II.—The terms of the license may be ascertained on application to the office of the ¶

¶ Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, as the case may be.

Date (*Signed*)

List of shops to be sold.

Serial number.	Site of shop.	Manza in which situated.	Price bid at last sale.	Remarks.

Assam Revenue Form.

No. 212—(prescribed in R. D. Circular No. 13, dated the 27th February 1884.)

Notice of sale of opium shops for the year 188

I. Notice is hereby given that licenses for the undermentioned opium shops will be sold by auction to the highest bidder for the year at the office of the* at o'clock, on the , subject to the following conditions of sale:—

* Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, as the case may be.

(1) The license sold will only give the right of opening a shop at the sites named n the list below, or within 100 yards thereof.

(2) Every license will be sold at an upset price of not less than the average monthly license-fees paid for similar shops in the past three years.

(3) The Deputy-Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest bid.

(4) The license will be given to the auction-purchaser subject to the confirmation of the sale by the Commissioner, and contingent on no objection being made by the Magistrate or police to the character of the auction-purchaser.

(5) The auction-purchaser will be required to pay his revenue in quarterly instalments, depositing one-fourth of the purchase-money on the day of sale, and giving security for half the balance before 1st April, and paying the three remaining instalments on the 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. If any purchaser is unable to give security, as above required, he must pay two instalments on the day of sale, the third on the 30th June, and the fourth on the 30th September. If any purchaser fails to make the deposit required by this rule to be made on day of sale, his license will be resold, and he will be held liable for any loss that may accrue to Government by the resale.

(6) If for any reason a license, after its sale, be refused to the auction-purchaser, the security deposited by him will be refunded.

(7) No new shop will be opened during the term of the license sold, but the Deputy-Commissioner reserves to himself the right to establish temporary shops at fairs or *melas*.

(8) The term of license will commence from the 1st April 188 , and the auction-purchaser is required to open his shop within 15 days from that date, failing which, the security given and any advance deposited by him will be forfeited and his license cancelled.

(9) The license will not be transferable, nor can it be sublet, without the permission of the†

† Deputy-Commissioner, or sub-divisional officer, as the case may be.

(10) Opium will be sold from the Government treasury at Rs. a seer.

II.—The terms of the license to be given to the auction-purchaser may be ascertained on application at the office of the‡

‡ Deputy-Commissioner, or sub-divisional officer as the case may be.

Date (*Signed*)

List of shops to be sold.

Serial number.	Site of shop.	Mauza in which situate.	Price bid at last sale.	Remarks.

5. [*Report of opium smuggling.—R. D. Circular No. 21, dated the 23rd May 1884.*]—Forwarded, for information and guidance, the following Resolution by the Government of India (Finance Department) No. 409, dated the 19th April 1884, laying down the procedure to be followed in future in reporting cases of opium smuggling from British territory and Native States.

2. In petty cases of opium smuggling, the reports should be submitted quarterly in the form indicated in paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India, and in important cases a copy of the judgment and any special report which may be necessary should accompany the quarterly statement, as directed in paragraph 3 of the Resolution.

3. The Deputy-Commissioners of the Assam Valley districts will submit their returns on the 15th of the month succeeding the quarter under report to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, and the Deputy-Commissioners of other districts will submit their returns to the Commissioner of Excise. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts and the Commissioner of Excise will submit consolidated returns for their respective divisions to the Chief Commissioner on the last day of the same month. When there are no cases of opium smuggling, the quarterly statement should be reported blank.

No. 409, dated Simla, the 19th April 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ again—

Letter from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 196, dated 13th April 1882.

Resolution, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3,119, dated 12th August 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of that portion of the orders contained in the papers cited above, which require the submission to this department of reports on cases of opium smuggling from British territory and from Native States, the following procedure is prescribed for observance in future.

2. Petty cases of opium smuggling in which convictions have been recorded should be reported to this department in the form of a statement, to be submitted quarterly, showing the name of the accused, the place from which, and the manner in which, the opium was smuggled, as stated by the accused and by the informers (this information should be given briefly), the weight of the drug seized, and the amount of punishment awarded, with the name of the convicting Magistrate, and any remarks which the local authorities may desire to offer. Copies of the statements of the accused and of the witnesses need not be submitted in such cases.

3. In important cases it will be sufficient to forward, with a tabular statement in the same form as the quarterly statement of petty cases, a copy of the judgment or finding, with any special report which it may be deemed suitable to submit with reference to any facts of interest.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

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6. [*Short-weight or adulterated Opium.—R. D. Cir. No. 45, dated the 10th September 1884.*]—Since the introduction of Malwa opium into Assam, there have been frequent complaints, both of the short weight of the opium cakes and of the admixture of foreign substances in the opium. The following rules are, therefore, prescribed for dealing with instances of short weight in cakes of opium, whether due to the presence of foreign substances in the opium, or arising from other causes. These rules will supersede for the present the orders contained in this Department Circular No. 60, dated the 31st December 1883.

2. Whenever a chest of opium is opened, every cake in it should be weighed, and the result recorded in a register of short-weight cakes to be kept up in the annexed form A. A short-weight cake will be sold to the purchaser at a price calculated at Rs. 32 per seer on its actual weight, and the price to be credited to Imperial revenues will similarly be calculated at the rate of Rs. 7-4 a seer on the actual weight only. No separate reports of short weight need be made, but monthly extracts from this register should be sent to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, and to the Commissioner of Excise for the rest of the Province.

3. The register of foreign substances found in opium cakes will be kept in the form B annexed to this Circular. Every instance of a foreign substance found in a cake should be recorded, as well as the manner in which the discovery is made, and the name of the officer who attests it. In these instances, also, the purchaser will pay for the actual weight only of the cake, at the rate of Rs. 32 per seer, and the Imperial price of the opium will be calculated in the same way at Rs. 7-4 per seer. Special reports of such discoveries should continue to be sent up as heretofore, and a monthly extract from the register should also be submitted to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts and to the Commissioner of Excise in the rest of the Province.

A.

Register of instances of short weight of Opium Cakes.

Date when chest is opened and cakes weighed.	Date of consignment and invoice No.	Number on the chest.	Number of cakes found short weight.	Aggregate short weight found.	Allowance to be made for short weight.		Remarks and signature of officer who attests the weighment.
					To the purchaser at Rs. 32 per seer.	Against Imperial Government at Rs. 7-4 per seer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

VIII.—FERRIES.

1. [*Annual Report of Ferry Leases.—G. D. Cir. No. 15, of 12th May 1882.*]—Each Deputy-Commissioner will submit, for record in this office, a list of all public ferries in each sub-division of his district. Each ferry should receive a serial number, which should not be altered from year to year, and any new ferries taken up and opened with proper sanction should be added at the bottom of the list.

2. Where a ferry plies between two districts, this should be stated, with the names of the adjacent villages on either bank. The proceeds of all inter-district ferries should be halved between the two districts.

3. As soon as the leases have been sold, *i.e.*, in the month of March, a statement in the form annexed, showing the amount for which each ferry has been leased for the next year and the period for which it is leased, must be submitted to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts, and to the Chief Commissioner in other districts, for confirmation. If it is managed direct, the particulars of the arrangements made for its management should be stated.

3. The Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, will submit a consolidated statement of the ferry leases in his division for the information of the Chief Commissioner :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of ferry.	Name of ferry.	Name of river across which ferry plies.	Class of ferry.	Amount for which leased in 188 8	Amount for which leased in 188 8	Period for which leased.	Remarks.

2. [*Classification of Ferries.—Extract from G. D. Resolution No. 6,688, dated the 30th December 1882.*]—The classification of ferries in the Assam Valley and Sylhet is made

with reference to the scale of tolls leviable on each; these tolls are fixed by the Chief Commissioner in three schedules, one of which is in force at each ferry according to the class into which it falls. But the distribution of ferries between these three classes in the different districts has evidently proceeded on no uniform principle. Cachar has adopted a classification of great and small ferries, and divides the former into A and B, according to the size of the *már* considered necessary for the conduct of the service. It has thus its three classes, as in most other districts. But its neighbour Sylhet, although conveying passengers across the same river, the Barák, on which Cachar places all its great A ferries, lumps all its ferries together into one, the third class. In the Assam Valley, again, there is no clear system of classification. All ferries over the Brahmaputra are everywhere placed in the first class; but over other rivers there are no ferries of this class in any district except Darrang and Lakhimpur. Darrang has a first-class ferry over the Jia Bareli, and a second over the Bagaura. Lakhimpur has six such on the Subansiri, three on the Dehing, and one on the Barisuti, but over the Dehing it has also a second-class and a third-class ferry. While thinking that uniformity of system in this matter would be productive of benefit, the Chief Commissioner is content to leave the classification of ferries in the hands of the Local Boards, merely pointing out to them these differences of procedure, in the hope that the system which shows the best results may be gradually adopted throughout the Province.

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3. [*On the preparation of Rules under Ferry Act.—G. D. Circular No. 8, dated the 28th February 1882.*]—Regarding the management and superintendence of public ferries in this Province under Act XVII. of 1878. According to the rules issued under this Act in the Public Works Department, the management of some ferries was placed under the Executive-Engineer, of others under the District Road Committee, of others under the Municipal Committee, and of others under the Deputy-Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner considers that in all cases public ferries should be under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, or, with his sanction, under that of sub-divisional officer. The surplus proceeds of ferries, which are now credited

to the Provincial Government as an asset in the Public Works Department, will in future (under Section 17 of the Act), in accordance with arrangements approved by the Government of India, be made an asset of the Local Funds managed by the District Committee. But the proceeds of ferries which are now credited to the funds of any Municipality will continue to be so credited until further orders.

2. The power of making rules under the Act is, by Section 12, vested in the Commissioner of the division, or in such other officer as the Local Government may empower. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar to make rules under this section for the management of ferries in their respective districts. But, in order to enable the Local Administration to exercise the control given by the law, all such rules, when made, should be reported for the Chief Commissioner's information.

3. The main principles which the Chief Commissioner desires should be embodied in the rules are the following:—

(*a*) Leases of public ferries should be sold by the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, or sub-divisional officer of the sub-division, in which they are situated, in the month of March for any period not less than one year and not exceeding three years. If, for any reason, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer desires to give the lease for five years, he should previously report his reasons to, and obtain sanction from, the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, or the Chief Commissioner in Sylhet and Cachar.

(*b*) The amount for which a ferry is sold should be paid by the contractor in the following instalments:—

One-fourth on the evening of sale.
Ditto ditto 1st June.
Ditto ditto „ September.
Ditto ditto „ December.

(*c*) The ferry contractor shall not sub-lease the ferry,

(*d*) Ferries should be divided into classes, great and small, and the hours during which the ferry contractor is bound to pass over any person wishing to cross should be fixed accordingly. The larger ferries should be open day and night, the smaller ferries only during daylight hours.

(*e*) The printed list of tolls to be affixed (under Section 16) in a conspicuous place near the ferry should be in Assamese and Bengali, whichever is the local vernacular, as well as in English.

(*f*) The number of persons or animals that may be carried at one time in the ferry-boat, and the kind of accommodation which should be provided for travellers waiting to cross, should be entered in the lease, and the former information should be also entered on the notice containing the list of tolls referred to above.

4. For ferries of the larger class, Deputy-Commissioners should provide, at the expense of the Municipality or Local Funds, suitable ferry-boats or *máns*, and the ferry contractor should undertake to deliver these over at the expiration of his lease in as good condition as he received them, or to pay for dilapidations. Arrangements should be made for an examination of such ferry-boats at the expiration of the lease by the District Engineer or one of his subordinates, with a view to the assessment of the cost of such repairs.

5. A notice will be issued under Section 15, to the effect that workmen employed on the road, if furnished with a pass by the officer in charge of the road, shall be passed over free of charge: and the attention of bidders should be drawn to this proviso at the time of the sale.

6. For the convenience of officers, an appendix is attached to this Circular, showing (1) the powers of the Magistrates of districts: (2) the powers of the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts and the Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar, as now specially appointed under the Act.

7. In future, all correspondence regarding the management and superintendence of ferries should be carried on in the General, not in the Public Works Department, and the rules formerly issued in that Department under Act XVII. of 1887 are hereby cancelled.

APPENDIX.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE ASSAM VALLEY DIVISION and DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS OF SYLHET AND CACHAR are empowered by the following sections:—

Section 4, to make order under 2nd proviso.
Section 8, to approve term of lease fixed by Magistrate.
Section 11, to approve compensation demanded from lessee surrendering lease.
Section 12, to make rules for the purposes specified.
,, to require returns of traffic.
Section 15, to fix abatement of rent in consequence of declaration exempting any person from payment of toll.
Section 16, to direct table of tolls to be posted in English.
Section 19, to make rules (with previous sanction of Local Government) for private ferries.
Section 24, to sanction cancelment of lease of a lessee convicted or defaulting in payment of rent.
Section 31, to receive appeals.

THE MAGISTRATE OF A DISTRICT is empowered by—

Section 5, to enquire into claims for compensation.
Section 6, to superintend all public ferries.
,, to make arrangements for all ferries not leased.
Section 8, to lease ferry-tolls by auction and to fix term of lease.
Section 9, to recover arrears of rent from lessee.
Section 10, to award compensation for lease cancelled.
Section 11, to fix compensation for surrender of lease.
Section 16, to sign list of tolls.
Section 24, to cancel lease on conviction or default of lessee.
Section 32, to take possession of boats when lease is cancelled under Section 24.
Section 33, to seize boats on public service.

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4. [*Rules under the Ferry Act for Assam Valley Districts and Cachar, the Northern India Ferries Act, dated 20th March 1884.*]

PART I.

(*a*) *For the control and management of all public ferries within the Assam Valley districts, and for regulating the traffic at such ferries.*

1. All public ferries in the Assam Valley districts shall be under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner, provided that, if he shall see fit, he may make over the control of the ferries within any sub-division of his district to the officer in charge of the sub-division.

2. All public ferries which are let by auction shall be managed by the lessee, subject to these rules and the conditions entered in the lease granted for each ferry. All ferries not so let shall be managed by the Deputy-Commissioner, or by the sub-divisional officer subject to the Deputy-Commissioner's orders.

3. All public ferries shall be divided into three classes, *viz.*, first, second, and third. A list showing the number and locality of each class of ferry shall be drawn up by the Deputy-Commissioner, and reported for sanction to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts. If any change is made in the list, such change shall be reported annually for sanction not later than the 1st February.

4. On the first-class ferries suitable ferry-boats or *máns* shall, as soon as possible, be supplied by the Deputy-Commissioner at the expense of the District Fund, or, if the proceeds of the ferry are assigned to a Municipality, Station, or Union, at the expense of the Municipal, Station, or Union Fund. On the second and third-class ferries, the lessee shall provide such boats or *máns* as are specified in his lease.

5. On the first-class ferries, where boats or *máns* are provided by the Deputy-Commissioner, the lessee shall undertake to deliver them over on the expiration of his lease in as good condition as he received them, or to pay for dilapidations. The boats or *máns* shall be examined by the District Engineer or one of his subordinates, both before being handed over to the lessee and after return by him on the expiration of his lease, and the damage sustained by them, if any, shall be assessed. The lessee shall accept this assessment, if approved by the Deputy-Commissioner, without question, and shall pay the amount on demand.

6. The ferry lessee shall not sub-let the ferry leased by him.

7. The ferryman shall be bound to cross over, on tender of payment in cash of the authorised toll,* or on production of a season ticket, all persons desiring to cross within the hours for which the ferry, according to the class to which it belongs, is open:

*Appendix A.

Provided that all such persons, animals, vehicles, or other things as may be specified in a declaration made by the Local Government under Section 15 of the Act as exempt from pay-

ment of toll, shall be crossed over free of charge, if application is made within the hours for which the ferry is open. Provided also that the ferryman shall not cross over persons whom he may know or suspect to be fugitives from justice, or to be bent upon an unlawful purpose.

8. The ferryman shall have in his possession, and shall stick up on a board where it may be read by all passengers, a schedule showing the class to which his ferry belongs, the rates which he is allowed to charge, and the number of persons, animals, and vehicles, and weight of other things, which he is permitted to carry over at one time, and a copy of Part I. of these rules, in English and Assamese or Bengali.

9. The ferryman shall not carry over at one time in his ferry-boat or *már* more than the number of persons, animals, vehicles, or things specified in his lease as permitted to be so carried: and, notwithstanding tender of the fare, he shall not allow any person in excess of such number to enter upon the said boat or *már*. Any person forcing his way on board the boat or *már* in spite of the ferryman's warning, or continuing on board after being requested to land, is punishable under Section 25 of the Act with a fine, which may extend to fifty rupees.

10. The person managing every ferry shall provide a shed 10 feet long by 10 feet broad on either side of the ferry for the temporary accommodation of persons wishing to cross.

11. The person managing the ferry shall construct and maintain in good order properly-sloped approaches for traffic, and shall provide sufficient means for embarking and disembarking all persons, animals, vehicles, and things which he is bound to cross over at his ferry.

Part II.

(*b*) *For regulating the time and manner at which, and in which, the terms on which, and the person by whom, the tolls of public ferries in the Assam Valley districts may be let by auction; and* (*c*) *for collecting the rent payable for the tolls of such ferries.*

12. All public ferries in the Assam Valley districts shall be let by public auction, provided that for special reasons, to be recorded in writing, the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divi-

sional officer may reserve any ferry from lease, and may work it direct. If the ferry is so reserved by the sub-divisional officer, he shall submit his order to the Deputy-Commissioner for confirmation.

13. The period of the lease in each case shall be one year, provided that if the Deputy-Commissioner thinks fit, he may lease any ferry for a term not exceeding three years, or, if he has received the special sanction of the Commissioner, for a term not exceeding five years.

14. The tolls of the ferries situated in the head-quarters sub-division shall be put up to public auction, after notice of one month, in the first week in March of the financial year preceding that in which the lease is to take effect. The tolls of the ferries situated in an outlying sub-division of a district shall, after similar notice, be put up to auction in the last week of February. In the case of ferries situated partly in an outlying sub-division of a district and partly in the head-quarters sub-division, the Deputy-Commissioner shall decide where and when the sale of the tolls of such ferries shall be held. The result of the sales shall be reported to the Commissioner in the form subjoined not later than the 15th March.

15. The notice to be issued under the preceding rule shall state—

(1) The name of each ferry to be leased, and its class, whether first, second, or third class.

(2) The number and capacity of the *máṛs* or boats to be maintained, and the number of men to be employed in each *máṛ* or boat.

(3) The rates at which any person may compound for the tolls of the ferry as fixed by the Local Government under Section 18 of the Act.

(4) The term for which the lease will be given.

(5) The dates on which the instalments of the purchase-money are due.

16. The auction shall be held by the Deputy-Commissioner, or some officer deputed for the purpose by him, in the case of the ferries in the head-quarter sub-division, and by the sub-divisional officer in the case of the ferries in an outlying sub-division of a district.

17. The sale shall be by auction to the highest bidder, unless the officer conducting the sale, for sufficient reason recorded

in writing under his hand, as provided in Section 8 of the Act, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder.

18. The person whose bid is accepted shall pay in the purchase-money in the following instalments:—

One-fourth on the evening of the day of sale.	One-fourth on or before the 1st September.
„ on or before the 1st June.	„ „ „ 1st December.

On the payment of the first instalment, the purchaser shall receive a written lease signed by the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer, as the case may be, in the form* appended to these rules, specifying in regard to each ferry the points mentioned in the notice of sale as set forth in Rule 15 above.

*Appendix B.

19. If the purchaser fails to pay in one-fourth of the purchase-money on the evening of the day of sale, the ferry shall next day be put up again to sale by auction, and if the price fetched at the postponed sale is less than that fetched at the first sale, the loss shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue from the first purchaser.

20. The officer conducting the sale is authorised by Section 8 of the Act to call upon the lessee to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as such officer thinks fit.

21. All instalments of rent due or other amounts payable shall, if not paid on or before the due date, be recovered from the lessee or his security, if any, by any process by which arrears of revenue may be recovered in the Assam Valley districts.

22. A statement in the form subjoined (as at foot of G.D. Circular No. 15, of the 18th May 1882) should be submitted by the Deputy-Commissioner to the Commissioner not later than the 15th March for confirmation of the sales effected in each year:—

Statement showing the ferry leases for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of ferry.	Name of ferry.	Name of river across which ferry plies.	Class of ferry.	Amount for which leased in previous year.	Amount for which leased in present year.	Period for which leased.	Remarks.

The Commissioner will forward a divisional statement to the Secretariat in the following form:—

Divisional Statement for 188 -8

District.	Number of ferries.				Sale-proceeds of	
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.

APPENDIX A.

The following rates of toll have been fixed by the Chief Commissioner under Section 15 of the Northern India Ferries Act (XVII. of 1878) for ferries in the Assam Valley districts:—

		First class.			Second class.			Third class.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1.	For each person	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3
2.	,, ,, if carrying a load	0	1	6	0	0	9	0	0	6
3.	,, palki	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
4.	,, dooly	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	1	0
5.	,, traveller or bearer accompanying a palki or dooly	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3
6.	Ekka, with single bullock or pony	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	1	6
7.	Ditto pair of bullocks	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
8.	Buggy drawn by one horse, or one or two bullocks, with traveller and syce	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
9.	Ditto ditto, with syce only	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
10.	Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pair of bullocks, with traveller and servants	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
11.	Ditto ditto, with servants only	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
12.	Ditto ditto, drawn by two horses, with traveller and servants	2	8	0	1	4	0	0	12	0
13.	Ditto ditto, with servant only	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
14.	Four-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by two bullocks, laden, and with traveller	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
15.	Ditto ditto, empty	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0
16.	Ditto ditto, drawn by more than two bullocks, laden or with traveller	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	4	0
17.	Ditto ditto, empty	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0
18.	Hackery with pair of bullocks, laden	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	1	6
19.	Ditto ditto ditto empty	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	9
20.	Ditto, with three or more bullocks, laden	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
21.	Ditto ditto ditto empty	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	1	6
22.	Bullocks or buffaloes, each	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	3
23.	Ditto ditto laden, each	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
24.	Sheep, goats, swine, or such like animals, each	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
25.	Dogs, each	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	3
26.	Horse, with rider or syce, or both, each	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	1	6
27.	Pony with ditto ditto ,,	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	9
28.	Ass or mule laden, with driver ,,	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	9
29.	Ditto unladen, with driver ,,	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
30.	Elephant gear or howdah	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	6	0

The Chief Commissioner hereby declares, under Section 15 of the said Act, that the following persons, animals, vehicles, and things shall be exempt from payment of toll at all ferries in the Assam districts:—

1. The troops of Government, with their baggage animals, baggage, and military stores.
2. Any police officer travelling in uniform.
3. Any village watchman carrying a *chapras*.
4. The Government mails.
5. Any other officer of Government when travelling on duty.
6. Labourers employed on the road, if furnished with a pass by the officer in charge of the road.

N.B.—Similar rules have been issued for Cachar, dated the 29th March 1883, but are not re-printed. The only point in which they differ from these is that ferries are divided into large ferries and small ferries instead of into 1st, 2nd, 3rd classes

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5. [*Estimate of cost of constructing ferry máris.*]—The following letter was forwarded, for information and guidance, by G. D. Circular No. 5, dated 18th January 1883:—

No. 2,414J., dated Silchar, the 12th December 1882.
From—The Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar.

In reply to your letter No. 20T., dated the 19th November 1882, I have honour to submit the following report on the *máris* in this district.

2. In your Circular No. 8, dated the 28th February 1882, certain rules were laid down for the sale and management of public ferries. Rule 4 was to the effect that "for ferries of the larger class Deputy-Commissioners should provide, at the expense of the Municipality or Local Funds, suitable ferry-boats or *máris*." As Cachar is a district in which there is very much pony traffic in consequence of the large number of Europeans (there being now over 180 tea-gardens), I thought it advisable to put a liberal interpretation on the term "large ferries." I divided all ferries into "large" and "small." To the "small" ferries I gave no *már* at all, as they were situated at places were ponies were not the habit of crossing; for "large" ferries I had three classes of *máris*, costing respectively Rs. 186, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 116-14. After several of these had been completed, orders were received from Shillong to the effect that some of the *máris* were considered too light. Upon this a second estimate was submitted and eventually sanctioned. This led to the abolition of the third-class of *már*, so that, after the receipt of orders, all subsequent ferries were made either of the first or second class. I append to this letter the details of the cost of either class. A *már* of the first class now costs Rs. 219, and

one of the second costs Rs. 155. The immense comfort secured by these *máts* cannot be disputed.

3. I attach a table,* showing the names of the ferries in this district, the class, the class of *mát* supplied, the average price realised during the last three years of each ferry, the price it fetched in 1881-82, the price it fetched in 1882-83, when *máts* were supplied gratis, and the cost of the *máts* supplied.

*Not printed.

4. The table shows the following results. The ferries to which *máts* have now been supplied realised at the last auction sale Rs. 25,465, whereas in the preceding year they had realised only Rs. 19,225, *i.e.*, the excess this year was Rs. 6,240, although the whole cost of the *máts* supplied was only Rs. 5,376-2.

Four other ferries fetched Rs. 2,055, against Rs. 1,590 in the preceding year. These had been previously supplied with *máts*. The rest of the ferries which were not supplied with *máts* fetched Rs. 6,354, against Rs. 5,558 in the previous year. Here, no doubt, a part of the rise was due to the hope that *máts* would be eventually supplied.

5. In 1882-83 the prices fetched at auction for all the ferries together amounted to Rs. 33,874, against Rs. 26,373, showing a surplus of Rs. 7,501. The net result is that for an expenditure of Rs. 5,376 on *máts* we gained an increase in the auction prices amounting to Rs. 7,501. The convenience of the public and the safety to life are cheaply bought at the price.

The details of the cost of each class of máts.

6. The *máts* constructed for this district consist of two boats connected together by joists laid transversely, over which a wooden platform is fixed. They are of two classes, the larger, for ferries of importance on the river Barak, and the smaller, for ferries where the traffic is small.

They are made of the following kinds of timber, *kurtha*, *ratha*, or *gondrai*. The larger boats are 24 feet long, 4½ feet wide, and 2 feet deep, the smaller 22 by 3½ by 1½; they are without keels; the sides are of one-inch planks nailed together; the upper parts of the sides have an additional inch plank nailed on; the stem and stern are strengthened by strong pieces of timber; 3 or 4 joists (2 inches by 3 inches) connect the sides of each boat transversely. The boats are tarred on the outsides (the coating consists of tar mixed with reeds, which are burnt to cinders and pulverised). The size of the platform for a large *mát* is 12

feet by 12 feet, the planking is 1½ inch in thickness; that for a small one is 10 feet by 8 feet and 1½ inch planking; the platforms are bolted to the four transverse joists 12 feet by 3 inches by 4½ inches below them; above the planking there are two joists in the middle 3 inches by 2 inches, two ribands on the sides to which the bottom of the standards are bolted; two battens (not entered in the estimate) are nailed longitudinally on the platform about 6 inches or a foot from each edge to prevent animals slipping off. The two outer transverse joists support the struts fixed to the top of the standards. The larger boats have a carrying capacity of 45 to 50 maunds, the smaller from 35 to 40.

The following is the cost of each *már*:—

First Class.

Two boats (each of 45 maunds) constructed of *kurtha*, *ratha* or *gondrai* timber, and supplied with a rudder and oar, Rs. 70 each—Rs. 140.

	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Height or depth.	Contents.	Rate.
Platform, to be made of *kurtha* or *ratha* timber, 12 feet by 12 feet—					C. ft.	R. A.
Joists	6	12′	3″	4½″	6·75	.....
Ditto.....	2	12′	3″	2½″	1·0	.....
Planking	1	12′	12″	1½″	18·0	.....
Standards.....	6	3′	4″	4″	2 0	.....
Rails and ribands ...	4	12′	3″	4″	4·0	.....
Struts	6	5′	4″	4″	3·33	.....
					35·08	2 4 per c. ft. Rs. 79

Including iron bolts, straps, and tarring..... Total for each *már* Rs. 219

Second Class.

Two boats (each of 35 maunds) constructed of the same kind of timber as first-class *márs*, and supplied with rudder and oar and tarred, Rs. 52-8 each ..... Rs. 105

	Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Height or depth.	Contents.	Rate.
					C. ft.	Rs. As.
Platform of *kurtha* or *ratha* timber ...	1	10	8	.....	.....	.....
Joists	5	8	3″	4½″	3·75	.....
Ditto.....	2	8	3″	2″	0·66	.....
Planking	...	10	8″	1½″	10·0	.....
Standards.....	...	6	3″	4″	2·0	.....
Struts	6	5	4″	4″	3·33	.....
Ribands and rails ...	4	8	3″	4″	2·66	.....
					22·40	2 4 per c. ft. Rs. 50

Including iron bolts, straps, and tarring .....Total for each *már* ... Rs. 155

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL.

I.—POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL BOARDS.

1. [*G. D. Resolution, dated 18th June 1880.*]

[*The following extracts contain such parts of this Resolution as have not been superseded by later orders.*]

Any member of a Committee absent from the district for a longer time than six months, or transferred, in the course of official duty, to another district, will be considered to have vacated his seat on the Committee, and the Deputy-Commissioner shall, if he thinks it necessary, submit proposals for filling up the vacancy so caused.

The amount allotted for Primary Education will be expended by the Committee, under the orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, in communication with the Inspector of Schools, who will have the right to bring before the Committee any matter which he thinks requires consideration by them, or has been insufficiently provided for in their allotment. The budget proposals under this head should, similarly, be framed in communication with the Inspector, and any deviations from the recommendations made by him fully explained by the Committee when the budget is submitted. The amount allotted for the District Post will be expended by the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, who will submit accounts of the expenditure quarterly to the District Committee.

Members may vote at any meeting of the District, Branch, or Sub-Committee, by proxy, and may express their views on any subject to be discussed at such meeting by letter.

Each Sub-Committee shall meet once a month on such day as shall be fixed by the Chairman, and three members present shall constitute a *quorum*; provided that if on any day fixed for a meeting less than that number be present, the Chairman shall appoint another day, not more than a week later, for a meeting of the Sub-Committee, when, even if less than three members be present, there shall be a *quorum*.

The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every meeting of the District, Branch, or Sub-

Committee. In the absence both of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the members present shall elect a President for the occasion.

All questions which may come before a Committee or Sub-Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present or represented by a proxy. Every member shall have one vote; in the case of equality of votes, the President shall have a casting vote.

The minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of a District, Branch, or Sub-Committee shall be recorded in a book, to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Committee, and any person resident or owning land in the district may at all reasonable times inspect and examine such book without payment of any fee, and shall be allowed to take copy of any matter entered therein.

In the Assam Valley districts all correspondence between the District Committees and the Local Government shall pass through the Commissioner of the Division, who shall be furnished by the Committee, on his request, with any information he may call for connected with their proceedings under these Rules.

The appointment of such officers, engineers, clerks, or servants as may have been provided for by the estimates sanctioned for the year by the Chief Commissioner, shall be made on the nomination of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman at a meeting of the Committee or Sub-Committee as may be necessary; but no establishment shall be entertained except in accordance with such sanction: provided that no such officers, engineers, clerks, or servants, employed for the purpose of carrying out public works under the orders of the Committee, shall be appointed unless they possess such qualifications as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner. The Committee may suspend, as they may think fit, such officers, engineers, clerks, or servants, and may pay them such salaries and allowances as may be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

When a work is to be undertaken on behalf of the Committee by a private person, and has been duly sanctioned in the budget, the amount placed at the disposal of such person for carrying it out shall be treated in the accounts as a final charge; but the Committee shall satisfy themselves, upon such evidence as they may think sufficient, that the expenditure has been properly incurred.

2. [*Localisation of Expenditure in Assam.—G. D. Resolution No. 1,912, dated the 10th May 1882.*]—The Chief Commissioner desires to explain the steps which have been taken, with the sanction and under the authority of the Government of India, towards increasing the powers entrusted to the Local or District Committees in the eight plains districts of Assam, in which alone such Committees have been appointed, and providing them with funds to meet their enlarged responsibilities.

2. Under the Assam Local Rates Regulation (1879) the following charges were made over to District Committees:—

District Post;
Primary Education;
Repairs of district roads (*i.e.*, such roads as were not classed as Provincial) and general improvements;

and to meet their expenditure under these heads the following sources of revenue were allotted to them:—

Five-eighths of the local rate, together with such collections under old rates and cesses as continued to be made while the local rate was being gradually introduced.
Ferries (excluding some classed as Provincial).
Rents and other miscellaneous receipts, which had always been treated as Local, and, later on, the surplus receipts from pounds.

3. It has now been decided to make over to District Committees the following additional heads of receipt and expenditure :—

Education Department ; grants-in-aid to all except High Schools.
Medical Department ; grants to certain dispensaries.
Minor Department ; Fairs.
Miscellaneous Department; Rewards for destruction of wild animals, the cost of establishments for collecting the local rates, for keeping District Fund accounts and correspondence, for circuit-houses and staging-bungalows, grants to municipalities and stations, and minor contingencies. Also some rents hitherto reckoned as Provincial assets.
Public Works, including almost the whole of the works hitherto classed as Provincial, and the receipts from Provincial ferries.

The statement printed as Appendix No. I (*not reprinted*) to this Resolution shows at a glance the financial position of each district under the arrangements which have now been made for the current year. The following remarks are intended to elucidate and explain the statement.

4. *Education.*—The District Committees already have the sole management of all matters connected with primary education, *i.e.*, primary schools, stipends of persons under training as teachers in normal schools, scholarships to pupils in primary schools, rewards to teachers, and examination charges. Till now, they have exercised no supervision over secondary education. The Chief Commissioner has resolved to keep for the present the Government high and middle schools under Provincial management, since these institutions require a homogeneity and uniformity of treatment which they might not receive if managed on independent systems in each district, and since a more efficient class of teachers can be procured for permanent service under the Educational Department than if the teachers could be dismissed and had to be recruited by the District Committees. It may be hoped, however, that the time is not distant when District Committees will show so lively an interest in the spread of education, and when the system of teaching and the course of study have been so far fixed by general consent, that it may be possible to enlarge the power of the committees over the middle and high or zila schools. For the present, however, the Chief Commissioner thinks it will be enough to make over to local management the aided, middle, and lower schools. The amount of these grants-in-aid for 1882-83 has been fixed at Rs. 25,770, and this sum will be transferred to the different districts according to the following details:—

	Number of schools.	Rs.
Lakhimpur	7	1,674
Sibságar	5	1,986
Nowgong	11	1,926
Darrang	10	1,998
Kámrúp	19	3,240
Goálpára	21	4,344
Sylhet	41	8,916
Cachar	10	1,686

Besides these aided schools, the police (primary) schools recently established at each district head-quarters, and the

lower normal schools experimentally started in Goálpára, have also been made over, with their allotments, to the District Committees for management.

5. The Committees in these districts will be placed in the position hitherto occupied by the Provincial Government in regard to these grants. They will be bound to continue the existing grants to the schools which now receive them, so long as those schools fulfil the conditions laid down by the Government of India. They will see that the monthly accounts prescribed by the department are submitted. When applications are made for new grants, they will consider them on their merits, and if they decide to grant them, they will provide the funds either from lapses in the sums now transferred, or from any savings they can effect in other departments. The accounts of the grant-in-aid schools will be drawn up as hitherto, and submitted through the Deputy-Inspector to the District Committee, instead of to the Inspector of Schools. A brief excerpt from the Grant-in-aid Rules, so far as they concern the District Committees, has been prepared by Mr. Willson, and is attached as Appendix II. (*not reprinted*) to this Resolution.

6. There are also special grants made to mission schools in Darrang and Nowgong, amounting to Rs. 1,500 in each case, which have not been made over to the District Committees, as there has not been time to ascertain whether they would be willing to take charge of the disbursement of these sums and of the supervision of these schools, and whether the missionary bodies would like to have the schools made over in this way. The Inspector of Schools will consult both parties, and if the change is desired, it can be made next year.

7. It has been proposed to make a change in the status of the Deputy-Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, corresponding to the change which is being made by the Government of Bengal. At present, both these officials are Provincial. The proposal is that the Deputy-Inspector should continue a Provincial officer and a member and adviser of the District Committee, with special duties as Inspector of the Government schools, while the Sub-Inspector should become a local officer, with special charge of all local (*i.e.*, primary and aided) schools in the district or sub-division to which he is attached. If this change is desired by the District Committees it can be carried out next year, and they are requested to give their opinion regarding it before, or when, submitting

their budgets for 1883-84. An increase will be required in the number of Sub-Inspectors if one such officer is provided for each sadr and outlying sub-division.

* * * * *

10. As to the Provincial expenditure on dispensaries, it has not been thought that any good would be gained by localising it. No fixed grant could be given for the pay of Hospital-Assistants, who must continue to be promoted under the departmental rules and transferred by the Deputy-Surgeon-General at his discretion ; while the expenditure on European medicines depends entirely on the indents drawn up by an expert, the Civil Surgeon, and could not be criticised with advantage by the District Committees. But the permanent grants made under former orders to certain dispensaries either to meet their abnormal expenditure on patients' diet, or to raise the Hospital-Assistant's salary in proportion to the greater labour and responsibility involved, will be localised. The sums noted in the margin will be incorporated with the Provincial grants to the dispensaries concerned, and the District Committees will be responsible for making the payments, on account of which grants are given. Nothing, however, need be shown in the treasury accounts except the disbursement of the sums specified, on the authority of the Civil Surgeon.

	Rs.
Cachar	120
Sylhet	120
Kámrúp	264
Darrang	120
Lakhimpur	120

11. Under the head of "Minor Departments" come certain semi-political fairs, at which the hill tribes come to trade. The sums which have hitherto been granted for expenditure on these occasions will be made over to the District Committees, as shown in the margin, and the expenditure will continue as before.

District.	Rs.
Lakhimpur	1,000
Darrang	300
Kámrúp	100

12. The miscellaneous items shown under head XXIV. on the receipt side, and XXX. on the expenditure side, in Appendix I., are mostly of a petty nature. The expenditure on establishments can best be supervised by local bodies, as, if any economy can be effected, they will be the gainers thereby. The grants to aid the funds of certain municipalities and towns may also be localised with advantage, the District Committee accepting with them the responsibility of carrying out the objects (sanitation and permanent improvements) for which the grants are made. The rewards for the destruction

of wild beasts must be given at the rates and according to the rules laid down.

13. In all the cases mentioned in paragraphs 4 to 12, the grants made to Local Funds correspond closely to the average of past years, and had been fixed for the present year, 1882-83, before the intention of localising the items had been formed. They have not been in any way cut down in the prospect of localisation; and the Chief Commissioner therefore feels that he can call on the District Committees to accept them cheerfully as a fixed contract for five years. On the one hand, it may be expected that local knowledge and self-interest will enable the Committees to work somewhat more economically than the Provincial Government has done. On the other, they will experience year by year the steady pressure which the desire for improved administration creates; and they will only be able to yield to this pressure if they can increase their incomes or decrease their expenditure. At the end of five years the Chief Commissioner will review the Provincial and Local revenues and accounts, and, if the finances admit of it, that is, if the Provincial revenue continues to expand in the way it has hitherto done, he has little doubt that he will be able to increase his contributions to Local Funds.

14. *Public Works.*—It is under this head that the largest measure of decentralisation has been carried out. The whole of what has hitherto been treated as Provincial expenditure in the eight plains districts, excepting only the allotments for the tramway in the Sibságar district and the workshops at Gauháti and Dibrugarh, has been transferred to Local, and is now put under the control of the District Committees. The effect of this transfer is that, while in the Provincial Budget of 1881-82, Rs. 14,10,000 were allotted to Provincial and Rs. 3,37,000 to Local public works, the allotments in the budget of 1882-83 are Provincial Rs. 5,89,525 and Local Rs. 10,67,803. In the eight districts to which this Resolution refers, the expenditure on Provincial works will be about Rs. 46,000, on Local works Rs. 10,67,803. The details of all expenditure of this class district by district are clearly shown in the statement printed as Appendix III. (*not reprinted*) to this Resolution.

The chief sub-heads under which the expenditure on public works falls are establishment, repairs, and original

works. It is necessary to give further explanation as to the manner in which each of these sub-heads has been treated.

15. *Establishment.*—The system hitherto followed has been that in each district the District Committee has entertained such moderate establishments as they thought necessary, consisting generally of a Road Engineer or overseer and one or more clerks, while for the purposes of the Public Works Department the eight districts were dealt with as four divisions, each with an Executive-Engineer, a certain number of Assistant-Engineers and subordinates, and a strong office establishment for accounts and reports. Under the new arrangements, each district has its District Engineer, who is an assistant of the Deputy-Commissioner and a member of the District Committee: wherever the work to be done in a sub-division is sufficiently important, an Assistant-Engineer has been appointed to it; the subordinate staff (consisting of Sub-Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers, and Sub-Overseers) has been distributed according to local requirements; and the offices of the four divisions have been broken up and distributed over the eight districts. The distribution is necessarily tentative at first, and is liable to revision, according to the arrangements which the District Committees find themselves able to make for carrying on the requisite office work. For the present it has been assumed that the staff sufficient for the needs of each district will be—

1 Head Clerk and Accountant,	1 Clerk and Storekeeper,
1 Second Clerk,	1 Draftsman,

in addition to the existing District Committee's clerks. Wherever an Assistant-Engineer is in charge of a separate sub-division, a clerk has been provided for his work; and the menial establishment has been apportioned to the number of the superior officers. It is probable, however, that when the system of accounts, to which reference will be made later on, is in full working order, considerable reductions will be found practicable in the establishment as now apportioned; and the special attention of District Committees is invited to this subject, inasmuch as any saving they can effect in this department will (subject to one or two minor conditions) leave additional funds in their hands for carrying out material improvements.

* * * * *

18. *Repairs.*—Under this sub-head come repairs of civil buildings and of communications. The custom of the Public Works Department is to estimate for repairs of civil buildings in three ways,—annual, quadrennial, and casual repairs. The estimate for the year has been made out by adding together the annual, a quarter of the quadrennial, and half the casual repair estimates. As, however, the Chief Commissioner has found reason to believe that the expenditure by the department on this class of repairs has always been liberal, and sometimes excessive, and that local officers can carry them out at cheaper rates, he has reduced the total obtained as above by about 10 per cent., in making the district allotments. The repairs to roads are mostly calculated at so many rupees per mile of road, and these estimates have seldom been interfered with. The details of the calculations, by which the total sums allotted for repairs have been arrived at, will be separately communicated to each District Committee. The sums thus fixed are made over to the Committees with the responsibility of keeping up the roads and buildings in the condition in which they take them over: and the Chief Commissioner hopes that it may be found possible to retain these allotments unaltered from year to year. He will, however, be ready to listen to any representations made by the Committees on this subject during the present and the next year. After the experience of two years has been gained, the allotment for repairs may probably be fixed for at least a term of five years. The Committees will then have that sum to deal with at their pleasure; and if they make any saving out of the repair estimates, they will have so much more to spend on original works. But it will be the duty of the Superintending Engineer to enforce the responsibility they incur of keeping up the roads and buildings in good condition, and not letting them fall into disrepair by starving the expenditure; and if in the course of his inspection he finds any evidence that this is being done, he will report it to the District Committee, and give instructions to the District Engineer as to the measures he ought to take. If these instructions are overlooked, and provision not made for the necessary expenditure, it will be the Superintending Engineer's business to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

19. *Original Works.*—The plan adopted under this sub-head has been to take all works carried on in the eight plains districts which would under the old system have appeared in the Provincial part of the budget, and transfer them bodily to

the Local part, together with their allotted expenditure, keeping only the two workshops and the tramway Provincial. The effect of this, as shown in Appendix IV. (*not reprinted*), has been to transfer to the control of local bodies works on which nearly four lakhs of rupees are to be expended this year. The arrangement was the only one which was practicable on this occasion, as there was not time to carry out to the full the principle of localisation. But in two ways it falls short of the method which the Chief Commissioner desires to follow. In the first place, it was not possible to consult the District Committees as to these works and allotments. Their budgets had been framed and sent up for the old class of local works, and the Provincial Budget for these newly-localised works had also been for the most part framed before the present extension of localisation was decided on. In the second place, it has been impossible to make a permanent allotment based on average needs and average expenditure. It was necessary to continue works in process of construction. Some districts have more of these works, some less, and it would be unreasonable to stereotype for a term of years an accidental distribution of funds, or to say to a district—"Because you were spending 20,000 rupees on such a project in such a year, you shall always have Rs. 20,000 to spend, even when that project is completed." It will probably be found, when further experience is gained, that original works may be divided into two classes, ordinary and extraordinary. In a Province like Assam, where two lakhs a year could be spent advantageously in each of the eight districts, and there are only four or five lakhs to be divided between them, it will probably be advisable to retain a portion of that sum to carry out large works, taking them up one after another, irrespective of locality, and at the same time to apportion a sum to each district to be expended on carrying out smaller works within its limits. Thus, a reference to the Appendix will show that, putting civil buildings aside, there are a large number of important works going on in the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts, and a much smaller number in Darrang, Kámrúp, and Goálpára, while the Sylhet district is so far behind all others that it neither has any works in progress nor any prepared project, except one, to which an allotment can be made. Some money has therefore been allotted to each district for improvement of its Trunk Road, and for bridges thereon, and these grants, more or less modified by the experience of a year or two, will become the permanent allotment to which

the district will be entitled for its original works. The rest of the money, when the present works on which it is being expended are completed, will be released and available for other similar works to be proposed, with plans prepared by the District Engineer, by the District Committees. The tramway has been kept separate, because, though at present it is merely a small work for the local advantage of a part of the Sibságar district, it is an experiment which, if found successful, may be the germ of greater things, and its location and extension must be governed by other than local considerations. The two workshops also are not intended for merely local wants, but each is to serve the requirements of three districts, making up such iron and wood work as is needed by them for bridges, ferry boats, and so on. These will be charged to the Local Funds of the district, supplied at cost price.

20. In several districts there is at present a collection of tools and plant, and of stock required for public works purposes, chiefly timber and iron. These articles it is not proposed to make over to the District Committees. They will remain in the charge of the District Engineer, who will account for them, according to the Code rules and forms, to the Deputy-Examiner. He will issue them, as needed, to any District Fund work, charging the cost to that fund by an adjustment to be carried out between the Comptroller and Deputy-Examiner. It is not desirable that the District Committee should, at present at least, lay up any stock: any tools or plant which they require for specific works should be procured by the District Engineer, and entered on the register of tools and plant which he will keep up.

21. It remains to explain what changes are necessary in the constitution of the District Committees, and in their financial position, and in the accounts to be kept and the budgets and reports submitted by them.

22. Under Section 15 of the Local Rates Regulation, not less than one-third of the Committee should be composed of non-official members. The Government of India lately expressed a wish that the number of non-officials should be not less than half; but on looking into the lists it was found that in every district that proportion had already been reached, and that in some cases non-officials were to officials as 2 to 1. Considering the difficulty non-officials have in attending Commit-

tee meetings, the Chief Commissioner thinks it would be better that they should always be in the ratio of 2 to 1, as compared with official members; and Deputy-Commissioners have been invited to nominate a sufficient number of residents of the district to raise the non-officials on the Committee to the requisite proportion.

23. The rules drawn up by the late Chief Commissioner under Sections 15 and 16 of the Regulation, and published in the Resolution of the 18th June 1880, should be understood to be still in force as to their general spirit and tenor, though in some matters of detail the present Resolution expands and alters them. Branch Committees should continue to be appointed for sub-divisions, and Sub-Committees should also be created for education and for the management of the dispensary. Deputy-Commissioners will be invited to make nominations accordingly for these Sub-Committees, but the names will not be gazetted as those of the members of District and Branch Committees are.

* * * * * *

25. The funds at the disposal of the District Committee will consist of those mentioned in the second and third paragraphs of this Resolution (the entire local rates being made over to them, instead of five-eighths as before), together with a Government grant on account of—

(1) Public Works.
(2) The other heads of localised expenditure shown in Appendix I., *viz.*,
Refunds, Minor Departments, Grants-in-aid, Medical Services, and Miscellaneous.

The grant under head (2) will remain unaltered for the next five years. That under head (1) will vary in different districts for the reasons explained above, though the total grant to the eight districts will not be diminished unless a failure of Provincial revenues makes this necessary.

26. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Committee should feel themselves as much interested pecuniarily in the growth of the revenue as in economical expenditure; and that any increase in the former should go to swell the local funds as much as any saving in the latter. It is found, however, by experience that it adds immensely to the trouble of account-keeping if the funds dealt with are made appropriated funds,

and kept in a separate manner; and the following system is the best that can be adopted. The District Committee, as such, should keep no account of actual receipts; but should trust to the Comptroller for that. They will prepare their estimate in October of what they expect to receive under each of the heads and sub-heads shown in the budget form (adopting the figure of the preceding year where there is no special reason for altering it), and, if this estimate is sanctioned by the Chief Commisssioner, they will receive an allotment, which is all they will be able to spend during the year, unless a supplementary budget is sent up and approved. Suppose, for instance, they estimate the ferry receipts at Rs. 10,000; and the ferries are sold in March for Rs. 20,000. That increase will not affect their income for the year budgetted for; they have received an allotment of (say) 2 lakhs based on their estimate, and that is all they have to deal with. But at the end of the year the Comptroller makes out the Local Fund accounts, and, taking the actual receipts for local rates, ferries, pound surplus, rents, and grants, finds them amount, say, to Rs. 10,000 in excess of the allotment. Whatever the sum is, the actual expenditure will be deducted from the actual receipts, and the balance be placed at the credit of the District Fund to begin the next year with. Thus, if the accounts of 1882-83 are made up in July 1883, and a balance of Rs. 10,000 found to the credit of a district, the Chairman will be informed, and will draw up, in October, the Committee's budget for 1884-85, on the basis of an opening balance of Rs. 10,000, in addition to the allotment made for 1883-84. On the expenditure side the Committee will in future include (1) the cost of the establishment (if any) maintained for keeping the accounts of the local rate and other local funds; (2) the expenditure on district post; (3) on primary education; (4) on grants-in-aid; (5) on other localised departments of secondary education; and (6) on public works. The latter will be divided into—

(*a*) Establishment.

(*b*) Old local; repairs and original works.

(*c*) New local; repairs and original works.

(*d*) Miscellaneous improvements.

Instead of the present plan, under which the totals of the main heads are submitted first, and the details of public works afterwards, the whole budget should now be submitted at once. The Committee will know approximately what allotment they will receive, and they should estimate for the expenditure of that entire sum: indeed, if they frame their estimate of expenditure at a higher figure, no harm will be done, provided they place their proposed original works in the order of importance. If, then, the Chief Commissioner is able from any cause to make a larger grant than that of last year, its expenditure can be provided for: if the grant is equal to, or less than, that of last year, he can decide what works to strike out of the budget, in the order of the least importance.

27. No work should be begun without an estimate; and, as far as possible, no work should be entered in the budget until the estimate has been prepared and sanctioned; but, if that is impossible, the estimate must be drawn up immediately after the budget is passed, and the work must not be put in hand till the estimate is sanctioned. If the work is to cost less than Rs. 500, the estimate may be prepared in the Public Works form of requisition. For road repairs a mileage rate is sufficient. If the work is to cost less than Rs. 2,000, it can be passed by the Committee's Chairman; if it exceeds Rs. 2,000, it must be sent to the Superintending Engineer for sanction. In any case, a copy must be sent, after sanction, to the Comptroller, who will see not only that the total allotment is not exceeded, but that the expenditure on the details agrees with the estimate.

28. The Chairman of the Committee shall have power to sanction during the course of the year any work not entered in the budget up to a limit of Rs. 1,000, provided that he can arrange for the funds by transfer from some other head. But he should report at once to the Comptroller, stating the amount sanctioned, its object, and the head from which the amount has been transferred. Any expenditure that is urgently required can be incurred up to a limit of Rs. 200 by the Chairman or the District Engineer, provided sanction is obtained at the next meeting of the District or Branch Committee.

29. The budgets must be submitted to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner before the 1st November, because the main outlines of the financial scheme for the Province have to

be fixed by the 15th November. For the next year or two the Chief Commissioner thinks it will be advisable that he himself, or the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, should meet the District Committee to discuss with them the details of the budgets, and to learn their views as to the relative importance of different works, the rates of expenditure, and so forth. Arrangements will be made to fix the dates of these meetings in November and December in such a way as shall be most convenient to the Committees and at the same time fit in with the Chief Commissioner's and the Commissioner's tours.

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3. [*G. D. Resolution No. 1,784, dated the 2nd November 1882.*]

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Unit of administration for Local Boards.

30. In the first place, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the unit of administration for the Local Boards must for the present be the sub-division.

Relations of Local Boards within the district.

31. This preliminary question being settled, the next point is to consider what the relations of the Sub-divisional Boards shall be to one another, and how the funds available are to be distributed between them. This might be done either by a District Board, constituted by delegates from the Sub-divisional Boards, meeting once a year for the preparation of the budget at district head-quarters, or by the Deputy-Commissioner. On the one hand, it will not in all cases be easy to choose delegates who will be willing to travel to the district head-quarters to take part in this discussion: on the other, it may be thought that Mufassal Local Boards will not always receive their due unless some representative is ready to speak up for them. The distribution of funds will, however, affect materially only that portion of the resources of the Boards which is not locally raised: the portion which is locally raised will naturally be for the most part locally spent, though a small contribution may have to be levied for the support of a central establishment for keeping the combined accounts of all the Local Boards in the district. As to the portion which Government contributes

from provincial finances, it may reasonably be argued that it is entitled to determine how the money can best be distributed. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the latter course may for the present be adopted, unless in any district the Sub-divisional Boards desire to have a delegated Board to settle these matters, when their wishes will be given effect to.

Number of members.

32. The next questions are the maximum number of members of which the Local Board should consist, in what proportion it should be constituted of natives and tea-planters, respectively, and who should be the *ex-officio* or official members. It appears to Mr. Elliott that a definite number of members should be fixed for each unit of local administration, in order that, if the elective principle is anywhere adopted, the candidates chosen may be secured against being swamped by additions subsequently made: and also, in order that, while adequate representation is maintained, the Board may not be too unwieldy for the despatch of business. He thinks that 8 should be the minimum number in sub-divisions where the interests to be represented are few and simple, and 24 the maximum where they are many and complicated; and requests each Deputy-Commissioner to propose a definite limit for each Board in his district.

Representatives of tea-planters.

33. As regards the proportion of natives and tea-planters, what has been written above in this Resolution appears to the Chief Commissioner to show that no measure could be more fatal to the prosperity of the Province than any which would tend to alienate the powerful and energetic tea interest, and to make its representatives unwilling to continue that assistance which they have hitherto so freely rendered, with great benefit both to themselves and the State. It is true that numerically they are far outnumbered by the natives of the Province; but they control a labouring population of no small magnitude, and they own vast tracts of land, which, as has been already stated, in one district (Lakhimpur) are two-thirds of the whole settled area, in another (Sibságar) are 37 per cent. of that area, in a third (Darrang) are 30 per cent., in a fourth (Cachar) are a quarter of the whole district, and in a fifth (Nowgong) are nearly as large in proportion to the occupied area. Their interests lie in the improvement of communications and the cheapening of labour by the spread of colonisation. These are equally the interests of Government. If, on the other hand,

they are less interested in the spread of education, it may, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be admitted that the extension of roads, railways, and steamer services, the building of bridges, and the reclamation of wastes, are more pressing needs of the Province than even the extension of our system of public instruction. Education will come of itself with population and wealth, and the latter will be best served by the policy which has hitherto been followed of enlisting the aid of tea-planters in developing their districts. For these reasons, it seems to Mr. Elliott that in all districts where the tea interest is important, half the non-official members of the Local Board should be tea-planters: where it is less extended, the proportion may be smaller; but this ratio should be observed in Cachar, Lakhimpur, Sibságar, and probably Darrang and Nowgong.

Official members—Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer.

34. As regards the official or *ex-officio* members who should be upon the Board, Mr. Elliott has anxiously considered the extent to which effect can be given to the wishes of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council in respect of the removal of official influence from within to without the Boards. His own desire would have been to rule broadly that the Deputy Commissioner should never be a member of a head-quarter Board, or the sub-divisional officer of a Sub-divisional Board, and that if official assistance is absolutely necessary for the purpose of providing the needful business capacity for conducting the administrative work of the Board, it should be given, as has been done in the case of the Silchar Local Board, by attaching a subordinate officer, ordinarily a native Extra-Assistant-Commissioner, to the Board, whom the members may, if they please, elect as their Chairman. But his officers are unanimous in thinking that, without the guidance and authority of the district or sub-divisional officer, the work of the Boards would come to a standstill. The Chief Commissioner took the opportunity of the presence at Shillong of the Deputy-Commissioners of Kámrúp, Darrang, and Sibságar, and of the late Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára, to consult with them, and the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts on the subject, and he finds them emphatically of opinion that the participation of the Deputy-Commissioner is for the present indispensable to the conduct of business. There is this to be said in favour of this arrangement in tea districts, that the English members of the Board, by their greater force

of character and stronger interest in the objects of expenditure would be likely, in the absence of some official arbitrator, to overbear the Native element, the weakness of which almost everywhere in this Province is sufficiently apparent. The presence of the district or sub-divisional officer, therefore, on the Board is not so likely as it perhaps is elsewhere to stifle discussion and check the free expression of opinion, and, as a temporary measure, Mr. Elliott thinks that it may for the present be permitted wherever the local officers are convinced that it is absolutely necessary.

Other official members.

35. Besides the Deputy-Commissioner at head-quarters and the sub-divisional officer at sub-divisions, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the Civil Surgeon should be an *ex-officio* member of the Boards. His presence as an expert and adviser cannot but be beneficial, and his official position is not such as to make his influence in any way adverse to free discussion. It has been suggested that the District Superintendent of Police should also be an official member, since his duties, which involve constant travelling over the roads in the district, give him a better knowlege than is possessed by any individual member of the state of communications as a whole. The District Engineer and Deputy-Inspector of Schools at head-quarters, and the Sub-Divisional Engineer and Sub-Inspector at sub-divisions, may, if desired, be members, though the official rank of the latter is seldom such as to entitle them to meet the members of the Board on equal terms, and it will perhaps be sufficient that they should attend meetings only when questions concerning public works or schools are discussed, and should give their advice as experts, but not vote as members. If the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer is not a member, one Extra-Assistant-Commissioner may be appointed. There will thus at the outside be only four official members on Sadr and three on Mufassal Local Boards. These officers should be looked upon as constituting the maximum number of officials who may be members of Local Boards. It must be borne in mind that the Government of India have ruled (and the Chief Commissioner cordially accepts the principle) that officials, unless elected, may not be more than one-third of the whole number, and that the object in view is to withdraw as far as possible all official influence from the deliberations of the Boards.

Chairman.

36. If the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer is chosen as Chairman of the Board by the desire of the members, the Chief Commissioner will, as already mentioned, be prepared to confirm their nomination. But an official Chairman should not vote at the Board's meetings, except to give a casting vote when numbers are equally divided. If an official must be Chairman, the Vice-Chairman should be, if possible, a non-official. It is hoped that he may be so trained to conduct the official duties of his post that before long he will be competent to fill the post of Chairman.

Appointment of members.

37. It has now to be considered how members of Local Boards are to be appointed: if by election, the qualifications of (*a*) candidates and (*b*) electors, and the mode in which elections should be conducted.

Election.

The only districts where election has been proposed are Sibságar and Kámrúp. The suggestions in respect to the latter were made verbally by Mr. A. C. Campbell at the recent Conference, and amounted to a scheme of election by popular acclamation, the Deputy-Commissioner and his Assistants visiting each mauza or group of mauzas in turn, assembling the ryots, and enquiring of them whom they wished as their representative. In Sibságar, the Jorhát meeting proposed election pure and simple, the Sibságar meeting election from a roll of candidates previously approved as eligible by the Deputy-Commissioner. Goálpára has not had an opportunity of expressing its views, but in Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, and Cachar, election is by the general voice pronounced to be impossible. Without altogether accepting this view of the case, the Chief Commissioner thinks that it must be admitted that there are portions of the Province where election could hardly be successfully tried in the present stage of society. At the same time there is one class of the community to be found in every plains district except Goálpára, among whom election is not only feasible, but obviously the best system of representation. There can be no reason, Mr. Elliott thinks, why the number of tea-planters whom it may be decided to appoint to a Local Board should not be elected by the body of planters resident in the sub-division; each estate might have a vote, and any planter or manager (but only one from each estate) might be either candidate or elector. Deputy-Commissioners are requested to

consult the planters of their districts on this subject, and to submit detailed proposals for an elective system.

Election in Kámrúp.

38. With regard to the native population, the Chief Commissioner requests that Mr. A. C. Campbell will work out in detail the scheme of election by acclamation proposed by him verbally, and show exactly in what areas and by what process he would arrange to work it. Mr. Elliott has little doubt that an elaborate system of qualification, of election by voting papers, &c., is premature in a population like that of Assam. Acclamation is the natural expression of popular choice in such a stage of society; and if the temper of the people can be unmistakeably elicited in this manner, without giving an opening to any charge of undue official influence, it would be the most satisfatory mode of election which could be applied. It would be necessary, the Chief Commissioner thinks, to exclude mauzadars from standing as candidates in their own mauzas, though they might stand in others.

Election in Sibságar.

39. In Sibságar, Colonel Campbell expresses his decided opinion that election is unadvisable, but admits that, if carried out under the condition that the electors should only vote for names on a list of approved candidates, the experiment will be safeguarded from the chief danger which may be anticipated, *viz.*, the election of unsuitable men or disreputable agitators. Mr. Ward opposes the system, but does not strongly object to it under these conditions. Mr. Elliott is extremely anxious to make a beginning in this direction, not only because it is the wish of the Government of India, but because the principles set forth in the Resolution of His Excellency in Council of the 18th May thoroughly commend themselves to his judgment as sound and wise. He cannot accept the argument suggested by Mr. Ward, that if election gives us the same men as we now have by nomination, which, on the hypothesis that properly representative members are now chosen, it should do, to adopt the former instead of the latter means of selection would make no difference in the situation. It would make this difference, that the elected member would feel what the nominated member does not, that he has a constituency at his back, whose interests, as well as his own, he is bound to advocate, and to whom he is responsible for the trust reposed in him. Such elected members would assuredly in the course of time realise their responsibility, as the constituencies would their

power. More and more public interest would be aroused, and a higher standard of public duty insensibly attained. The process of education may be slow, but it is necessary to make a beginning. The only danger that is to be anticipated is that the experiment may fail through the want of interest felt in it by the people. Sufficient candidates may not come forward, or very few electors may come to the poll. If so, it will at any rate be well that the experiment should have been tried. And as the Commissioner admits the Sibságar district to be, of all those in the Valley, the best suited for such an experiment, the beginning should, Mr. Elliott thinks, be made there. The Deputy-Commissioner will be requested to consider carefully how the details of the system should be worked out, how many of the Government ryots will be included if the qualification proposed by the Sibságar meeting is adopted, whether any other qualification is preferable, into what areas the voters should be grouped, how and where the voting should be carried on, and to report on this and other kindred points, submitting a complete scheme for the Chief Commissioner's approval. The proposals of the Sibságar meeting will be circulated to other Deputy-Commissioners in the Assam Valley, and they will be requested to consider whether, either in their district as a whole, or in any part of it, a similar system could be put in force. In Kámrúp and Goálpára the Deputy-Commissioner should suggest to the leaders of native society the propriety of calling meetings to elicit an expression of opinion.

Nomination.

40. Where election is not possible, the best representatives of the native community should be nominated by the Deputy-Commissioner, and care taken that, as far as practicable, all parts of the area served by the Local Board are provided with some one to advocate their interests.

Term of office.

41. As regards the term of office, it seems to the Chief Commissioner that two years should be the normal period for which a member should hold office: but, in order to avoid a breach of continuity, such as would be caused if all members vacated their seats at the same time, the members of the Local Boards first chosen should be separated by ballot into two equal portions, one of which should retire after two years, and the other after three. Thus every year one-half of the non-official members will leave the Board, and require re-appointment before they can re-occupy their seats.

42. The *quorum* for the transaction of business at Board meetings should, in Mr. Elliott's opinion, be fixed so as not to fall below one-third of the total number of members forming the Board, and in no case be less than 4, even with a Board of the minimum number.

Quorum.

43. The powers which should be conferred upon the Local Boards fall naturally under the two heads of receipts and expenditure. Under receipts, it is to be observed that one of the most important points insisted on by the Government of India is that Local Boards should be given some interest in the development of revenue and the increase of their resources, as well as in the spending of them. It is, however, by no means easy to suggest any considerable head of revenue which could without risk be made over to local control. The resources of the Local Boards arise (with insignificant exceptions) from (1) the Assam local rate, (2) the ferry-tolls, (3) the pound surplus, and (4) grants from Provincial Funds. The first is by law leviable at the rate of 1 anna 4 pie on every rupee of annual value: it is already levied every where except in Sylhet at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee, the extra 4 pie not being taken, because that addition was made by the framers of the Regulation to provide a famine surplus, under Section 12, clause (*a*), and the Government of India have not required any such surplus to be raised in this Province. One anna is, therefore, the maximum rate, as the law at present stands. It would be possible to permit the Committees to decrease this rate (as is allowed in Bengal under Section 148 of the Bengal Public Works Cess Act, IX. (B.C.) of 1880), if on a review of their requirements they thought this necessary. The Governor-General in Council has recently declared that it is his particular desire that the inauguration of the system should not be accompanied by any *increase* of taxation. But it is to be remembered that in this backward Province every rupee that can be spent in the improvement of communications is well laid out, and that much more money than can be afforded might profitably be expended for this object. It does not, therefore, seem desirable to encourage Local Boards to reduce their collections in local rates, and therefore it will not be expedient, Mr. Elliott thinks, at present to give them any voice in determining its amount, which now bears with an equal pressure on all landed interests in the Province.

Powers of Local Boards—Receipts.

Control over local rates.

Control over ferry receipts.

44. In the case of ferry-tolls, there is more ground for consulting local wants and wishes. The law (Act XVII. of 1878, Section 15) leaves the fixing of the tolls at each ferry to the Local Government, and under this provision ferries in the Brahmaputra Valley and Sylhet have been divided into three classes, according to their size, in each of which similar rates are charged everywhere in these districts. In Cachar the classification and rates are somewhat different, but the principle is the same. The classification is at present somewhat irregular, and ferries which in one district would be reckoned first class are placed in other districts in the second or third class. These ferries yield a handsome surplus, after paying for the services rendered, and, as the tolls are doubtless capable of adjustment with greater nicety to the amount of the work for which they are paid, the Chief Commissioner would be ready to give due weight to the representations of any Local Board which, after a careful discussion of the matter, resolved to propose an increase or reduction in the tolls levied at any particular ferry, or an alteration in its class. Deputy-Commissioners are requested to report on this point, after consulting the Local Boards.

Pounds.

45. In regard to pounds, the law leaves their management to the Magistrate. This source of income, based as it is on the culpable negligence of the people, cannot by its nature be a popular one; and although it is idle to expect that it will ever, so long as the law remains in force, disappear, it may be hoped that in the course of time it will gradually decrease. It does not therefore seem expedient to give the Local Boards any authority to interfere with it, though a local Committee might, perhaps, be established in the neighbourhood of each pound, where the materials for such a Committee exist, who should scrutinise its working, and see that the rules are properly administered, and all receipts duly credited. Local Boards might also be given the power to close or transfer pounds, or establish new ones, if they should desire to receive this authority, which is now vested in the Deputy-Commissioner.

Expenditure.

46. In regard to expenditure, the present rules are those made by the late Chief Commissioner under the Local Rates Regulation, and published on the 18th June 1880, as modified by paragraphs

26 to 28 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 1,912 of the 10th May last. These rules generally declare that before any expenditure is incurred, a budget must be submitted and approved by the Chief Commissioner; that the initiative in proposing expenditure of any description rests with the Local Committee; that estimates should be drawn up for each work before it is put in hand; that proposals for works costing under Rs. 2,000 may be passed by the Committee's Chairman, estimates in excess of this being sent up to the Superintending Engineer for sanction; that works not entered in the budget may be sanctioned by the Chairman up to a limit of Rs. 1,000, if the amount can be arranged for by transfer from some other head. These orders are contained in rules which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make under Section 15 of the Local Rates Regulation, and they seem unobjectionable. The present limits of power to sanction expenditure without reference may remain unaltered in the case of Local Boards at head-quarters: at sub-divisions they may, Mr. Elliott thinks, be fixed at one-half those for Sadr Local Boards.

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Control of Local Administration.

52. Lastly, it remains to define the control to be exercised by the Local Administration over the Local Boards. This is provided for by the machinery of the budget. The initiative is left to the Local Board, which determines the works to be undertaken and submits its proposals for approval by the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Elliott does not see how any change in this procedure can advisably be made; and the only additions he would propose to make to it are (1) to provide that if a Local Board, after due warning, neglect to carry out any work which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is absolutely necessary, the Provincial Administration may step in and carry out the work by its own officers, charging the expense to the Board; and (2) that in case of prolonged neglect, and persistent inattention to its duties, the Chief Commissioner may supersede a Local Board altogether, reporting the orders and his reasons for it to the Supreme Government, and arranging for carrying out the functions of the Board as may seem most advisable.

Proceedings of Local Boards to be reported.

53. All the proceedings of Local Boards at district head-quarters should be immediately reported to the Deputy-Commissioner, and, in the Assam Valley districts, by him to the

Commissioner of the Division, while those of Sub-divisional Boards should similarly be reported to the Sub-divisional Officer, and by him sent on to the Deputy-Commissioner. The monthly accounts must also be sent in punctually and submitted to the Deputy-Commissioner for examination, whether he is a member of the Committee or not. These are essential requirements, to enable the Deputy-Commissioner to exercise the external control and supervision which forms a necessary portion of the scheme as set forth in the Government of India's Resolution of the 18th May last.

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4. [*Method of carrying out Public Works by Local Boards.—Public Works Department Resolution No. 48, dated 15th May 1884 (with corrections made on 26th June 1884, P. W. D. and 14th October 1884, G. D.)*]—Local Boards are entrusted with powers to carry out public works, provided that three preliminary conditions are fulfilled. Every work (whether original work or repair) requires (1) administrative sanction, (2) financial provision, (3) professional sanction.

Powers of Local Boards.

2. Administrative sanction is ordinarily given by a vote of the Local Board either before or at the annual budget meeting; and such sanction is confirmed by the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the budget. But where a Local Board proposes to construct a new line of road, the proposal should be sent up to the Chief Commissioner (through the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts) separately, with an explanation of the necessity for the construction and the reasons for the line adopted, and sanction should be received before it is entered in the budget list of works. When the necessity for any work (original or repair) has become apparent after the budget has been passed, it must obtain administrative sanction by being approved by a vote of the Local Board, and entered on the proceedings of the meeting, a copy of which is submitted to the Chief Commissioner (or to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts).

Administrative sanction.

3. Financial provision is ordinarily made by the entry of a work in the annual budget, as passed by the Chief Commissioner, with a specific grant allotted to it. Where a work which has not been entered in the budget receives administrative sanction, it is

Financial provision.

necessary to make provision for carrying it out. The Local Board has power to do this by a vote transferring the money from some item in the budget, provided that (1) no transfer can be made from New to Old Local, (2) any vote involving a transfer of money not exceeding Rs. 500 must be at once reported to the Deputy-Examiner, to be entered in his list of sanctioned works, (3) any vote involving a transfer of money exceeding Rs. 500 must be reported to the Chief Commissioner for sanction before the work is begun. On receiving the sanction of the Local Board, if not over Rs. 500, or of the Chief Commissioner if over Rs. 500, the project will be entered by the Local Fund clerk in the register of works and in the monthly progess report, the number and date of the sanction being noted against it.

Professional sanction.

4. Professional sanction is necessary before any work is begun, even though administrative sanction has been obtained and financial provision made. For original works and repairs costing Rs. 500 and over, detailed plans, specifications, and estimates are required;* for original works or repairs costing less than Rs. 500 simple requisitions are sufficient. The following officials are authorised to give professional sanction to such plans, specifications, and estimates, or requisitions :—

* In the case of repairs, plans are not necessary.

	Rs.
Sub-divisional Engineer under the rank of Assistant-Engineer up to	200
Sub-divisional Engineer, being of the rank of Assistant-Engineer, up to	500
District Engineer up to	2,000
Superintending Engineer above	2,000

Estimates must not be prepared, nor projects undertaken by instalments, and Sub-divisional Engineers or District Engineers are not authorised to sanction estimates for portions of works, the aggregate cost of which would exceed the amounts noted above.

Exceptional cases.

5. In cases of extreme urgency the Chairman may order the commencement of a work on his own responsibility, but he is bound to take the earliest possible steps to obtain the approval of the Board, and also to make financial provision and get professional sanction to the work. The Deputy-Examiner will hold any expenditure not included in the budget at his personal debit, until financial provision by transfer has been made as in paragraph 3.

Distribution of works.

6. It is for the Board to decide through whom the execution of its works shall be carried out, it being understood that the District (or Sub-divisional) Engineer, with his subordinates, is lent to the Board by the Local Government in order to be its executive officer, and that their services should be utilised to the utmost. Whatever works the District or Sub-divisional Engineer can undertake to carry out efficiently, and all works requiring much professional skill or involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 and over, except on earthwork, should ordinarily be put under him. The special permission of the Superintending Engineer should be obtained if any work of this class is made over to a private person. All works to which the above description does not apply, and which the professional staff are unable to undertake, may be made over to a private person, *i.e.*, a tea-planter, mauzadar, or local notable, who will undertake to carry it out according to the directions of the Board.

Execution of works by private persons.

7. *If given over to a private person (tea-planter,* mauzadar, or other), not as a contract, but on the understanding either that the money allotted is to be entirely spent on the work, no profit remaining with the person who undertakes it, or that it is given as a contribution in part payment of the work, it is the duty of the Chairman to see that the undertaking made with the Local Board is carried out. In this case the sanctioned estimate with specification, or the requisition, is to be signed by the person undertaking the work.

If a private person takes the work on contract, he will be in all respects subject to orders from the District Engineer, who will treat him as any other contractor. It is advisable that members of Local Boards should not take contracts, or derive any pecuniary profit from the execution of works ordered by the Board.

Completion Reports.

8. On the completion of any work, if it is the repair of an Old Local road, or any original work or repair costing less than Rs. 500, a completion certificate is required; for any other kind of work a completion report must be submitted, in which it shall be recorded that the work has been properly done, and that the person who makes it out has satisfied himself that it is so.

In the case of all original works or repairs requiring any professional skill, the completion report is to be signed by the District Engineer or Sub-divisional Engineer.

In cases of ordinary repairs the certificate may be signed by the Chairman, or some person deputed by him, who will certify that the money has been properly spent, and good work done as far as the allotment allowed.

All completion certificates will be filed in the District Engineer's office. Completion reports will be forwarded (through the District Engineer if from a sub-division), accompanied by the original sanctioned plans of the work, to the Deputy-Examiner, by whom, after verification of the figures, they will be transmitted to the Superintending Engineer. Forms of completion reports and completion certificates are attached to this Resolution.

Authority of the Chairman.

9. The Chairman acts as representative of the Local Board, and gives effect to their votes and resolutions. If in any case he issues orders as Chairman without the authority of the Board, he must obtain a vote at the next meeting of the Board sanctioning such action.

It is his special duty to see that the accounts and monthly reports are correctly prepared and punctually forwarded, that works are not undertaken without the proper preliminaries, that grants are not exceeded, and that new grants by transfer are reported immediately to the Deputy-Examiner or Chief Commissioner.

Authority of the Deputy-Commissioner.

10. The Deputy-Commissioner is in all districts, except Sylhet, Chairman of the head-quarters Board, and in all cases the Chairmen of other Local Boards are officials of Government subordinate to him. Their monthly reports and accounts and the records of their proceedings all pass before the Deputy-Commissioner, and he is bound to take notice of any case in which a Local Board has exceeded its powers or transgressed the Chief Commissioner's rules, and either to check the same or report it to the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner.

The same rule should govern all their correspondence with the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Comptroller, Assam.

Authority of the District Engineer.

11. The District Engineer is responsible for all works in his district carried out under his superintendence, or under that of any of his subordinates. He should examine the rates paid by his

subordinates for labour and materials, and countersign all bills for purchases, or for contract labour, when the amounts exceed Rs. 200.

He should visit each sub-division as frequently as possible and examine the sub-divisional office once in three months, to see that the accounts are properly kept, according to the orders in this Resolution.

He should be constantly employed in inspecting all works in his district to see if they are substantially done and that value is obtained for all money expended. He should visit most frequently the works under his subordinate charge, but should also visit works carried out by private persons, to give them the benefit of his professional experience, and should record the condition of such works in his progress report.

He should draw cheques on the Sadr Treasury to recoup imprests and to pay for all works executed by contractors or private persons.

Authority of Sub-divisional Engineer.

12. The Sub-divisional Engineer is always to be considered as an Assistant to the District Engineer, and is under his orders in all professional matters, including accounts. He is at the same time the executive officer of the Local Board, and should carry out orders received from the Chairman. If the two orders conflict, he is to refer to the Deputy-Commissioner through the District Engineer. He should visit all works in his sub-division on which public money has been expended most frequently, to ensure their being carried out carefully and substantially.

He may draw cheques on the sub-divisional treasury, if so authorised by the Chairman: but if the Chairman does not give this authority, such cheques must be drawn by the Chairman himself, who will also fix the amount of the Sub-divisional Engineer's imprest, and recoup it from time to time.

13. *Accounts.*—The District Engineer's establishment will keep all the accounts of the Sadr and Sub-divisional Local Boards on the expenditure side: on the receipt side it will only keep the accounts of items that fall under the head "Miscellaneous." The accounts of each Local Board will be kept distinct. For Local Public Works and Miscellaneous Receipts the accounts will be submitted to the Deputy-Examiner: for all other major heads to the Comptroller. At each sub-divisional head-quarters the Local Fund clerk will keep up such accounts as are necessary to enable the Local Board to know

how its money is being spent. The Local educational accounts will be kept up at head-quarters by the educational clerk, at sub-divisional stations by the Local Fund clerk.

14. *Sadr Board's Accounts.*—The following books must be kept up by the District Engineer's establishment:—

(1) *Cash-book in two parts*, one for local public works and miscellaneous receipts, one for other major heads. Copy of the former to be sent monthly to Deputy-Examiner. Copies of the cash-books received from Sub-divisional Local Boards to be pasted similarly into two books, and a copy of the public works one to be made and sent with the Sadr Board's copy to the Deputy-Examiner.

(2) *Imprest cash-book*, for each officer who holds an imprest in the Sadr Board's jurisdiction. No copy required. From the Sub-divisional Board a copy will be received and pasted into a book.

(3) *Treasury Pass-book*, to show all cheques drawn on, and bills paid by, the Sadr Treasury. No copy.

(4) *Register of advances to contractors or private persons.*—Copy to Deputy-Examiner.

(5) *Day-books.*—Originals are to be kept in District Engineer's office, and extracts only in Form (7*a*) are to be sent to the Deputy-Examiner for all works and repairs estimated to cost Rs. 2,000 and under.

For works and repairs costing more than Rs. 2,000, work vouchers in Form (7*b*) are to be used.

These extracts and work vouchers should be supported by vouchers for all payments in excess of Rs. 5 each, and by muster rolls or pay lists for work performed by daily labour.

(6) *Register of works*, to include all works, first those of the Sadr Board and then of the Sub-divisional Boards. No copy. An extract to be sent monthly to each Sub-divisional Board, showing the entries against their works.

(7) *Monthly Progress Report.*—Copy to Superintending Engineer direct.

15. *Sub-divisional Board's Accounts.*—The following books must be kept up by the Local Fund clerk of a Sub-divisional Board.

(1) *Cash-book.*—In two parts, one for the local public works and miscellaneous receipts, one for other major

heads. Copy monthly to District Engineer with vouchers.

(2) *Imprest Cash-book.*—For each officer holding an imprest. Copy monthly to District Engineer.

(3) *Treasury Pass-book.*—To contain all cheques drawn on, and bills paid from, the sub-divisional treasury.

(4) *Register of advances to contractors and private persons.*—Copy monthly to District Engineer.

(5) *Register of works.*—To be posted up from the extracts received monthly from District Engineer.

(6) *Monthly Progress Report.*—Copy to District Engineer.

(7) Grants to lower primary schools.—Assam Education Form No. 18.

(8) Monthly abstract of expenditure.—Assam Education Form No. 19.

(9) Monthly account of middle and upper primary schools.—Assam Education Form No. 40.

16. *Forms.*—The following forms are prescribed for the use of Local Board's offices, and are appended to this Resolution in supersession of the forms attached to the Resolution of 10th May 1882.

(1) Cash-book.

(2) Imprest cash-book.

(3) Treasury pass-book.

(4) Register of advances to contractors and private persons.

(5) Progress report.

(6) Register of works.

(7) Day-book.

(7*a*) Extract from Day Book.

(7*b*) Work Voucher.

(8) Form of requisition.

(9) Form of completion certificate.

(10) Form of completion report.

(11) Grants to primary sohools.—Assam Education Form No. 18.

(12) Monthly abstract of expenditure.— Assam Education Form No. 19.

(13) Monthly account of middle or upper primary schools.—Assam Education Form No. 40.

5. [*Prescribes form of annual report.—G. D. Circular No. 36, dated the 6th July 1883.*]—The attention of Deputy-Commissioners is drawn to paragraph 31 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution of the 10th May 1882, prescribing the submission of an Annual Report on the Receipts and Expenditure of all Local Funds at the close of each year. Hitherto the Chairman of the District Committee has submitted an Annual Report only on the expenditure incurred on local roads and buildings. Now, it is necessary to report on all the heads of local receipts and expenditure, the local public works forming a separate chapter in the Report, which will be dealt with in the Public Works Department, while the rest of the Report, and the general financial position of the Committee, will be dealt with in this Department. The Reports of each Local Board should be submitted separately. The date for their receipt in this office is fixed at the 15th June. Reports for the Assam Valley districts should be forwarded through the Commissioner, but will not be delayed in his office.

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6. [*Provincialisation of Public Works Department officers and of Civil Buildings.—G. D. Resolution No. 3,509, dated the 20th June 1884.*]—The several budgets were received and reviewed by the Chief Commissioner in December 1883 and January 1884, and copies of the Government orders were sent in M.S. to the Chairmen. Meanwhile certain orders of the Government of India were received which necessitated the following changes in the budget:—

(1) The charges on account of the professional establishment, *i.e.*, the District and Assistant-Engineers, subordinate officers, accountants and clerks, borne on the list of the Public Work Department, have been transferred to the Provincial Budget.

Page 356.—Insert as head 4*a*:—

4a. [*Additional grants to Public Works in Local Fund Budgets and transfers of sanctioned grants from one head to another.—Letter No. 4,732, dated Shillong, the 1st August 1885, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Public Works Department.*]—The attention of the Officiating Chief Commissioner has been directed to the variable practice which prevails at present in dealing with additional grants made to Public Works in Local Fund budgets, as well as transfers from one head of the Public Works schedules to another, after the budgets have been sanctioned. The practice has been sometimes for the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department to inform Chairmen of Local Boards directly of such grants and transfers, and sometimes, apparently, to inform nly the District Engineer or Superintendent of Public Works. A copy of all orders so issued is sent to the General Secretariat or information merely.

2. Mr. Ward thinks it is time to prescribe a definite mode of procedure to be observed henceforward in cases of this sort. All orders affecting the Public Works portion of Local Fund budgets, after the budgets have been passed, will be communicated by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department to the Chairmen of the Local Boards concerned, through the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, whose duty will simply be to forward the orders in original to the Chairmen of those Boards to which they relate. A copy of such orders will at the same time be sent by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department to the District Engineer for information and guidance, and for communication, where necessary, to the sub-divisional Engineer. A third copy will be furnished to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, who, in the case of orders affecting Local Boards in the Assam Valley districts, will forward a copy to the Commissioner of the division, for information only, in order that he may be able to register the changes which are made from time to time in the Local Boards' budgets.

3. In the same way, if changes are made by orders uing from the General Secretariat in those portions of Local ınd budgets which do not relate to Public Works, the cretary to Government in the General Department will nmunicate them to the Chairmen of Local Boards through Deputy-Commissioner, and send a copy to the Commisner where the orders affect one of the Local Boards within jurisdiction.

(2) Repairs and construction of the following buildings are no longer classed as Local, but as Provincial:—

Cutcherries at head-quarters stations.
Treasuries.
Jails.
Circuit-house.
Churches.
Cemeteries.
Floating dák-bungalows.

(3) The audit of all Public Works expenditure from Local Funds has been transferred from the Comptroller's to the Deputy-Examiner's office.

3. Important as public works are, the Chief Commissioner trusts that Local Boards will not forget the claims which education, dispensaries, and vaccination have upon them, and that the grants for these heads will go on increasing. It is possible that the Government of India may lay down some precise and definite rules based on the recommendations of the Education Commission as to the responsibility of Local Boards in respect of primary education.

4. The Chief Commissioner trusts that more pains will be taken in preparing the budgets for 1885-86 than has hitherto been the case. He will not here specify the errors which were found in the budgets of 1884-85: it is sufficient to say that several of them were submitted in so careless and slovenly a manner that they had to be entirely rewritten. Chairmen should see that the form of the budget and the form and numbering of the subsidiary schedules are strictly attended to; that the gures for the past years are inserted; that the date of the ing at which the budget was passed is reported, and a of its proceedings furnished; that the entries in the et agree with the votes and resolution of the proceedings; he estimates of receipts are intelligently made; and that oposals as to expenditure are entered in the order of their nce, so that if a Board asks for more money than the

Chief Commissioner can afford to give, he may know which proposals should receive a preference.

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7. [*Preparation of Budget.—P. W. D. Cir. No. 102, dated the 24th September 1884.*]—The schedules noted in the margin (not reprinted) for preparation of that portion of the Local Fund Budget which refers to Local Public Works are forwarded herewith to the Chairmen of the Local Boards.

Form No. 6.—Budget of Establishment.
" 7.—Repairs, New Local.
" 8.—Original Works, New Local.
" 9.—Repairs, Old Local.
" 10.—Original Works, Old Local.
" 11.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

2. The numbering and the form of these schedules resemble that of the volume of Local Fund Budgets issued with Resolution in the General Department, No. 3,509, dated the 20th June 1884; but a column showing actual outlay has been added to Schedules 7 and 9 for repairs, and Forms Nos. 8 and 10, for original works, have received additional columns, to show total outlay as compared with estimate. The schedules speak for themselves, and no detailed explanations are required for their preparation. It has not been possible in the case of Old Local to enter in all cases the amount of sanctioned estimate and outlay to end of 1883-84. The statement should be completed in this respect by Local Boards where possible. In the case of original works, Boards will observe that they have to fill up the column of "Probable outlay, 1884-85," as well as that of "Budget grant, 1885-86." This should be done after a consideration of the original budget grant, the deductions and additions, if any, made during the year, and the probability of the ultimate grant being spent.

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4. It has been recently ruled by the Government of India that persons transferred from Provincial to Local service subsequently to 12th May 1884, shall, under Section 9 of the Civil Pension Code, contribute one-seventh of their gross pay for pension. Further orders on this point will be issued hereafter; but here it may be said that the pay of every person affected by these orders will be so increased that his net pay, after making the contribution, will be the same as before. In

cases where the nominal pay of any person is increased in the above manner in the column of budget grant, an explanation should be added in the column of remarks to the effect that so much has been added to cover the charge for pension.

5. As already directed in paragraph 50, Resolution No. 3,509, dated the 20th June, the entire budgets, with all the eleven schedules attached, should be sent to the Personal Assistant, and should reach him by the 1st November.

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8. [*Rules as to preparation of reports.—G. D. Resolution No. 5,831, dated 12th September 1884, paragraph 1.*]—The mode in which the annual reports of the Local Boards should be drawn up was prescribed by Circular No. 36, dated the 6th July 1883, and this is now the second year of their submission. There has not, however, been as much improvement as might have been hoped, either in their punctuality or in the fulness and clearness of their information. The dates on which they reached the Secretariat are mentioned in the remarks on each Board in Part II. The Chief Commissioner's orders in respect to these reports may be briefly summarised as follows:—The Chairman of each Board should submit a separate report, accompanied by the General Form and the eleven subsidiary schedules; of these schedules two relate to receipts (Rents and Ferries), three relate to expenditure on Post-offices, Education, and Miscellaneous Establishments, and six relate to expenditure on Public Works. The report should be in two parts; the first part relates to receipts and to expenditure under the minor heads: the second part to expenditure on Public Works. The first part should contain an explanation of differences between estimates and actuals as regards all receipts, and the minor heads of expenditure, *i.e.*, Refunds, Cost of collection, Post, Fairs, Education, Medical, and Miscellaneous: it should report the names of members as they stood at the close of the year, the number of meetings, and the attendance at each: it should be drawn up by the Chairman alone. The second part should give a full account of all expenditure on Local Public Works of all kinds; it should show clearly what was done in the year, the rates at which work was carried out, the kind of labour employed, the reasons for deviation from

the budget, either by omitting what it was intended to do, or by executing projects not originally planned, the establishment employed, and the number of days spent by the District or Sub-divisional Engineer on tour, distinguishing days on which he went out from and returned to head-quarters from days devoted to a regular tour. It should be drawn up by the District Engineer for the sadr sub-division: for an outlying sub-division by the Sub-divisional Engineer, if he is capable of doing it, if not by the Chairman with his assistance; this part of the sub-divisional report should be revised, if necessary, by the District Engineer. The Sub-divisional Chairman should send his report to the Deputy-Commissioner, who should forward it as well as his own to the Secretary, General Department, through the Commissioner, if he is in an Assam Valley district, and direct if he is in a Surma Valley district. The District Engineer is at liberty to add any remarks he chooses to Part II. of a sub-divisional report, and the Deputy-Commissioner is at liberty to add any remarks he chooses to the whole sub-divisional report. When these reports reach the Secretariat, Part II., with the six Public Works Schedules, will be transferred to the Public Works Department. If the above simple directions had been carried out, much labour and many references would have been spared to district officers and to the Local Government.

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9. [*Rules of Procedure for Local Boards.—G. D. Resolution No. 4,026, dated 10th July 1884.*]—The draft Rules originally circulated have been received with general approval, and only a few remarks and alterations are required.

2. The Chief Commissioner recommended that the Board's meetings should be held monthly, and eight of the Local Boards agree. Three Chairmen desire to hold their meetings once a quarter, three to hold them once in two months, and three propose irregular periods. It is objected to monthly meetings that there would be no business to transact on some occasions, that they would tie officials too much to head-quarters, and that they would impose too great a tax on members, especially on those who form the sub-committees. The Chief Commissioner admits the force of these objections, but still thinks once a quarter too seldom. He recommends that they

should at least be held once in two months, but he has no objection to irregular dates being fixed, as, for instance, some Boards propose to hold meetings more frequently in the cold weather than in the rains. The suggestion that the date of the meeting should be a fixed day of the month (provided that if it fall on a Sunday, the next official day shall be substituted) also seems a good one.

3. With regard to the period necessary for giving notice (Rule 3) and to the number of the quorum (Rule 6), the figures entered in the draft are not insisted on, and each Local Board is invited to make its own proposals.

4. Three Chairmen have advocated the right of voting by proxy, which was conferred by paragraph 7 of Resolution of 18th June 1880, but has, it is believed, fallen into abeyance. The Chief Commissioner does not recommend the retention of this right, but will not reject a rule to that effect, if proposed by a Local Board, and if the right is confined to that of sending a special proxy, as recommended by the Chairman of Habiganj:—"Absent members can appear by special proxies. Such proxies should state specifically the object or objects for which the absentee authorises his representative to vote. The holder of such a proxy can only use it for the specific purpose mentioned in the proxy, and for no other."

5. Other remarks made by Chairmen in their replies, which it is not necessary to touch on here, have been separately answered. A skeleton form of the Rules of procedure is now published for general information, and each Local Board is desired at its next meeting to consider them again, to adopt them with such alterations as may seem necessary in view of the foregoing remarks, and to submit them in their amended form, as adapted to their own use, for final sanction. The rules should be submitted to the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, and to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, in the Surma Valley.

6. Three Sub-Committees should be appointed by each Local Board for public works, for schools, and for dispensaries and vaccination. They must consist primarily of members of the Local Board, but the members are at liberty to associate with themselves other persons interested in schools, dispensaries, &c., who may not have a seat on the Local Board. These Sub-Committees should meet monthly, and the rules contained in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution of 18th June 1880,

(Rules VIII., IX., X., and XV.) are still in force as regards these Sub-Committees. If the Local Board find it necessary to frame any special rules for the working procedure of the Sub-Committees, they can submit them for sanction.

Skeleton Rules of Procedure for Local Boards, Assam.

The meetings of the Local Board shall be held once in every two months, on the of the month, provided that if the date so fixed fall on a Sunday, the meeting shall be held on the next working day. At one of these meetings, to be held in October, the budget shall be discussed and settled; at another, to be held in May, the accounts of the last financial year and the draft of the Annual Report shall be read and passed.

2. A special meeting may be called at any time on the motion of the Chairman, or on the requisition of three-fourths of the members.

3. Fifteen days before every meeting, a notice shall be circulated to each member of the Board, stating the business to be brought before the meeting. Except with the sanction of the Chairman, no motion can be brought before the meeting that has not been entered on the notice-paper. Three days before the May or the October meeting, the draft Report and Accounts, or the draft Budget and Schedules, shall be laid on the table of the Local Board Office for the perusal of the members.

4. No resolution shall be put to the meeting which has not a seconder.

5. The conduct of business at a meeting shall rest in the hands of the Chairman, or (in his absence) of the Vice-Chairman. In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the members present shall elect a President for the occasion.

6. A quorum shall consist of a quarter of the total number of members on the Board, unless that number is less than 16; in which case the quorum shall consist of four.

7. The official record of the proceedings must be in English, but translation in the vernacular should be appended whenever required for the use of members who do not speak English.

8. The minutes of the proceedings of the Board at its last meeting shall be signed by the Chairman, and laid on the table at the next meeting. If no member raises any objection to the record, it shall be understood that the proceedings have been rightly reported.

9. The following business shall be laid before the members, and, if necessary, explained to them:—

(*a*) All orders of the Chairman passed since the last meeting to the expenditure, not provided for in the Budget, transfers from one item of the Budget to another.

(*b*) All resolutions and orders of Government, and important letters or reports received since the last meeting.

(*c*) The office copies of the District Engineer's (or Sub-divisional Engineer's) monthly progress reports.

(*d*) All proposals for original works, for starting which the sanction of superior authority is required, and all plans and estimates for original works, other than earthwork, prepared by the District Engineer.

(27) Page 363.—For head 11 substitute :—

11. [*Pensionary rights of Officers serving under Local Boards.—G. D. Circular No. 53, dated the 27th September 1884, and G. D. Circular No. 27, dated the 21st August 1885.*]—All officers transferred from qualifying service for duty under Local Boards will continue on the pension list, and will be dealt with in one of the two following ways:—(1) If localised before the 12th May 1884, their salaries will be paid from Local Funds in the same way as heretofore. (2) If localised on or after that date, the Local Board will have to provide an addition of one-sixth to their salaries in order to meet their future pensions. Thus, if the old salary was Rs. 60 a month, the new salary will be Rs. 70, and one-seventh of the new salary will be credited on account of future pension charges to Provincial revenues.

2. Officers who have not come over from qualifying service will have the option of subscribing one-seventh of their salaries in order to qualify for pension, or of retaining their salaries entire without any claim to pension. But the Local Boards will not be allowed to make any addition to their pay, as in the case of officers who have come over from qualifying service after the 12th May 1884.

10. Any resolution, duly proposed and seconded, shall be held to be passed unanimously, if no amendment is proposed and seconded; all questions which may come before a committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. Every member shall have one vote; in the case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote; otherwise, if he is an official, he will not vote unless a casting vote is required.

11. Any member of the Board shall have access to all papers and accounts in the Local Board's Office on days and hours and under conditions fixed by the Chairman.

12. All proceedings of the Board shall be entered in a proceeding book, and a copy forwarded, in the Surma Valley, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department; in the Assam Valley Districts, to the Commissioner.

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10. [*Death or departure of members of Boards to be reported.—G. D. Circular No. 19, dated the 2nd September 1881.*]—Deputy-Commissioners must invariably report the death or departure from the district of all persons (except gazetted officials, of whose movements information is otherwise obtained in this office) who belong to any of the gazetted Committees of their districts, with a view to the maintenance of correct registers in this office, showing the actual members of these Committees.

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11. [*Services under Local Board to count for pension.—G. D. Circular No. 25, dated the 12th May 1883.*]—In supersession of so much of the orders contained in this office Circular No. 21, dated the 5th September 1881, in the General Department, as directed service under District Committees to be treated as foreign service, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to decide that the services of officers in Government employ who may in future be transferred for duty under a District Committee or Local Board shall continue to count as service towards pension, and that it is not necessary for them to make a contribution to General Revenues in order to maintain their right to pension.

[*N.B.* See paragraph 4 of Circular No. 102, dated the 24th September 1884 (No. 7 of this head) which limits this concession.]

12. [*Conditions of grants-in-aid to be reported.—G. D. Circular No. 52, dated the 20th September 1883.*]—The Deputy-Commissioners are requested that when any of the Local Committees of their districts give grants-in-aid to any school under the powers now vested in them, a copy of the written conditions of each grant-in-aid be forwarded to the Deputy-Inspector of Schools in their districts for guidance and information. In the case of high and middle schools a copy should also be sent to the office of the Inspector of Schools.

2. The same procedure should be followed in the case of the revision of any grant.

3. They are further requested that copies of any grant-in-aid, sanctioned or revised since May 1882, may, in accordance with these instructions, be now sent to the Deputy-Inspector of Schools of their districts and to the office of the Inspector of Schools.

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13. [*Mode of keeping educational accounts.—Inspector of School's Cir. No. 5, of 14th July 1883.*]—As it is essential that a uniform practice should be adopted in keeping the accounts under the heads (1) Stipends to normal schools, (2) Stipends to primary scholars, and (3) Payments to primary schools, forms of accounts for these heads which are to be filled in from the 1st April 1883, and regularly kept up to date, have been prepared under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner: also a monthly abstract of expenditure under the budget heads as entered in Schedule D (*not reprinted*).

2. The Chairmen of the Local Boards are, therefore, requested to see that in the sadr stations the educational clerk, and in sub-divisions the Local Fund clerk, keep these account forms regularly filled in.

3. The following explanations may be useful:—

(1) When opening the registers, by cutting out half pages, as has been done in the copies sent, the one entry for names and particulars will do for the whole year, and thus save a good deal of clerical work: this system also possesses the advantage of showing at a glance the state of affairs.

(2) In the Stipend Account Forms Nos. I. and II., when filling in the columns for the month of April, in the first column is to be entered the amount of

stipend due for the preceding month, *i.e.*, the month of March; in column 2 arrears if any (*these should be entered in red ink*); column 3 shows the total amount due on the 1st April; and column 4 will show the total amount passed during the month. At the foot an abstract is to be kept, which at once shows the amount available at the end of each month. Similarly for the month of May and following months.

(3) Account Form for grants-in-aid should contain the full list of primary aided schools in your division. Under April, column 1, comes the net pay of each *guru* for the month of March; under column 2 arrears, if any, for months previous to March (*the arrears are to be entered in red ink*); under column 3 rewards, where the reward system is in operation, or any special rewards, such as rewards for good results at the primary scholarship examination; under column 4 the total due; and under column 5 the total paid. Similarly for the month of May and following months. An abstract is to be kept at the end of each month as in the case of Account Forms I. and II.

4. Note that one page in an ordinary register will not usually contain the full list of scholars or schools; in that case, after cutting out the required number of half pages, the list is to be continued on next page, leaving a place for carrying forward the figures from the foregoing account.

5. The monthly abstract requires no explanations. It should be verified every month with the treasury accounts.

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14. [*Contracts by Tea-planters.—Resolution No. 65T., dated the 10th December 1883.*]—Another point to which Mr. Elliott requests attention is the subject of contracts taken by tea-planters. The usual plan has hitherto been that tea-planters should take up such works as they are specially interested in, constructing them with their own labour, and receiving from

the Local Funds a partial contribution towards the cost, such contribution never covering the whole cost. A custom is now growing up under which, if the works are such as do not specially further their own interests, they sometimes take them up at contract rates, employing their own labour, or that of petty contractors, and making such profit as they can out of the contract. There is no objection to this being done where the District Engineer is unable to undertake the work himself or through his own contractors, but in such cases the tea-planters should be subject to the same rules as other contractors, working strictly according to specifications drawn out by the District Engineer. But the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that such contracts should not be taken by members of the Local Board; and that the rule, which is universally followed in England, should be adopted here, according to which it should not be possible to accuse any member of the Board of gaining any private profit out of works the execution of which is decided on by the Board.

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15. [*Abandonment of roads by Local Boards.—Extract paragraph 1, from a letter addressed to the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, No. 93T., dated the 29th December 1883*].—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 2,008, dated the 11th December, with which you forward the proceedings in which the * * Local Board propose to abandon the * * road. It is altogether foreign to Mr. Elliott's wishes to control or oppose the plans of a Local Board, and he has not till now thought it well to define what their powers should be in respect of abandoning any of the roads hitherto borne on the district list; but, perhaps, the time has come when it would not be premature to declare what his views are. In a Province where roads are abundant, and where Local Funds are large enough to pay for their upkeep, it is reasonable that such powers should vest in the Board, and that they should be empowered to declare that a certain road is not of sufficient importance or usefulness to be maintained by Local Funds. But in Assam the case is altogether different. The existing roads are not a tenth part of the number required for trade and communication, and therefore to give up any of the few we have got would be a

backward step. The Local Funds are not sufficient for the maintenance and improvement of the purely local roads, and in every district a grant is made from Provincial Funds to assist them; it seems reasonable, therefore, that the Local Government should have a voice in the question of maintaining or abandoning any one of them. On these grounds, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the power of giving up roads once placed on the district list should not at present be granted to the Local Board. There is, however, no reason why they should not have the power of adding new roads to the list, with the sanction of the Local Government, provided they are careful to bear in mind the financial responsibilities they undertake, and do not take on a number of roads the cost of maintaining which would be altogether disproportionate to their own resources, aided by the usual amount granted from Provincial Funds.

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16. [*Forbids importation of coolies by Local Boards.—P. W. D. Circular No. 93, of 9th September 1884*].—The attention of the Chairmen of the Local Boards, and the Executive-Engineers of the Khási and Nága Hills is drawn to paragraph 10, Chapter VIII., at page 39 of the Labour Immigration Report for 1883, as well as to paragraph 9 of Part II. of the Annual Report of the Public Works Department, Assam, for 1883-84, and they are informed that, for the reasons there given, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to rule that no Local Board, or Executive or District Engineer may in future import labourers under engagements made in accordance with Act I. of 1882, for work in any district or sub-division of the Province.

2. It is not intended hereby to forbid the recruitment of free labourers among Kacharis or other residents of the Province, nor yet the importation of free labourers from beyond the Province through contractors who may be able to induce them to come for work. Neither of these measures will entail on the Local Boards and on the Government the same responsibility for the health and lives of the coolies which recruitment under Act I. of 1882 entails, and which Local Boards and Government officers are not well qualified to undertake.

II.—MUNICIPALITIES.

1. [*System of Accounts.—G. D. Circular No. 58, dated the 29th November 1879.*]—Municipalities now only bank with Government Treasuries, and the Treasury Officer has no control whatever over the moneys of the Municipal Fund, but only receives such sums as are paid into his hands by a munipal officer, and pays out money on the authority of the Munipal Chairman or Vice-Chairman. Every municipality should, therefore, open a treasury pass-book in the form annexed, in which all payments into the Treasury must be entered on the receipt side and initialled by the Treasury Officer. On the expenditure side, the Treasury Officer will enter all sums paid out by him on the authority of the Municipal Officer entitled to draw out municipal money. All moneys received by the municipality on any account must be paid in daily to the treasury, either by a single payment of all the money received during the day as shown by the municipal cash book, or by separate payments of receipts on account of distinct budget headings, as may be most convenient, as few transactions as possible being entered into with the treasury. No money will be drawn from the treasury for municipal expenditure, except upon a cheque made out in form annexed. These cheques will be serially numbered, and will form a complete record of all payments by the treasury officer on account of the municipality.

2. In addition to the pass-book, a cash-book of the Municipal Fund must be kept. This will be in the form annexed, and will show on the receipt side all receipts on account of the municipality, items falling under separate and distinct budget headings being separately entered, and showing in the proper column the budget head under which the item falls. Also the serial number of the treasury *chalan* will be shown. As has been the practice hitherto under the procedure laid down by Act V. of 1876 (B.C.), subordinate registers will be kept for recording all claims by the Municipality, and for noting payments on account of these claims. Daily totals only from these registers need be entered in the cash-book Directions are already laid down by Act V. of 1876, in regard to some of these subordinate registers. The object of these registers is to record all claims of the municipality, and to show at a glance who has and who has not satisfied these

claims, and to facilitate a comparison of the amounts shown to be so satisfied with the payments into the treasury. The different needs of different municipalities will probably render a certain amount of diversity in the forms of the subordinate registers desirable. Other registers would probably be conveniently kept in a simple debtor and creditor form, showing receipts collected by the tax-collector, and payments by him into the treasury. In order to provide against fraud by the tax-collector not crediting the municipality with all sums collected by him, every tax-collector should be furnished with a receipt-book in foil and counterfoil in the cheapest possible slip form, and he should be required to give one of these printed receipts for every item received from any one, and it should be made known that no receipt for money due to the Municipality would be recognised as an acquittance receipt except on the printed form. The counterfoils, being all numbered consecutively, would then show the sums collected, and their total should agree with the totals of the registers showing payments into the treasury.

3. On the payment side of the cash-book will be entered the date of payment and the number of the voucher number upon which the payment is made. Under the heading "Particulars" will be given full details of the payment and the number of the cheque upon which the money for payment was drawn from the treasury (except in the case of petty disbursements, the record of which is provided for below). Under column 4, "Budget heading", will be entered the Budget heading, both major and minor, to which the item of expenditure belongs.

To meet petty payments a suitable permanent advance may be held by the Vice-Chairman or Secretary, the amount of which should be fixed by the Municipal Commissioners. All payments out of this advance should be recorded in a contingent register, which, like the cash-book, should show the budget heading under which each item of expenditure falls. An abstract of these items under their several budget headings should at the end of the month be entered in the cash-book, a note should be inserted certifying the amount of the permanent advance which is in the hands of the Vice-Chairman or Secretary.

4. The object of noting in the cash-book the budget heading under which each item of receipt and expenditure falls is to facilitate the preparation of the abstract, which is required by Act V. of 1876 (B.C.) to be submitted every month to the Comptroller. It will, therefore, be convenient to enter

separately in the cash-book all items of expenditure which fall under distinct and separate bndget heads. If these entries be carefully and correctly made, the work of abstracting the accounts will be extremely simple, as it will only be necessary at the end of the month to total the amounts under each budget heading separately, checking the result by comparing the grand totals of all headings with the totals of the cash-book.

[*The forms forwarded with this Circular are not reprinted. Forms I. and II. have been superseded, see Circular No. 41 of 1882, No. 4, below.*]

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2. [*Municipalities relieved of Police charges.—G. D. Circular No. 42, dated the 30th December 1881.*]—The Chief Commissioner has decided to relieve the funds of all municipalities or stations of the charges for police, which will for the future be borne by provincial revenues. Mr. Elliott hopes that the amount thus placed at the disposal of the Committee will be utilised in granting aid to education and to dispensaries within municipal or station limits.

2. The sums spent upon education by municipalities in Assam during 1880-81 are shown in the municipal report for the Province as amounting only to Rs. 240, which the Government of India, in reviewing the education report for that year, have characterised as altogether inadequate: even this sum was spent by only two municipalities, Sylhet and Goálpára. Mr. Elliott hopes that greater and more general liberality will in future be shown. Grants may usefully be made to higher class schools (high or middle) established within municipal limits, but besides these already existing institutions, in which a fee is rightly charged for the privilege of instruction, the Chief Commissioner desires to commend to the attention of all Municipal and Station Committees, as a peculiarly desirable object of expenditure, the offer of elementary education gratis to the children living within municipal and station limits. He trusts that a part of the funds set free by the present orders will in all municipalities and stations be devoted to a *páthsála*, or free elementary school, for the sons of poor parents. This duty is already recognised in most or all municipalities in Upper India, and Mr. Elliott will be glad to see municipalities in Assam following their lead. The Inspector of Schools will assist the Committee in finding masters, &c. The cost of such a school as is contemplated may be put roughly at Rs. 10 a month.

3. In regard to dispensaries, Mr. Elliott finds that the total spent under this head in 1880-81 was only Rs. 1,114-12-6 for the whole Province, and that this expenditure was confined to the four municipalities of Goálpára, Gauháti, Sibságar, and Sylhet. Much more may now usefully be done in this direction, more particularly in improving the diet allowed to poor patients, which in reviewing the last annual report on dispensaries the Chief Commissioner noticed was not adequately provided for in this Province.

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3. [*Election in Municipalities. Extract from paragraphs 14-18 inclusive, Resolution No. 1,784, dated the 2nd November 1882.*]—14. In municipalities, whether of the first or second class, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1876, provision already exists in Section 16 of that Act for the appointment of Commissioners by election. In stations, Section 356 of the Act directs that the Chief Commissioner "shall appoint the Magistrate and such number of the inhabitants of the station as to him shall appear necessary to be Commissioners." In Unions, the constitution and appointment of the *panchâyat* is left by Section 328 to the Magistrate. In municipalities, however, Section 16 expressly forbids the introduction of the elective system, "unless the Magistrate certifies that at least one-third of the rate-payers residing therein have signed a petition praying for its introduction." Such a petition, signed not by merely one-third, but by nearly all the rate-payers, has recently been received from the municipality of Sylhet, and the Chief Commissioner has had great pleasure in directing that all the Commissioners to be appointed for that municipality shall henceforth be elected. The rules for the qualifications of candidates and voters and the mode of election are now under consideration by the Deputy-Commissioner and the Committee. Mr. Elliott does not desire to force the system of election on any community against their wishes; a petition signed by the rate-payers is, if not the best way, at any rate a simple way, in which they can express their views; he is, therefore, not prepared (and, indeed, is unable until the law is amended) to introduce the elective system without the petition prescribed in Section 16 of the Act. But he thinks that the Deputy-Commissioners of Kámrúp and Lakhimpur should take measures to invite the rate-payers of the Gauháti and Dibrugarh Municipalities to give expression to their views, and, if election be their desire, to submit the needful petition. The Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar

Election in Municipalities.

thinks that election could be introduced into that station. There is, as already observed, nothing in the Act which authorises election in stations; but there is also nothing to prevent the Local Government from adopting this mode of selecting the persons to be appointed Commissioners; and Colonel Campbell is, therefore, requested to act on the analogy of Section 16, and to invite the rate-payers to apply for the introduction of the elective system in Sibságar. The Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára may, if he thinks fit, take similar action in regard to the Goálpára Municipality. This place, however, since it ceased to be the district head-quarters, has fallen into some decay, and has not shown much sign of vitality. A second-class municipality is about to be established at Dhubri, and the Deputy-Commissioner will consider whether the elective principle should be introduced there.

Qualification of voters and candidates for municipal elections.

15. If it is found to be the wish of the rate-payers, as expressed in the needful petition under Section 16 of the Act, that the system of election should be introduced into these municipalities, the Deputy-Commissioners should, in submitting their proposals, state what in their opinion should be the qualifications (1) of voters and (2) of candidates for the office of Commissioner. It has been suggested in some quarters that the payment of Rs. 2 a year in municipal taxes should be the qualification necessary for a vote; and the Chief Commissioner will sanction this rule, if it be shown that this minimum amount does not exclude too many of the rate-payers, or any who are capable by education and position to give an intelligent vote. The lists of rate-payers should be examined, and the report should show how many will be entitled to vote under such a qualification, and whether it includes all who are likely to exercise the privilege with discretion. For candidates, it has been suggested that the payment of Rs. 4 a year in municipal taxes should be the qualification. This seems unobjectionable, provided that, in addition, the following persons, if residing within the limits of the Municipality, are eligible:—

Government pensioners drawing not less than Rs. 20 a month as pension.

Government servants drawing not less than Rs. 40 as salary.

All persons entered in the lists of jurors and assessors.

All pleaders.

All graduates of any University.

It should be a *sine quâ non* that all candidates should be able to read and write.

Mode of election for Municipal Committees.

16. As regards the mode of election, Deputy-Commissioners should consider whether the election should be by wards, castes, trades, or guilds, or any other method. The Chief Commissioner is informed that in this Province the strict limitation of occupations by castes which is found in Upper India does not exist, and that election by wards will be the generally preferable method. The question should be fully entered into by the Deputy-Commissioners when they submit their proposals. If the election is to be by wards, the areas should be so fixed that no influential class or trade should be unable to find representation by reason of the votes of its members being swamped by larger numbers of other but less important classes.

Ex-officio members of Municipal Committees.

17. The next question to consider is that of *ex-officio* members. At present Section 17 of the Act leaves no option in the matter, but declares that, in addition to the appointed or elected Commissioners, the Magistrate of the district, the magistrate of the division, and the medical officer in charge of the district, shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners of every municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions. Mr. Elliott sees no reason why the Civil Surgeon should not continue to be an *ex-officio* member; but the Magistrate of the district, he thinks, should not put himself forward in the meetings of the Committee, and, unless elected Chairman by the Commissioners, should generally refrain from attending the meetings as member. The same remark applies to the sub-divisional Magistrates.

Chairmen of Municipal Committees.

18. As regards the appointment of Chairman, Section 29 of the Act declares that the Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to hold that office; but unless some other person is so appointed, the Magistrate of the district or sub-division is to hold it. The Chief Commissioner desires that in all municipalities the Commissioners may be called upon to elect their Chairman for his approval: if an official is so elected, the Vice-Chairman should be a non-official.

4. [*Revised Forms for Budget and Annual Report were forwarded with G. D. Cir. No. 41, dated 7th December 1882, which continued as follows.*]—These forms must be adopted, in lieu of those hitherto in use, in reporting the income and expenditure of the current year 1882-83, and also in preparing the budget of 1883-84, which is shortly due. For the latter a revised form prepared by the Comptroller is enclosed (*not reprinted*). The only instruction which it seems necessary to give is that the income from taxation, both in the budget and expenditure report, should be carefully limited to those heads which are really taxation, that is to say, the details shown in columns 8 to 14 of Form No. 1. Receipts such as those from pounds, fines under the Gambling Act, &c., are not taxation, and should appear in column 16, sub-column 1. Particular attention is invited to this matter, as it is constantly found that mistakes occur in the reports in connection with it. The direction given in paragraph 9 of Circular No. 58, dated the 29th November 1879, that the budget estimate should be accompanied by a detailed statement showing, in the fullest detail possible, the items which compose the totals under each heading of the budget estimate, should be strictly observed.

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5. [*Information required in annual reports.—G. D. Cir. No. 9, dated the 6th February 1884.*]—With reference to paragraph 1 of G. D. Cir. 42, dated 23rd December 1881 (No. 3 of this head) it is requested that a special paragraph may be given in future annual reports of the affairs of such municipalities in the district as have been or may be relieved of the cost of police establishments, showing in what manner the saving effected has been utilised in granting aid to education and to dispensaries and in encouraging vaccination within municipal limits.

2. Attention is also called to the general omission of Chairmen of municipalities and stations and unions to notice in their reports for 1882-83 the registration of vital statistics, which since July 1882 has been compulsory in all the municipalities of the Province.

The working of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1873 (for registering births and deaths) should be noticed in future reports of municipalities of all classes.

(15.) Page 374, add as section IIA.—

IIA.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

1. [*Local Board and Municipal Contributions to Dispensaries and Vaccination.—G. D. Circular No. 23, dated the 23rd September 1886.*]—

A statement in the following form,* showing the contributions actually paid by each Local Board, Municipality, Station, or Union in each district to dispensaries for the past calendar year, to be submitted annually to the Civil Surgeon of the district immediately after the close of that year.

2. Construction and repairs should not only include what are called petty repairs done by the several Local Boards, Municipalities, &c., otherwise than through the officers of the Public Works Department, but should also include work done by that department and budgetted for under Schedules 9 and 10 of the new Local Board Budget forms, and in the Municipal Budget.

3. If the Public Works expenditure on construction and repairs cannot be given without reference to the Examiner of Accounts, the Sanitary Commissioner will ask that officer to supply the necessary figures.

4. Similarly, a statement in the form appended, showing expenditure on vaccination should be submitted on the 1st April at the close of every vaccination season to the Civil Surgeon. This statement should include allowances paid to Hospital-Assistants for vaccination work.

* Not reprinted.

III.—GAONBURAS.

[*Gaonburas in the Assam Valley.—Judicial Department Resolution No. 15, dated the 4th January 1882.*]—The Chief Commissioner has learnt, during his recent tour in the Assam Valley, that there is some want of uniformity in the establishment of *gaonburas*. In some districts there is only one to three or four or five villages; in some they are more numerous: but nowhere is there a recognised *gaonbura* to every village, nor even to every large village; and in no district, as far as the Chief Commissioner is aware, have they received *parwánas* of appointment. At the same time, Mr. Elliott is given to understand that, whether recognised by Government or not, there is in every village a man who, through his local influence, occupies the position of *gaonbura*, and is accepted by the people as their elder and representative.

2. The original intention with which these officers were appointed was to improve the record of vital statistics by throwing on the *gaonbura* the duty of reporting all domestic occurrences, a duty which they have performed with much grumbling and little efficiency, considering that they ought to be paid for their services. The complaint is not unreasonable, but if any payment is granted, larger services should be demanded in return.

3. The Government of India has frequently insisted on the view that as long as Assam has no village police, an important link in its administrative chain is wanting. This opinion can hardly be gainsaid: and yet, looking at the extremely small amount of crime, and the simplicity of such cases as do occur, the Chief Commissioner would be unwilling to burden the people with the cost of a complete equipment of village police, such as exists in the districts of the Surma Valley and in Goálpára. In the latter district there are police-stations with 20 or 30 or 40 chaukidars, all of whom combined cannot muster up half-a-dozen criminal informations during the year. But, while not convinced that the expenditure necessary to maintain a body of village police ought to be incurred, Mr. Elliott is satisfied that there ought to be some one person in each village to whom the Administration can look to carry out its orders, to procure information it requires, and to represent the population. Every *ryotwári* province in India possesses such an officer. In Bombay,

Berar, and Madras, he is called the *patel*. In Assam this post should be occupied by the *gaonbura*.

4. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, desires that the constitution of the office of *gaonbura* should be taken minutely and uniformly in hand by district officers, under the eye of the Commissioner. Every village possessing more than twenty houses should have one. Villages possessing twenty houses or less should either be affiliated to a larger one, or else two or three such should be joined together in a union, with one *gaonbura* between them. For practical purposes, and till the detailed Census returns are received, the number of *pattas* or holdings in a village, or, in districts where more than one *patta* is given to an occupier of land, the number of occupiers may be taken as the number of houses. Each Deputy-Commissioner will open a register showing—

Name of mauza,
,, village,
,, *gaonbura*,
Number of houses ;

and an extract from this register will be kept in each police-station and outpost, so that police officers may know to whom they can look to assist them in enquiries.

5. In return for the services to be required of them, the *gaonburas* will receive a *parwána*, in an ornamental form, which will be printed and distributed to Deputy-Commissioners, to be issued and signed by them ; and they will be free from the duty of contributing labour to the State. It will also be necessary to give them some further and more substantial reward : and the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that this might most suitably take the form of a certain area of land free of revenue. What this area should be will depend partly on financial considerations, and the Chief Commissioner will not decide upon the course which he will recommend to the Government of India (who would have to sanction the alienation of land revenue-free, if any is made) till he receives a report from the Commissioner, stating what the total number of *gaonburas* in the Assam Valley is. Meantime, no expectations of getting grants of land should be held out to these men, nor should any action be taken to select or mark off such land, until the question is decided.

IV.—PURCHASE AND HOLDING OF PROPERTY BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

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1. [*Government officers may not purchase or bid for waste lands put up to auction.—R. D. Circular No. 16, dated the 1st March 1876, forwarded the following letter, No. 691, dated the 1st March 1876, to the Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar.*]—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1,006, dated the 5th January 1876, forwarding copy of letter No. 176, dated the 13th September 1865, from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the address of the Commissioner of Assam, informing that officer that, in the Board's opinion, "there is no objection to ministerial officers purchasing (waste) lands."

2. I am to observe that you construe the Board's letter as permitting a ministerial officer to purchase or bid for waste lands put up to auction in the court or office to which he is attached.

3. In the first place, I am to point out that the Chief Commissioner is vested with the powers which the Board of Revenue formerly exercised in the districts now forming this Province. Consequently, the Chief Commissioner's orders, conveyed in this office Revenue Circulars Nos. 9 and 10 of 1875 (embodied in Circular No. 33, dated the 14th July 1884), the latest orders on the subject, supersede any previous orders of the Board as far as Assam is concerned.

4. In the second place, I am to say that Section 15, Regulation II. of 1793, expressly forbids the practice referred to in paragraph 2 above, and no ruling of any executive authority can override the law.

5. Thirdly, I am to say that you appear to have quite misunderstood the Board's meaning. Not only are ministerial officers permitted by law to purchase lands (Section 16, Regulation II., 1793), but this permission is also implied in Rules 3 and 4 of the Rules accompanying this office Circular No. 9 of 1875. But the purchase of lands at private sale, or even at public sale in districts other than that in which the purchaser is employed, is a different thing to the purchase forbidden in Rule 4 above referred to. The Board did not say that there is no objection to a ministerial officer bidding for a

lot of waste land put up for sale in his own office, nor, I am to say, is it conceivable that they could have meant this; but, if they had said or meant to say this, they would have acted *ultra vires*, as above pointed out.

6. I am now to request you to put a very summary stop to the practice in question. The rules on the subject of ministerial officers holding or acquiring land must be strictly enforced, and any *amla* of your office, or of any office subordinate to you, found threatening to bid at a public auction sale with a view to extorting illegal gratification from *bonâ fide* intending purchasers as a reward for abstention from bidding, should at once be prosecuted. I am to remind you that all the preliminaries to an auction sale are essentially "proceedings" in the office in which the sale is ultimately to take place.

2. [*Relatives of ministerial officers may purchase leases of waste lands at auction.—R. D. Cir. No. 30, dated the 9th June 1877.*]—The relatives of ministerial officers are quite at liberty to purchase leases of waste land at auction; but Deputy-Commissioners should take care that the transactions are not "benámi." and that the ministerial officers have no interest in them. They should also warn the officers concerned that such transactions are necessarily looked upon by the authorities with great suspicion; and that, if it subsequently appears that they (the officers) are in any way interested in such transactions, they will be liable to forfeit their appointments.

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3. [*Extra-Assistant-Commissioners may not acquire land in the district in which employed.—G. D. Cir. No. 28, dated the 3rd August 1882, forwarded the following letter, No. 2,726, dated the 28th June 1882, to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.*]—In reply to your letter No. 790, dated the 3rd June, forwarding papers regarding an application made by * * *, Extra-Assistant-Commissioner, for a piece of waste land in the * * district under the Lease Rules of 1876. and enquiring whether, having regard to Section 15 of Regulation II of 1793, * * * * can be permitted to acquire the land applied for, I am directed to say that "Native officers of Collectors," in that section, appear (*vide* Section 16) to the Chief Commissioner to mean "Native *Ministerial* Officers."

2. The rule applicable to the case is contained in the Board's Rules, Chapter II., Section II., Rule 2, and has been long in force, and is perfectly well understood. By it Extra-Assistant-Commissioners are forbidden, on pain of dismissal or removal, "to purchase lands sold at public sales by the Collector" (which would cover land disposed of under the Lease Rules by auction sale) "or to hold land, in the district in which they are employed." * * * is at present employed in the * * district; and so long as he is so employed, he is forbidden to acquire land in that district.

3. Nor does it seem desirable to the Chief Commissioner that an Extra-Assistant-Commissioner should engage in tea-planting or in ordinary agriculture, even in a district in which he is not employed. That he should become the owner of a garden, or of any sort of landed estate in any district would prevent his employment, however much it might be necessary for the public service, in that district; and a Government servant should have no temptation to neglect his official duties for the purpose of attending to the management of an estate. The Chief Commissioner will not, therefore, sanction the acquisition of the land for the purpose by * * *, even though he should be transferred from the * * district to another.

4. Mr. Elliott observes from the plan of the land enclosed in the papers that * * * already holds some land adjoining that for which he now applies. He does not require him to dispose of this; but no fresh land should be acquired by him so long as he is in Government service.

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4. [*Case of an officer purchasing lease of an opium shop.—R. D. Cir. No. 32, dated the 8th June 1883, forwarded to all Deputy-Commissioners the following letter, No. 1,071, dated the 8th June 1883, to Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts.*]—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 493, of the 16th May 1883, forwarding copies of two letters regarding the purchase of an opium-shop by the head clerk of the sub-divisional office, North Lakhimpur, in the name of his minor son, and soliciting the Chief Commissioner's order thereon.

2. In reply, I am to say that taking the lease of an opium shop is clearly *trading*, and is therefore prohibited by Rule 12, Section IV., Chapter II. of the Board's Rules, and also by Rule 2 of the Rules forwarded with Circular No. 9, of

whole of the time for which they are paid, so long as they are not involved thereby in pecuniary difficulties or disreputable associations. But they must abstain from trading, and from any investment, though in itself unobjectionable, which would interest them privately in any affairs with which their public duty is concerned.

N.B.—Taking a lease of an opium-shop is "trading."

3. A ministerial officer owning or acquiring, by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise, houses or lands in the district in which he is employed, or in any other district, must report the circumstance at once to the head of the office. A register in English (No. 45) is to be kept in the Deputy-Commissioner's office, showing the landed property belonging to each officer serving in his district,

4. Ministerial officers are strictly prohibited from purchasing or taking on lease any property or any interest in property which has been within three years preceding the subject of any proceedings in the court or office to which they are attached, or in any court or office subordinate to the court or office to which they are attached.

N.B.—"Property" in the above rules includes an elephant mahál, a resumed waste land grant, &c., and the word "proceedings" is not limited to "legal proceedings."

V.—DISCIPLINE.

1. [*Officers leaving districts to draw up memoranda for their successors.— G. D. Cir. No. 34, dated the 30th May 1879.*]—In forwarding a copy of the following circular issued by the Government of the Punjab to its subordinate officers, the Chief Commissioner desires that the instructions which it contains may invariably be observed by all Deputy-Commissioners in this Province.

The headings of the Annual Administration Report will, in addition to the points noted in paragraphs 3 5, form a guide to officers in determining the subjects which such a memorandum should include.

No. 25-3,793, dated Lahore, the 19th November, 1878.

From—The Government of the Punjab,

To—All Commissioners and Superintendents in the Punjab.

A large amount of valuable information is lost to the Government for administrative purposes from the fact that Deputy-Commissioners leaving their districts, on furlough, transfer, or retirement, make over charge to their successors without giving any memoranda on the various matters of importance with which they have been long officially connected. Consequently the new-comer has to discover for himself the facts regarding every branch of the administration which might have been more conveniently collected and placed on record by the officer who had long been in charge of the district.

2. The burthen of the duties of the new district officer is thus largely and unnecessarily increased; it is long before his knowledge of the district becomes such as to enable him to control it efficiently, while all continuity in administration is apt to be lost.

3. The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to direct that every Deputy-Commissioner who shall leave a district, of which he has been in charge for more than a year, on transfer, furlough, or retirement, shall record for the use of his successor, a carefully drawn and exhaustive memorandum, noting all points of which it is important that his successor should be informed.

4. It may hereafter be possible to note in more detail the subjects to which attention should be specially directed in these memoranda; but I am here principally to note the working of the police, the manner in which the incidence of the land revenue assessment affects the district; the portions which require particular care on the occurrence of drought or high prices, any special offence to which any portion of the ordinary population of criminal tribes of the district are addicted, and the working of municipal and district committees.

5. In addition to this, should be carefully recorded the names and character of the more important native gentlemen or headmen of the district, their activity or supineness in the suppression of crime; and any

special services which they may be fitted to render to the Government in case these should be required of them. Existing rules provide for a record of the qualifications and services of the ministerial officers of a district, and this record must be duly kept up.

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2. [*Preparation of tour diaries.—R. D. Cir. No. 41, dated 7th August 1879.*]—In order to maintain uniformity in the preparation and submission by Deputy-Commissioners and sub-divisional officers of diaries of their cold-weather tours, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the adoption of the following rules, prescribed by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, in their Circular No. 3 of June 1879. These rules should be inserted as paragraphs 8 to 16, Section III., Chapter XI., of Board's Rules, the present paragraph 8 being numbered 17.

Section II., Chapter IX., Board's Rules, new edition.

8. Deputy-Commissioners are required to submit at the close of each tour, or less frequently, as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, diaries of their tours during the cold-weather. These should be written by the Deputy-Commissioners themselves on half margin, and submitted in original.

9. It is not intended that these diaries should be so elaborate as to impose on the Deputy-Commissioner any serious labour in addition to his ordinary duties. The object is to give the Chief Commissioner information of a general nature as to the condition of those parts of the Province which he is unable to visit himself.

10. The diary should contain remarks on such of the following points as may call for notice,—date; name of place visited; general condition of the country; state of crops; public feeling and health; any interesting facts elicited in conversation with natives of influence and position, or with other classes; relations between landlords and tenants; state of roads, wards and Government estates; progress of local works; anything remarkable in connection with movements of people, or traffic in food staples, and the like; rise or decay of local industries, &c.

11. On inspecting institutions which keep visitors' or inspection books, the Deputy-Commissioner will of course record his remarks therein, but may insert in his diary a few notes as to the general condition of the institution whenever necessary. In the case of institutions which do not keep a visitors' book, a fuller report should be given.

12. Any abuses or irregularities deserving of special reports need not be reported in full in the diary, but a brief remark may be made to the effect that a report is under preparation.

13. Sub-divisional officers will in like manner submit diaries to the Deputy-Commissioner, who will return them after perusal, with his notes, unless he considers it necessary to submit them for the information of the Chief Commissioner. These diaries should enter somewhat more into detail than those submitted by the Deputy-Commissioners, and should contain in addition to the points noted on paragraph 10, references to minor local institutions, such as cattle-pounds, ferries, village roads, and the like.

14. The diaries of each cold-weather tour should be kept in a separate file to enable the Deputy-Commissioner to compare the circumstances of past years with those of the present.

15. District officers are competent to prescribe the insertion in the diaries of notes on any points of special, local, or temporary interest.

16. The diaries now prescribed are quite independent of the skeleton diaries which accompany travelling allowance bills.

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3. [*Tour of inspection and tour diaries.—G. D. Resolution No. 1,992, dated the 5th August 1881.*]—* * 4. The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that in many cases the remarks in the tour diaries are too brief to be of any value as showing the nature of the duties on which the touring officer has been employed and of the observations he has made. Often they contain only the single word "journey" or "halt," which is hardly an exhaustive description of the occupation of an entire day. In one case the diary has taken the form of a simple itinerary, and in very few instances do the diaries perform the object for which the system was instituted, since they neither instruct the Chief Commissioner as to matters which he has been unable to inspect for himself, nor do they present a test of the intelligent observation and receptivity of the officers who keep them.

5. In the Circular issued by the late Chief Commissioner, No. 41, dated the 7th August 1879, rules were prescribed showing the subjects which diaries should contain, and the manner in which they should be drawn up.

6. In addition to and enlargement of these rules the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following instructions regarding the keeping and submitting of diaries:—

(*a*) Every officer (whether Deputy-Commissioner, Assistant or Extra-Assistant-Commissioner, Deputy or Sub-Deputy-Collector, District or Assistant Superintendent of Police) is required to keep a diary during such time as he is absent from head-quarters on tour.

(*b*) These diaries should be submitted by the Deputy-Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, or in the Assam Valley Districts to the Commissioner, by Assistant and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners or Deputy or Sub-Deputy-Collectors to the Deputy-Commissioner, and by Assistant and District Superintendents to the Inspector-General of Police, at the end of every month, or if the officer is still on tour, then as soon as he returns to head-quarters after the close of the month, and before he begins another tour. Deputy-Commissioners should forward to the Chief Commissioner or in the Assam Valley Districts to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner and Inspector-General of Police should forward to the Chief Commissioner such diaries of their subordinates as they consider interesting and valuable either for the information they contain, or for the zeal and intelligence they display.

(*c*) Every officer, when starting on a tour, should enter in his diary the direction in which he proposes to travel and the special object or objects (if any) of his tour. All officers subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioner should consult with him on these subjects, and receive his instructions before they begin a tour.

(*d*) Special attention should be paid in the Assam Valley Districts (except Goálpára, and in that district also in the Eastern Duárs) to the testing of mauzadárs' measurements, and Deputy-Commissioners should see that each officer does as much of this work as possible. Every mauzadár's book should be examined on the spot at least once in every two years. The test should not be confined, as is laid down in Chapter II., paragraph 11 of the Assam Settlement Rules, to checking the area recorded as cultivated, or the class of soil ; it should also extend to the record

of occupancy, which the visiting officers should strive to make as accurate as possible in accordance with existing facts.

(*e*) To the objects of notice mentioned in paragraph 10 of the Circular quoted above, and to the question of mauzadars' measurements noticed in the preceding paragraph, the following may be added:—

(1) Registration of vital statistics.
(2) Management of retail shops for the sale of liquor, *ganja*, and opium, and question of effect on tea-coolies of too abundant opportunities of obtaining liquor.
(3) Conservation of boundary marks.
(4) System under which labour is impressed for repairs of district roads or other public purposes.
(5) Tea-gardens (in the tea-producing districts).
(6) Collection of statistics of agricultural produce in the manner laid down in Circular No. 15, dated the 13th July 1881.
(7) Enquiries into illicit cultivation.
(8) Enquiries into land held wholly or partially free of revenue, on invalid title, or held conditionally or temporarily, where conditions have not been observed or period has elapsed.
(9) Education, with special reference to schools visited.
(10) Vaccination, and the attitude of the people towards it.
(11) Archæology.

7. The diaries should, as already stated, be written in half margin, on foolscap paper; they should be written up on the spot from day to day, or at very short intervals, and must not take the shape of a report or narrative at the end of the tour. Care should be taken not to make them too diffuse, and unnecessary discussions on theoretical subjects and remarks on the ordinary incidents of travelling should be avoided.

8. Every Deputy-Commissioner should give in his Annual Administration Report a statement of the tours made by himself and his subordinates during the year in the following form:—

Tour Statement.

Names of all executive and police officers in the district.	Distance travelled by each officer.	Period spent on tour.	Remarks (here state the general objects of the tour, and if diaries were submitted or not, and in the case of Assistants, &c., who did not go out on tour state reason).

9. With regard to the duration of tours, the Chief Commissioner calls attention to the following remarks of the Famine Commission in their report (paragraph 13, page 104, Part II.):—"In every Province the period should be defined according to the prevailing climate in the different parts of that Province during which the Collector and his Assistant are bound to be under canvas." Mr. Elliott is not prepared at present, without further experience, to lay down definite rules on this head, but he considers that ordinarily speaking it should be sufficient for two competent officers to remain at head-quarters during the cold weather (one for the civil judicial work, the other for the treasury and current criminal and other work, the latter duty not generally devolving on the same officer, but being taken in rotation by the Assistants and Extra-Assistants of the district and that all others should be as much as possible on tour. In the valley districts the climate allows of officers being out from November till well on to April, while the rains in some districts much facilitate locomotion by boat, and unless some special reason exists to prevent it, each officer might probably be on tour for 120 days during the year, barring any time required for taking his turn at head-quarters duties. In the hill districts, the climate admits of even more prolonged touring; but if the work is light, there may not be any necessity for spending a longer period than four months in camp.

10. But, though not prepared as yet to prescribe a definite minimum tour period, there is one principle which Mr. Elliott is able to lay down as regards the manner in which tours should be planned and carried out. This is that, if possible, every village, or at any rate every group of villages in a district, should be visited by some one of the superior officers of the district every other year. In order to effect this, it is necessary that a record should be kept of past tours, and that the tours of each year should be laid out on a definite principle so as to avoid as much as possible the mere beaten tracks, and the places visited the year before, unless they are of sufficient importance to require yearly inspections. At the beginning of the cold weather, Deputy-Commissioners should submit to the Chief Commissioner, or in the Assam Valley districts to the Commissioner, a programme of their intended tour, and should report their departure from their station on tour, and the arrangements made for carrying on the current duties at head-quarters (*see* clauses 5, 6, 7, Section 2, page 198, Bengal Board's Rules). At the close of the cold weather each Deputy-Commissioner should take a map of his district, and mark on

No. 5G. of 1892.

Page 389.—Insert the following as head 4*a*, Chapter IV, section V.—Casual leave.

[*4a.* (*Casual leave.—Circular No. 3G., dated 19th January 1892.*)]—I am directed to communicate, for your information and guidance, the following orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject of the grant of casual leave to officers subordinate to you.

1. Casual leave not exceeding ten days in the year may be granted by the Commissioner and Heads of Departments to any officers subordinate to them, when such leave is asked for on the ground of sickness, death of relatives, urgent private affairs, or other similar reasons.

2. Casual leave should, on no account, be granted to officers to enable them to attend race or other similar meetings held in districts other than that to which they are attached.

3. Casual leave out of the Province or out of jurisdiction of the officer granting it must not be granted without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

4. A register of casual leave granted by the Commissioner and Heads of Departments should be kept in the following form in the office of every officer empowered by these orders to grant the same :

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Period of leave granted.	Remarks.

I am to add that nothing in this circular is intended to interfere with Circular No. 28, dated the 7th October 1881 (page 389 of the Compilation of Circulars).

it in colour the tours that have been made during the past year. There will thus be a tour map of the district for each year; these maps should be hung up in the Deputy-Commissioner's office, and a reference to that will show at a glance if any portion of the district has been unvisited for any length of time, and will enable the Deputy-Commissioner to plan out the tour to be taken by himself and his Assistants during the ensuing cold weather. These maps will be inspected by the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, on circuit.

11. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner observes that these orders, so far as they relate to specific points, are open to reconsideration on representation from the Deputy-Commissioners as to any respect in which they may be unsuitable to local circumstances; but he trusts the Deputy-Commissioners will carefully bear in mind and act up to the principle he desires to lay down, that it is mainly by prolonged tours, and by precise and carefully directed enquiries made during tours that civil officers can become acquainted with the wants of their districts, and can establish friendly relations with the people over whom they rule.

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4. [*Officers not to quit their districts without authority.—G. D. Cir. No. 28, dated the 7th October 1881.*]—The Chief Commissioner is informed that it has been the practice for Deputy-Commissioners to leave their districts, and to allow Assistant- and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners and police officers subordinate to them to leave their districts, during the Durga Puja, Christmas, or other holidays, on their own authority. I am to inform you that Mr. Elliott desires that this practice should be discontinued, and that no officer should leave his district without the sanction of the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, and the Chief Commissioner in other districts Application should be made in demi-official form by Deputy-Commissioners to the Commissioner or the Secretary, and by Assistant-Commissioners, Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, and police officers through the Deputy-Commissioner (who in forwarding the application should record his recommendation) to the Commissioner or the Secretary; by Forest Officers and Medical officers to the Heads of their departments, and by officers of the Public Works Department to the Superintending Engineer.

5. [*Officers leaving a district to reserve their houses for their successors.—G. D. Circular No. 7, dated the 6th May 1881.*]—The Chief Commissioner has received representations on several occasions regarding the difficulty of procuring houses for public officers at some of the stations in this Province.

The difficulty is in many places no doubt real, and something has been done to meet it by providing official residencies at a few stations. But at others the difficulty has been aggravated by the fact that officers when leaving a station where they own houses have disposed of their property to outsiders without taking into consideration the needs of their successors. Mr. Elliott thinks that a Government servant in such a position should always, in the first instance, endeavour to come to an arrangement with his successor, and offer his house to him either to purchase or to hold at a fair rent as a tenant. It is only in the case of the incoming officer refusing any such offer that he should dispose of the estate to an outsider. Similarly, where the leaving officer rents a house, he should endeavour to secure the lease of the house for his successor, and should, if possible, not let his departure be known till the successor has had an opportunity of arranging for a residence, so that outsiders on the spot may not have a better chance than the incoming official.

This will probably not meet all the cases of difficulty that may occur; and for them the Administration can provide only by advancing money under the rules in force to an officer to enable him to build himself a house.

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6. [*Official correspondence not to be published.—J. D. Circular No. 6, dated the 9th September 1881, forwarded the following two extracts for information and guidance.*]—

No. 755, dated Agra, the 9th May 1843.

From—Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department,

To—Residents, Agents, &c.

I have been directed to inform you that no officer in the Political Department is at liberty to communicate to any one any portion of the instructions he may receive without specific orders to that effect.

2. The rule with respect to official correspondence is not that an officer is allowed to divulge all he is not specially directed to keep secret, but that he is not allowed to divulge anything which he is not specially directed to communicate.

No. 150, dated the 30th August 1883.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Some misconception appearing to exist with respect to the power which officers of both services have over the documents and papers which come into their possession officially, the Governor-General in Council deems it expedient to notify that such documents and papers are in no case to be made public, or their contents communicated to individuals, without the previous consent of the Government, to which alone they belong.

2. The officer in possession of such documents and papers can only legitimately use them for the furtherance of the public service in the discharge of his official duty, and it is to be understood that the same rule which applies to documents and papers applies to information of which officers may become possessed officially.

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7. [*Officers forbidden to receive memorials or addresses.—Notification of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 16th March 1882.*]—The Chief Commissioner hereby notifies for public information that all officers in the service of Government are forbidden, under the orders of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, to receive addresses or testimonials, whether valedictory or not.

[*G. 1., Foreign Department, No. 1,299G., dated 20th June 1876.*]—

I. The main provisions of the law on the subject of the receipt of presents by Government officers are contained in 13 Geo. III., Chapter 63, Sections 23-24; 33 Geo. III., Chapter 52, Section 62-63; 3 and 4, William IV., Chapter 85, Section 76 (quoted below).

II. The prohibition of the receipt of presents from Native Chiefs and others does not extend to the receipt of a few flowers or fruits, and articles of inappreciable value, although even such trifling presents should be discouraged.

III. It does not extend to the exchange of presents between Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Agents to the Governor-General, or Political Officers generally, in their ceremonial intercourse with Native Chiefs, on which occasions the presents from the chiefs are deposited in the Government Toshakhana, and return presents are given at the Government expense.

IV. It does not apply to presents to Medical Officers made *bonâ-fide* for services rendered.

V. The general prohibition extends to all servants of Government, Native or European, covenanted or uncovenanted, in whatsoever department they may be serving.

VI. Where presents cannot absolutely be refused without giving offence, they must be delivered up to Government, and to this rule no exception whatsoever is permissible, save with the express sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, which will only be given under very special circumstances.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires that the above rules may be strictly observed, and no deviation therefrom permitted, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

8. [*Punctuality in submission of treasury returns.—G. D. Circular No. 21, dated the 24th June 1882.*]—The attention of all Deputy-Commissioners is drawn to Addendum No. II., Rule 2 of Comptroller's Circular No. XXIII., page 35, and they are informed that it is absolutely necessary that the returns therein mentioned should be submitted punctually on the prescribed dates. If this is not done, the Provincial returns of the Comptroller to the Comptroller-General are delayed, and that officer is unable to prepare his returns for the whole of India for submission to the Government of India.

Page 35, Circular XXIII., Rule 2, in the blank space below the last return enter—

"If the due date of the following returns happens to fall on an authorised holiday, arrangements should be made to despatch them before the office closes:—

(1) Cash balance report.
(2) Abstract account.
(3) Resource estimate.
(4) First list of payments. } with
(5) Second list of payments. } vouchers
(6) Cash Account. } vouchers

(17-2-82) II.

The following statement (*not reprinted*) shows that the treasury returns for the Comptroller were submitted oftener after than on the due date. Such delays cannot be allowed in future, and the Chief Commissioner will take serious notice of them if they recur.

If any treasury establishment is not capable of dealing with its treasury work, the matter should be at once reported, and the Chief Commissioner will give it due consideration.

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9. [*Punctual submission of annual reports.—G. D. Cir. No. 30, dated the 1st June 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner has noticed a great want of punctuality on the part of some officers in submitting annual reports on the dates on which they are due, both to the Head of the Department and to the Secretariat, and he has accordingly decided that, in future, a list of defaulters in this respect shall be published weekly in the *Gazette*, in the same manner as the Comptroller gazettes those offices which are late in submitting the accounts and returns due to him

2. A list of all annual reports due to Commissioner, to Heads of Departments, or to this office, with the dates on which they are to be submitted, is enclosed (*not reprinted*).

The Commissioner and each Head of a Department will submit weekly, every Wednesday, a copy of this list, showing in it the dates of all reports received during the week and crossing out all received previously: thus, the list will show at a glance what reports are due and have not been sent in. A

similar list will be kept up in the Secretariat, and extracts from the two lists will be printed in each copy of the *Assam Gazette.*

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10. [*District Officers to report occurrence of serious fires.—R. D. Cir. No. 25, dated 28th October 1881.*]—District officers will submit special reports whenever a fire has caused great damage either to a tea-plantation or to a valuable forest. In such cases attempts should be made to detect the originator of the fire, and to punish him for mischief, and the report should state what success has attended these efforts.

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11. [*Privilege leave not given in cold weather.—G. D Cir. No. 16, dated the 13th March 1884.*]—The Deputy-Commissioners and Heads of Departments are informed that the Chief Commissioner has decided that privilege leave of absence cannot, as a rule, be given in the cold weather. Officers, therefore, should not apply for such leave between the months of October and April, unless they have very special private reasons for asking for leave. An officer who may have such special reasons should communicate them to the Secretary, or to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, and should obtain the Chief Commissioner's permission to apply, before submitting an official application for privilege leave during the months named.

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12. [*Purchase of articles of European manufacture.—G. D. Cir. No. 17, dated the 19th April 1884.*]—In the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, noted on the margin, copies of which were sent to you under endorsements Nos. $\frac{419-38}{1,018-40}$ dated $\frac{\text{29th January 1883}}{\text{13th February 1884}}$, it has been laid down that articles of European manufacture must not be purchased in India, except in the cases of petty purchases in the local market not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, made out of contingent allowances, and (save in certain special cases) with the previous sanction of Government; and that stores of European manufacture must not be obtained direct from Europe independently of the India Office. The expediency of supplying the wants of Government by the purchase in the local market of articles of Indian manufacture has also been enjoined.

From the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 185, dated the 10th January 1883.
Ditto ditto ditto. No. 489, dated the 24th January 1884.

The Comptroller has brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice that these orders of the Government of India have not unfrequently been transgressed, and that articles of European manufacture have been purchased from firms in India other than those mentioned in Appendix C to the Resolution, No. 185, dated the 10th January 1883.

2. In view, therefore, of ensuring the due observance in future of the above-quoted orders, the Deputy-Commissioners and Heads of Departments are requested that when, as a controlling officer, they sanction expenditure on account of stores to be purchased in India, they will require that the articles to be purchased shall be of Indian manufacture, and that when, as disbursing officers, they make payments on account of such purchases, they will require that it be stated in the bill on which the money is drawn from the treasury that the article purchased is of Indian manufacture.

A memorandum by the Comptroller of cases in which the orders of the Government of India have been neglected, is annexed.

MEMO.

Case 1.—The Deputy-Commissioner of * * ordered an iron safe for the treasury from Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co., Calcutta. It should have been obtained, if possible, from one of the firms mentioned in Appendix C which manufacture hardware articles, or, if safes are not manufactured in India, the Chief Commissioner's sanction should first have been asked to the purchase of an article of European manufacture.

Case 2.—The District Superintendent of Police * * purchased five iron safes for police-stations from the same firm ; his action should have been as in Case 1.

Case 3.—The Deputy-Commissioner * * purchased 6½ gallons of Soluble Phenyle from Messrs. Baird & Co., of Calcutta. The Chief Commissioner's sanction should first have been obtained to this purchase, Phenyle not being an article of Indian manufacture.

Case 4.—The District Superintendent of Police * * ordered ammunition boots from Messrs. Watson & Co. of Bombay. Messrs. Watson & Co. do not make boots. The District Superintendent of Police should have gone to one of the firms mentioned in Appendix C, *e.g.*, Foy Brothers or Cooper, Allen, & Co., of Cawnpore, from whom other District Superintendents have bought boots.

Case 5.—The Commandant, Frontier Police, * * purchased accoutrements from Messrs. John Teil & Co. This firm is not mentioned in Appendix C. If they are manufacturers, the fact should have been stated; otherwise the Chief Commissioner's sanction should have been obtained.

Case 6.—The Superintendent of Jail * * ordered a Salter's circular spring balance from Ahmuty & Co., of Calcutta. This firm is mentioned in Appendix C, and if a balance of Indian manufacture was procurable, and had been ordered, the Superintendent would have been within rule. To the purchase of one of European manufacture the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner was necessary.

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13. [*Punishment of Hospital-Assistants.—G. D. Cir. No. 101, dated 22nd November 1876.*]—The Deputy-Commissioners and Deputy-Surgeon-General are informed that the Government of India have ruled that, for offences which are not of so serious a nature as to require trial by Court-martial or dismissal from the service, fine to any extent, but in the aggregate not exceeding five days' pay and allowances in the month, may be awarded to a Hospital-Assistant in civil employ, by the civil officer of the district or sub-division, on the report and requisition of the Civil Surgeon, a copy of the report and award being entered in the descriptive-sheet roll of the offender. The amount of the fine should be stopped from the first issue of pay after it is inflicted, and a certified copy of the award should be annexed to the statement as a voucher in support of the deduction. A register of all fines awarded should be kept by the Civil Surgeon in the form below:—

Register of fines prescribed in Circular No. 101, dated 22nd November, issued from the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Name of the offender.	Class of the offender.	Date on which the offence was committed.	Nature of the offences in detail.	The amount of fine inflicted.	Name of officer by whom awarded.	* Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**N.B.*—Each entry in this register should be initialled by the Civil Medical Officer.

2. They are requested to impress upon medical and subdivisional officers that the exercise of great care and consideration is necessary when recommending or awarding punishment under this order.

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14. [*Commencement of joining time of Officers on transfer.—Notification No. 49, dated the 27th February 1883.*]—The Chief Commissioner notifies, for general information, that when an officer is transferred from one station to another, his joining time will commence from the date when he receives official intimation of his transfer. Provided that a district officer may direct any subordinate to defer giving over charge for a certain number of days, till he shall have disposed of current or emergent work, reporting the same to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, or, in the hill districts and Sylhet and Cachar, to the Chief Commissioner, for information. Officers should certify on the charge report the day on which the official intimation reached them, and particulars of the orders, if any, authorising them to defer giving over charge.

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15. [*Relations of Deputy-Commissioners with Commandants of Frontier Police.—G. D. Cir. No. 27, dated the 3rd July 1884.*]—Rules defining the respective authority in regard to the Frontier Police of the officers noted below:—

(*a*) Deputy-Commissioner, Cachar, and Commandant, Surma Valley Battalion, Frontier Police.

(*b*) Deputy-Commissioner, Nága Hills, and Commandant, Nága Hills Battalion, Frontier Police.

(*c*) Deputy-Commissioner, Lakhimpur, and Commandant, Lakhimpur Battalion, Frontier Police.

(*d*) Deputy-Commissioner, Gáro Hills, and Commandant, Gáro Hill Battalion, Frontier Police.

I. The general position of the Commandant of Frontier Police is that of an assistant to the Deputy-Commissioner who is an expert in his particular department, and who should have great latitude in technical and professional matters, so far as is consistent with general subordination to the Deputy-Commissioner. On purely departmental matters he will correspond directly with the Inspector-General; but all correspondence of a general and administrative character will pass through the Deputy-Commissioner, and he should be careful to afford the Deputy-Commissioner all information in his possession bearing on the general state of the district and the frontier. The Deputy-Commissioner shall have power to send for any correspondence regarding Frontier Police matters that he may desire to see.

II. The Commandant shall have sole authority (subject to the orders of the Inspector-General) in all matters affecting the efficiency, discipline, training, and distribution of the force provided that he shall not have power to alter the strength o any frontier outpost without the permission of the Inspector General obtained through the Deputy-Commmissioner. The Deputy-Commissioner shall have power, in case of urgency, to alter or increase the strength of any frontier guard, reporting his action with the least possible delay to the Inspector-General. The Commandant will make all promotions up to and including the grade of Havildar, and will have the power of departmentally punishing all Sipahis and Havildars of whatever grade. He will promote to the grade of Jemadar, and departmentally punish Jemadars, subject to the confirmation of the Deputy-Commissioner. Promotions to the grade of Subadar and departmental punishment of Subadars will rest with the Inspector-General, recommendation being made by the Commandant through the Deputy-Commissioner.

III. The Deputy-Commissioner shall have power, in every case in which he may think the safety of the district demands such a measure, to order the Commandant to despatch a body of police to any particular point or points, and to direct in what manner such force shall be used. All military details shall, however, be left to the Commandant, and the Deputy-Commissioner shall not interfere with him in any disposition of the force necessary, in the opinion of the Commandant, to carry out the instructions received by him from the Deputy-Commissioner.

IV. The Deputy-Commissioner shall have power to direct the Commandant to furnish police escorts either for himself or for any other officer, and to fix the strength of such escorts.

V. The Deputy-Commissioner, or the sub-divisional officer, in whose jurisdiction any frontier outpost may be, shall at all times be at liberty to inspect any frontier outpost within his jurisdiction and the police forming the garrison thereof, who should, on such occasion, turn out for inspection fully accoutred. The inspection by the Deputy-Commissioner or the sub-divisional officer shall, as a rule, be only made with a view to ascertain that the stockade or fort is in a proper state for defence, that the guard are on the alert, and that the rules issued for the guidance of the officer in charge are observed. The Deputy-Commissioner, or sub-divisional officer, will not, except in urgent cases, pass any orders directing alterations or changes of any kind to be made as regards the stockade or fort, the equipment of the guard, &c., save in so far as such orders are necessary for the carrying out of instructions already given by the Inspector-General or Commandant, but any suggestions or criticisms which either the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional officer may wish to offer can be put on record by him, and forwarded to the Commandant, who will, if he approves of the orders suggested, give effect to them. Should he disapprove of them, he will request the Deputy-Commissioner to refer the matter for the orders of the Inspector-General.

Remarks by a sub-divisional officer shall be forwarded through the Deputy-Commissioner, who should only forward them on to the Commandant if he agrees with the sub-divisional officer.

VI.—The sub-divisional officer at Wokha, in the Nága Hills, shall have power to fix sentries at Wokha and to call upon the officer in charge of the detachment at that post to furnish him with an escort whenever he may require one. The Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya is empowered to call upon the Officer in command of the detachment at Sadiya to supply him with an escort whenever he may require one.

VII.—Whenever the Commandant may have occasion to leave his head-quarters, he shall inform the Deputy-Commissioner in writing, reporting the direction and object of his journey, the probable date on which he will reach each halting-place, and the probable date of his return.

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16. [*Correspondence between Deputy-Commissioner and his officers.—R. D. Cir. No. 39, dated the 28th July 1877*].—It appears that in some districts the officers in charge of the treasury or excise or other special departments consider themselves as being in charge of separate offices, instead of being merely subordinate branches of the Deputy-Commissioner's office, and have acquired the habit of corresponding with the Deputy-Commissioner by separately numbered letters and memoranda. This practice is wrong, and the Chief Commissioner has, therefore, been pleased to issue the following directions.

2. The Excise, Stamp, or Treasury Departments are integral parts of the Deputy-Commissioner's office, and the Assistant-Commissioners or Extra-Assistant-Commissioners in charge of such departments should act as Secretaries or Personal Assistants to the Deputy-Commissioner. They will take the Deputy-Commissioner's orders, submit their suggestions or remarks to him in memoranda or notes, which will be mere "keep-withs" in the file, and prepare drafts for him if necessary. In routine matters they may sign letters issuing as for the Deputy-Commissioner, and dispose in his name of such business as he may definitely make over to them, but they will never correspond with him in any shape whatever.

3. As regards the correspondence which the treasury officer carries on in his name, that, too, will be shown in the same "Departmental" section of the Deputy-Commissioner's office registers with the other correspondence on treasury matters received by the Deputy-Commissioner, but the treasury officer's replies will issue in his own name.

4. These directions will not apply to the managers of wards' estates, even when these are Assistant-Commissioners or Extra-Assistant-Commissioners. Under the law the managers of wards' estates have a distinct office and responsibility, and the correspondence of their office and that of the Deputy-Commissioner must be kept apart, though every effort should be made to reduce it to a minimum by personal communication.

N.B.—The same principle applies to correspondence between a Deputy-Commissioner and his District Superintendent of Police, or Forest Officer, or District Engineer. (Addition made in 1884.)

(9) Page 400. Alter the number of head "*Copies of correspondence*" &c., from "*17*" to "*18*."

Page 400A. Add as head 23—

23. [*Dates for submission of periodical reports and returns.—G. D. Letter No. 3,512-31, dated Shillong, the 20th June 1888.*]—Cases having occurred in which officers have interpreted the orders prescribing latest dates for submission of report to mean that they need not be submitted before such dates the Chief Commissioner wishes it to be understood that all periodical reports and returns are due on the expiry of the period to which they refer, and that the orders prescribing dates for the submission of reports give the *latest* dates in each case by which they should be submitted. Delay in the submission of a report after the latest date requires explanation.

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Compilation of Circulars 1874-84.

Page 400.—Add as page 400*a*, head 18:—

18. [*Uncovenanted Officers employed under one Department not to take Service under another without permission.—G. D. Circular No. 5, dated the 2nd March 1888*].—The following orders of the Government of India are circulated for information and guidance of all Deputy-Commissioners, sub-Divisional Officers, Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and Heads of departments:—

No. 546, Calcutta, the 31st January 1888.—Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.—It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that officers employed under Government sometimes obtain leave of absence, with the intention of taking up other employment under Government or otherwise, or accept such employment while on leave. Where this is done with the previous knowledge and consent of the officer's departmental superior, the practice is not open to objection. There is reason, however, to believe that, in the absence of any specific directions, officers are apt to consider it unnecessary to obtain the consent of their immediate superior before accepting employment elsewhere; and, as it seems advisable that this practice should be discontinued, the Governor-General in Council has prescribed the following rules:—

1.—No Head of an Office should employ, either temporarily or permanently, an officer belonging to another establishment, without the previous consent of the officer on whose establishment he is at the time borne. In cases in which, for reasons which may appear satisfactory to the new employer, such consent cannot be obtained before the officer joins his new appointment, his employment may be made conditional on consent being obtained in due course.

2.—It shall be incumbent upon an officer employed under Government, whether on leave or not, before *accepting* other employment, either to resign his previous appointment, or to obtain the consent of his departmental superior to his accepting such employment. If such consent is not obtained, either previously or, when this

is not possible, in due course, the officer renders himself liable to be discharged from his previous appointment, and thus to lose the benefit of his previous service for pension.

2. There is nothing in these rules to prevent an officer on one establishment seeking employment on another. But an officer is not placed under any disability by resigning one appointment to take up another (Civil Pension Code, 101, 1); and it must be held to be a breach of discipline, if an officer actually transfers his services to a new employer without first obtaining the consent of his old employer, or definitely resigning his old employment

Page 400*a*.—Add as head 19—

19. [*Name and Official Designation of Officers to be given in the Heading of Letters.—G. D. Circular No. 9, dated the 17th March 1888.*]—The Chief Commissioner has observed the existence of a practice in this Province of stating only an officer's official designation, without his name, at the head of letter issued by him. As the signature at the end of the letter is too often illegible, it is sometimes impossible to discover who the author of the letter is. Attention is, therefore, drawn to the standing orders on the subject, quoted on the margin, and all officers serving under the Chief Commissioner of Assam are requested to see that every letter issued by them, or any of their subordinates, is distinctly headed with the name as well as the official designation of the writer.

Board's Rules, Vol. I., Chapter IX., Section V., Rules 1 and 14.

2. These orders are not to be taken as dispensing with the duty of officers to write their signatures in a legible hand. Mr. Fitzpatrick has observed that some officers in this Province sign their names in the form of a hieroglyph, which they seem to have carefully designed, and he trusts that they will abandon this silly and contemptible piece of affectation.

Page 400*a*. Add as head 21:—

21. [*Government Servants prohibited from borrowing money from Persons subject to their official authority. G. D. Circular No. 11, dated the 7th April 1888*].—Forwards, for the information and guidance of all Heads of Departments, Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and all Deputy-Commissioners, a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 637—22-646, dated the 16th March 1888, prohibiting, under pain of dismissal, all Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and Military Officers in civil employ, from borrowing money from persons subject to their official authority, and requests that it may be brought to the notice of every officer whom it affects.

No. 637—22-646.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Calcutta, the 16th March 1888.

Read also the following letters:—

* * * * * *

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 6,540, dated the 2nd November 1887.

* * * * * *

RESOLUTION.

FROM the replies to Home Department Circular of the 14th October 1887, it appears that there are no uniform executive orders on the subject of the pecuniary relations of Government officers with persons who are subject to their authority, and as the Regulation VII. of 1823 applies only to Covenanted Civil Servants and only to such officers when serving in certain portions of the Bengal Presidency, the Governor-General in Council considers it desirable that definite instructions should now issue with the object of making the liability in this matter of all officers holding civil appointments the same throughout India. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the following rules shall be strictly observed in future:—

1. All Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted Officers who hold gazetted appointments and Military Officers in civil employ, are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property, or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed.
2. This prohibition does not extend to transactions in the ordinary course of business with Joint Stock Banks and British firms.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India for information.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

VI.– PRICES-CURRENT.

1. [*Procedure to be adopted for ascertaining the prices-current.—G. D. Cir. No. 43, dated the 7th August 1883*].—In forwarding a copy of a letter, No. 3.992, dated the 21st July 1883, from the Inspector-General of Jails, Assam, in which, and in the enclosures of which, the accuracy of the prices-current published in the *Assam Gazette* is questioned, Deputy-Commissioners are requested to be good enough to report in detail the procedure adopted by them for ascertaining the weekly prices-current, and how far they consider the prices-current which they return to be reliable.

2. It has more than once been reported to the Chief Commissioner that prices returned weekly by district officers have been found to be worthless as statistics. If it be the case that any district officer's price-current returns are worthless, the matter is a serious one, and requires immediate attention. They should, therefore, report what steps they would take to ensure greater accuracy in their prices-current. The Chief Commissioner thinks that a responsible officer should be deputed on a fixed day in each week (if possible a market-day) to go to the bázár and ascertain prices from the principal retail dealers, and that he should report them in writing under his signature to the Deputy-Commissioner or sub-divisional Officer. The responsibility would thus be fixed on the reporting officer. Mr. Ward has reason to believe that the price-lists now submitted often show wholesale prices in the columns for retail prices, or show merely the prices of such food-grains as may happen to be in the bázár at the time, without any reference to the question whether they are or are not of the quality usually recognised in the bázár as good. It must be clearly understood that, except in the case of rice, where a distinction is made between the common and superior sort, only the retail prices of the different kinds of food-grains of good quality are required in the column headed "Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolas."

No. 3,992, dated Shillong, the 21st July 1883.

From—The Inspector-General of Jails, Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to draw your attention to the extracts given below, and to say that, for the purposes of checking the rates of articles

of food given in the detailed monthly bills of the jails; I have found the price-currents published in the *Assam Gazette* almost useless. Whenever I point out that the rates charged are in excess of the rates shown in the *Assam Gazette*, the reply almost invariably is that the rates given in the *Assam Gazette* are incorrect. I would suggest that the matter be brought to the notice of district officers

Extract paragraph 1 from letter No. 140, dated the 11th July 1883, from the Superintendent of the Jail, Dibrugarh.

"With reference to your letter No. 425B., dated the 29th ultimo, calling on me to explain the differences between the prices of *matikalai* charged in the bill and that given in the prices-current returns, I have the honour to state that the prices charged in the bill were what was actually demanded by and paid to the vendor for the same. I have never been able to buy from this bázár any article at the prices mentioned in the prices-current returns, except what is bad, and almost useless."

Extract paragraph 3 from letter No. 98, dated the 21st May 1880, from the Superintendent of the Subsidiary Jail, Dibrugarh.

"3. I may further add that, though the price of *matikalai* is given in the *Gazette* as Rs. 3 per maund, it is well known in Dibrugarh that good *matikalai* cannot be purchased for less than Rs. 3-4 per maund, and I have had to pay as much as Rs. 3-8 for the same. The figures given in the prices-current list I do not consider trustworthy. I have never been able to procure good articles in the bázár at the rates stated in these weekly lists."

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2. [*Circulates Government of India's orders for securing accurate returns.—G. D. Cir. No. 11, dated the 12th February 1884*].—In continuation of Circular No. 43, dated the 1st August 1883, regarding the procedure to be adopted for ascertaining the weekly prices-current, the enclosed copy of a Circular, No. 146-55, dated the 20th March 1872, of the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is forwarded, which contains the reasons which have led the Government to insist on the extreme importance of obtaining as much accuracy as is possible in the preparation of lists of current prices. The Chief Commissioner is anxious that the orders contained in the Government of India Circular above quoted should not be allowed to pass out of mind.

2. Some officers have asked for definitions of the terms "common rice" and "best rice," and it has therefore to be explained that in the column for "best rice" the price-current of the best rice on sale in the bázár should be shown. Similarly, in the column for "common rice" should be shown the price-current of the cheapest rice eaten by human beings on sale in the bázár; provided that if, as is possible, at some particular places some very bad or poor variety of rice may occasionally come in, and undersell for a month or two what is really the most generally used kind of cheap rice in the district, the Deputy-Commissioners should not in such cases show this bad or poor kind of rice as "common rice."

Nos. 146—55, dated Fort William, the 20th March 1872.

From—A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,

To—Local Governments and Administrations.

In reference to the Resolution of this Department No. 14—23, dated the 18th January last, in which a revised form was prescribed for exhibiting the current prices of food-grains in different provinces, I am directed to express the desire of the Governor-General in Council that all officers concerned in the preparation and submission of these statements may be made fully aware of the importance of securing truly accurate returns.

2. For commercial and statistical purposes, the value of rigid accuracy in these statements can hardly be over-estimated, and the degree in which they affect the financial economy of the Empire may be appreciated from the fact that a very considerable portion of the military expenditure in India, no less a sum than thirty lakhs a year, taking the average of the last three years, is expended on the faith of these prices-current in compensation for dearness of provisions and forage. If, as is believed to have been hitherto the case, the prices shown in the official statements have a tendency to range above the lowest actual rates at which the articles can be purchased in the market, a needless expenditure is involved in the award of such compensation.

3. The Government of India considers that the work of preparing the prices-current should be entrusted to some competent officers in the tahsils or districts, who would be held personally answerable for their accuracy. In each district, an officer, not below the rank of Deputy-Collector or Assistant-Collector, should be especially charged with, and made personally responsible for checking, these returns by personal enquiries, and each price-current should bear the attestation of such officer, that he had satisfied himself of the accuracy of the statement. To enable him to do this, it will be essential for him not merely to commence enquiries on the day the statement is to be presented, but to keep himself informed from day to day of all variations of the market.

4. It is believed that the plan suggested above, if carefully carried out, will be sufficient not only to keep within bounds the immoderate expenditure noticed in paragraph 2 of this letter, but also to lay the foundation of a system for the accurate record of statistics of the utmost public importance; and I am accordingly desired to request that such orders may be issued as seem best calculated for ensuring the highest attainable accuracy in these statements.

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3. [*Prescribes a definite system for ascertaining prices-current, and fixes the marts the returns of which are to be published in the Gazette.—G. D. Cir. No. 61, dated the 27th October 1884.*]—The Chief Commissioner has read the replies to Circular No. 43, dated the 1st August 1883, regarding the procedure hitherto adopted for ascertaining the weekly prices-current, and has observed that there exists a great variety of practice. In some districts a police officer or the revenue Názir collects these statistics, in some a mauzadar, while in other districts the work is delegated to inferior officers, such

as constables or revenue peons. The importance of getting correct returns has been prominently brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice by certain cases of recent occurrence, where the statistics furnished by a Deputy-Commissioner's office to an officer in another department were absolutely erroneous and misleading. It is necessary to prescribe a uniform and definite system for ascertaining prices-current, and to assign this duty to an individual officer of sufficient position, who will be held directly responsible for the accuracy of his returns. This officer should be either the revenue Nazir or the Sub-Inspector in charge of the police-station. The Chief Commissioner prefers the latter, but leaves the choice to district officers. In no case must the duty devolve on subordinates or peons, and the existence of joint responsibility must not be allowed. Whether the list of prices-current is made out by the Sub-Inspector or by the Nazir, it is desirable that it should be supported by a list signed by the principal dealers in the bázár, and Mr. Elliott would like this to be done where possible.

2. It remains to decide what are the marts for which prices-current should be published weekly in the *Gazette*. At present they are 12 in number for retail prices, and 7 in number for wholesale prices, as follows:—

Retail prices.		*Wholesale prices.*
Sylhet, Kazi Bázár	Nowgong.	Balaganj.
,, Chhátak	Sibságar.	Karimganj.
Silchar.	Dibrugarh.	Habiganj.
Dhubri.	Tura.	Bholaganj.
Gauhati.	Shillong.	Dhubri.
Tezpur.	Kohima.	Gauháti.
		Dibrugarh.

But besides the returns for these marts, which are received for publication in the *Gazette*, lists of retail prices-current from various other marts are submitted weekly to the Secretariat under an old Bengal Circular (No. 10, dated 28th March 1872), while in other places (such as Roha in the Nowgong district) prices-current are collected, but are not, apparently, sent anywhere out of the Deputy-Commissioner's office. In some cases, again, the prices reported are not those of the head-quarters station from which they profess to come, but combinations of the prices returned from different *háts* in the district. It should now be understood that the only returns required are those for the marts selected for publication in the *Gazette*, according to the revised list given below. This list includes sub-divisional stations, because they possess the

proper agency for compiling the returns, and often are more important commercially than the sadr station :—

1. Sylhet, Kazi Bázár.
2. Chhátak.
3. Sunámganj.
4. Habiganj.
5. Maulavi Bázár.
6. Karimganj.
7. Hailákándi.
8. Silchar.
9. Dhubri.
10. Goálpára.
11. Tura.
12. Shillong.
13. Jowai.
14. Barpeta.
15. Gauháti.
16. Mangaldai.
17. Tezpur.
18. Roha.
19. Nowgong.
20. Golághát.
21. Jorhát.
22. Sibságar.
23. Dibrugarh.
24. Lakhimpur.
25. Kohima.
26. Wokha.

In each of these places, the weekly returns of retail prices will be compiled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of this Circular (in Chhátak and Roha the Sub-Inspector of the thána will be responsible), and submitted direct to the address of the Assistant-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner at Shillong. Printed post-cards have been supplied, containing blank columns for the required figures. The instructions on these cards should be carefully observed, and any remarkable difference between the prices at the different periods noted in the form should be immediately explained. No returns from any other places are required.

VII.—FOREIGN AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE.

1. [*Prescribes list of articles of foreign trade to be registered.—G. D. Cir. No. 25, dated the 31st July 1882.—To the Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Lakhimpur, and Cachar.*]—A revised list (*not reprinted*) of the heads of articles of trade imported from countries across the border into Assam, and *vice versa*, is forwarded herewith. A copy of this list should be given to each registering officer, who should fill in and submit to the Deputy-Commissioner monthly the quantities of the articles of trade which cross the border within his jurisdiction. The same return should be submitted by the Deputy-Commissioner monthly to this office, for publication in the *Gazette*, after filling in the columns of value in the way to be described below. If the district trades with more than one foreign country, the Deputy-Commissioner should add columns for import and export (corresponding to columns 4 and 5 of the statement now forwarded) for each country with which trade is carried on.

2. The orders of the Government of India are that the value of all articles imported or exported should be recorded. But while it is necessary that this order should be carried out, the Chief Commissioner thinks it undesirable that the Registrar should enquire values, unless it is absolutely necessary. This is the question which, more than anything else, renders traders suspicious and sets them against the registering system. They do not mind stating the weight or quantity of their merchandise nearly as much as they mind stating its value. Accordingly, the Chief Commissioner directs that, except in the case of—

XIX.—Leather unmanufactured,
" manufactured,
XXXVIII.—Other articles unmanufactured,
" manufactured,
& XXXIX.—Treasure Gold,
" Silver,
V.—Chinese and Japanese ware,
XX.—Liquors,
XXI.—Mats,

(*vide* our Nos. 450-56, dated the 28th December 1882) the Registrars should not ask the value of the articles they register.

3. The Registrars will compile the monthly returns of import and export, filling up only the column of quantity, except in the case of the special articles just enumerated. For all other articles, the column of value will be filled in in the Deputy-Commissioner's office, the work being entrusted to some special and competent official to carry out under the Deputy-Commissioner's orders. In the case of articles like cotton, jute, grain, salt, seeds, &c., the value should be filled up by reference to the ordinary price-current.

For other articles, such as ponies and cattle, canes, &c., which are not to be found in the price lists, a reasonable average should be devised.

4. It is requested that the Deputy-Commissioner will revise the returns already submitted for April, May, and June in accordance with the instructions now given, and submit amended tables for publication in the *Gazette*. The Chief Commissioner hopes that in future monthly returns may be submitted regularly at latest by the 15th of the month succeeding that to which they relate.

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2. [*Annual Report on cotton cultivation and export.—G. D. Cir. No. 14, dated the 28th April 1882.*]—The Government of India annually ask for information (which it has hitherto been found impossible completely to furnish) on the following points regarding cotton cultivation in Assam:—

(1) Number of acres under cultivation with cotton.
(2) Average yield of cleaned cotton per acre in lbs.
(3) Total outturn of cleaned cotton in cwts.
(4) Estimated total consumption in the Province in cwts.
(5) Total export of cotton from Assam in cwts.
(6) Average price per cwt. of cotton exported.

Information under the fifth head (but relating to uncleaned cotton only) can be gathered from the statistics of river-borne trade collected at Dhubri and Bhairab Bázár, and some approximation can be made to the information required under the sixth head from the value entered in the same returns. But, as regards the other entries, with the exception of some very doubtful figures under the first, the returns from this Province are blank.

2. The Deputy-Commissioners are requested to endeavour to procure better statistics on the subject. In the hilly tracts where cotton is grown, there is ordinarily no system of

land measurement in force, because the revenue is taken by a house or hoe-tax: but, though it may be impossible to measure the area, it is not impossible to make some sort of estimate of the amount of raw cotton brought down by the hill people to the markets in the plains. The Kaiyas who buy the produce are probably not numerous at each mart, and might give information regarding their purchases, especially if assured that no taxation or other interference with their trade was intended. If the Chief Commissioner is right in assuming that all the cotton produced in the hills is brought down for sale (a point the Deputy-Commissioners should consider further), then the area cultivated may be approximately ascertained by a few experiments in the outturn of measured areas, the average thus obtained per acre being divided over the total quantity brought down.

3. Again, head 6 might be supplemented by enquiries made at the submontane *háts* into the price at which cotton is sold by the hill tribes.

4. Some estimate of local consumption should also be made after due enquiry in each district.

5. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the Deputy-Commissioners will give their attention to the subject, and endeavour as far as possible to improve the statistics required by the Government of India from this Province. The information collected should be submitted by the 1st April of each year.

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3. [*Report on Gáro Cotton.—Asks for information as to routes of export.—G. D. Cir. No. 17, dated the 30th March 1883.—To all Deputy-Commissioners.*]—In forwarding a copy of the accompanying letter* and its enclosure, from the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, on the subject of cotton grown in Chittagong and in the Gáro Hills, the attention of the Deputy-Commissioners is invited to the circular from this office, No. 14, dated the 28th April 1882, and to state that the Chief Commissioner hopes they will not lose sight of the directions therein given for supplying this office with certain statistics regarding cotton cultivation in Assam.

No. 45/2-6—F.S., dated the 26th February 1883.

2. The Deputy-Commissioners will observe that the Government of India letter now enclosed asks for information as to the chief routes by which cotton is exported to Calcutta. It is, therefore, requested that they will be good enough to

supplement the report which they are about to submit, under the directions of Mr. Lyall's Circular No. 14, dated the 28th April 1882, with all the information on the subject of the routes and manner of export and import of cotton from and into their districts, which they may be able to collect.

No. 45—2-6F.S., dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1883.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I AM directed to forward copy of a note drawn up in this office, regarding cotton from the Chittagong and Gáro Hills, and to request that this department may be favoured with any additional information that you may be able to furnish, as regards the outturn and export of this class of cotton during the last few years, the ordinary wholesale price, and the chief routes by which the exports proceed to Calcutta.

Gáro Hills Cotton.

THE Revenue and Agricultural Department received lately from the Chief Commissioner of Assam samples of a class of cotton which is grown in the Gáro and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Quantities of the staple were sent for opinion to the Empress Mills at Nagpur, to the Elgin Mills, Muir Mills, and Woollen Mills at Cawnpur, to the Egerton Woollen Mills, at Amritsar, to the Indian Carpet Manufacture Company at Allahabad, and to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Calcutta.

The opinions received are unanimous in declaring the cotton unsuitable for spinning purposes by itself, because of the shortness of the fibres and their hard unpliable nature, which gives them the tendency to separate themselves from each other, instead of uniting together on receiving twist. The staple is said to resemble in almost all respects the Nagpur *jherry*, or what is in the Berars called *bilaeti* cotton: but it seems to be more regular in length and slightly stronger. The introduction of seed of this cotton into the Central Provinces is deprecated by the Manager of the Empress Mills, who some time ago also brought objections against the Nagpur *jherry*.

The cotton does not, however, seem to be altogether useless. It is valued, and highly so, for mixing with certain classes of wools, from its hard, harsh, and crisp fibre, and in fact is said in some respects to more resemble wool than cotton. For carpet-making, too, the Indian Carpet Manufacturing Company of Allahabad approves of it, and asserts that it is a superior commodity, and would be valuable for the finer kinds of stair and carpet cloths.

The cotton has already attracted attention in commercial quarters, and an export trade has sprung up. The Deputy-Commissioner of the Gáro Hills district (Captain H. St. P. Maxwell) reports that, roughly, the amount of cotton exported annually from that district is not less than 40,000 maunds when cleaned. The official returns of trade, on the

other hand, show that 35,306 maunds of cotton are exported from Chittagong, *viá* Narainganj. The Agri-Horticultural Society reports that the staple is already being extensively used in the manufacture of Saxon woollen fabrics on the Continent of Europe.

The wholesale price of the cotton in the Gáro Hills district varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17 a maund, according to the season of export and trade demand. The price in Calcutta varies between Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 a maund.

Waste land is very abundant in the Gáro and Chittagong Hills districts, and Captain Maxwell reports, referring to his figure of export (40,000 maunds), that treble that quantity of cotton could be grown by the Gáros if a ready market was available.

A few years ago an attempt was made to induce the hillmen to remove the seed prior to packing the cotton for sale, and for this purpose a large number of simple machines were imported from Calcutta and distributed among them, but the movement met with no success. Captain Maxwell, who mentions the fact, explains—"I have noticed, however, that a Gáro is susceptible to improvement when the change carries with it a pecuniary advantage; and I have no doubt that if the value of cleaned cotton at the local markets makes it worth while for the Gáro grower to produce it in this state he will do so. The lack of enterprise is not so much with the Gáro as with the first purchaser of the plains, who generally is too apathetic and indolent to enter into a vigorous trade." He adds—"If an inducement is held out to export the cotton from these hills in a cleaned state, I will take every measure to see that the advantages to be thus obtained are carefully made known to the interested parties."

A demand seems to exist in Australia for just this sort of cotton for mixing purposes, a sample of it sent by the Revenue and Agricultural Department to a firm in Melbourne was reported on by it as splendidly suited to their purpose "if cleanliness is kept up to sample." The first cost, however, was considered rather high, for, to the price then ruling, *viz.*, Rs. 19 per bázár maund in Calcutta, was to be added rate of freight to Melbourne. More recently a fall in price occurred; and the firm availed themselves of the opportunity to send an order to Chittagong for a small trial consignment. The result is not known yet.

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4. [*Registration of river-borne trade at Dhubri and Bhairab Bázár.—G. D. Cir. No. 52, dated the 26th September 1884.*]—The following consolidated orders regarding the registration of boat traffic at Bhairab Bázár and Dhubri are issued for the information and guidance of the Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet and Goálpára. The letters noted in the margin are amalgamated with, or modified, or superseded by, these instructions.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner—
No. 4,364—4,355, dated the 11th August 1882.
" 6,668—6,669, dated the 28th December 1882.
" 3,685—3,680, dated the 19th July 1883.
" 1,796—1,797, dated the 19th March 1884.
" 1,942—1,943, dated the 24th March 1884.
" 3,285—3,286, dated the 3rd June 1884.

What the Traffic Registrar is to ask from boatmen.

2. The Traffic Registrar at Bhairab Bázár and at Dhubri is to register the import and export by country boat of all articles named in the accompanying list (Form 54, *not printed*). He should be careful to adhere to the exact name employed in the list for each kind of article. Where the word "number" is printed in the column for "denomination" against any article, he is to ask of the boatmen the number he carries. Where the word "maunds" is printed, he is to ask the weight in maunds. Where the word "value" is printed, there, and there only, he is to ask the value in rupees. He is also to enquire which of the following five divisions, or blocks, the articles are brought from or are being carried to :—

I.—NORTHERN BENGAL, including districts of Dinajpur, Rajshahye, Rungpur, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Purneah.

II.—EASTERN BENGAL, including districts of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Jessore, Khulna, Bakerganj, Faridpur.

III.—CALCUTTA, including Railway Stations of Howrah, Sealda, Chitpur.

IV.—CHITTAGONG DIVISION, including districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Noakhally, Tippera, Chittagong Hills Tracts.

V.—OTHER DISTRICTS, including all places not shown above.

The General Register of Traffic.

3. On receiving this information from any passing boat, he is to enter it immediately in his General Register, showing the date, the name of the article, the number, weight or value, the direction (up or down), and the name of the block to or from which it is being conveyed. A form for the General Register is appended. The Deputy-Commissioner should provide him with a bound volume, paged consecutively, with the columns ruled in his office, and with the printed heading slip pasted at the top so as to apply to each page. This will be a continuing register, and will be used till it is finished, when a new volume will be supplied him.

The name of the mart from which the cargo is coming, or to which it is going should be recorded in the General Register under the name of the block, and if the Traffic Registrar is in doubt as to the block to which a mart belongs, he should record the name of the mart only, leaving the name of the block to be ascertained when writing up the Compilation Register. The Deputy-Commissioner's office will supply the information required. A list of marts classified by blocks is being prepared, and should, when supplied, be hung up in the Traffic Registrar's office, so as to enable him readily to assign each cargo to its proper block and mart.

The Compilation Register.

4. At the close of each day he is to enter the traffic of the day in his Compilation Register. A form for the headings of this register is appended. It is framed on the principle of the High Court's Register 29 for criminal cases. Two pages, one for up and one for down traffic, will be given to each of the 135 articles named in the printed list. If in the course of time the Deputy-Commissioner finds that under some of these heads no entry is ever made, he can omit it. The volume will consist of long slips of paper stitched together with the printed heading slip pasted on so as to govern each page. Thus, if in the General Register on the 1st August he has recorded that 20 maunds of cleaned cotton went down to Chittagong, he will in the evening turn to the page for "Cotton cleaned,—Down," and will enter in the date column "1st August," and in the Chittagong column "20 maunds." The names of marts will not be entered in this register.

The Compilation Register will contain the entries for three months only: a blank volume will be prepared quarterly in the Deputy-Commissioner's office, and sent him in time for the beginning of each quarter. At the end of the quarter it will be signed by him and returned to the Deputy-Commissioner's office, and he will begin a new volume from the 1st of next quarter.

Transfer of information from Compilation Register to quarterly statement.

5. On the receipt of the Compilation Register, the Deputy-Commissioner will cause each page to be totalled up, and the total for the quarter entered against each article in the printed list. If the total figure indicates number or weight, it will be entered in column 4 of the list: if value, in column 5. The Deputy-Commissioner can, if he chooses, send up ten copies of the list, one for up and one for down traffic, for each block: or he can, if he choose, paste eight additional columns on to the right-hand of each page of the list, and so show the up traffic from each of the five blocks on one copy, and the down traffic on another copy.

Computation of values.

6. Having entered the number or weight of each article, of which only the number or weight is registered, the Deputy-Commissioner will proceed to calculate the value of those articles. In the case of the ordinary articles of commerce, such as cotton, jute, grain, salt, &c., the price in the market of Sylhet or in the market of

Dhubri must be ascertained for each fortnight of the quarter, and the average struck. For other articles, such as ponies, cattle, canes, &c., which are not to be found in the price lists, a reasonable average price must be fixed. The rate thus used for calculating value should be entered in column 2 of the list, opposite the name of the article, and, multiplying it by the number or weight entered in column 4, the value will be found, and entered in column 5, if he use a separate form for each block; in columns 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, if he paste on additional eight columns, and use one form for all five blocks. The same rate of valuation will apply to all five blocks.

Responsible official in Deputy-Commissioner's office.

7. This work of totalling up the Compilation Register, of transferring the totals to the quarterly lists, and of computing the values of articles whose number or weight only is registered, should be entrusted by the Deputy-Commissioner to a responsible official of his office, whose name should be reported to the Director of Agriculture, and who will carry out the work under his orders and supervision.

Quarterly return when due.

8. The quarterly return is due in the office of the Director of Agriculture on the 20th January, April, July, and October. The Deputy-Commissioner is requested to enter it in his list of returns due, and to see that it is hung up on the wall of the room in the office where the clerk in charge of this work habitually sits. The returns should be sent direct.

Special registration of tea-coolies at Bhairab Bazár.

9. Besides the articles in the printed list (Form 54), the Traffic Registrar at Bhairab Bázár is to record the boats which pass up, carrying tea-coolies, and the number in each boat. A separate page, headed "Tea-coolies up," should be added to his Compilation Register, and the total number of boats and of coolies should be reported by the Deputy-Commissioner along with the quarterly statement, especial mention being made of any case in which a boat carries more than twenty coolies.

Special registration of forest produce at Dhubri.

10. Besides the articles in the printed list, the traffic registrar of Dhubri is to record, on behalf of the Forest Department, the different descriptions of timber and forest produce sent down. This he is to do under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, conveyed to him through the Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára, and the present circular does not deal with the manner

in which forest produce is registered or with the returns submitted concerning it.

Inspection of Registration office.

11. The Traffic Registration Office at Bhairab Bázár and at Dhubri should be inspected as frequently as possible by the Deputy-Commissioner or his Assistants, and the inspection notes forwarded to the Director of Agriculture. The points which inspecting officers are particularly requested to notice are the following:—

(1) Do the entries in the General Register agree with those in the Compilation Register?

(2) Does the Registrar enter in the General Register the articles of traffic according to the nomenclature of the printed list?

(3) Does he enter only the number of the article when the number is required, only the weight where weight is required, and only the value where value is required?

(4) Does he know what marts are in (I.) North Bengal, (II.) East Bengal, (IV.) Chittagong division, and (V.) Other districts?

(5) Does he understand that "up" means traffic going upwards, and "down" means traffic going downwards?

(6) Does he detain boats unnecessarily long, or does he merely interrogate them and let them pass on?

(7) Do the arrangements seem to be effectual for securing that no boat shall pass without being questioned by him, or can the Deputy-Commissioner suggest any improvements in the arrangements?

A copy of these questions in English and Vernacular, together with any other questions which the Deputy-Commissioner may think it advisable to add, should be pasted on cardboard, and hung up in the Traffic Registrar's Office, for the

use of inspecting officers, and a book should be kept there in which inspection remarks and orders can be entered.

Form of Traffic Registrar's General Register.

Date.	Name of article.	No.	Weight.	Value.	Up or down.	Name of Block.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Form of Compilation Register.

Date.	North Bengal.	East Bengal.	Calcutta.	Chittagong Division.	Other districts.	Remarks.

N.B.—This will be the general heading for all pages. Underneath it at the top of each page will be written the name of the article, destination, and denomination, thus:—

Lime.		Down.	Maunds.
or—			
Hides of cattle.	Dressed.	Down.	Number.
or—			
Piece-goods.	In bales.	Up.	Maunds.
or—			
Leather.	Manufactured.	Up.	Value.

VIII.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

1. [*Compilation of orders on crop experiments.—G. D. Cirs. No. 15, dated 13th July 1881, and No. 33, dated 12th September 1882.—Resolutions on crop experiments dated 23rd August 1882, 14th June 1883, and 6th June 1884.*]—The first and most obvious way in which information as to the real outturn per acre can be obtained is by actual experiment, *i.e.*, by cutting and weighing crops on measured areas. This should be done during the ensuing harvest season by every officer in the Commission in as many instances as possible.

Those officers who are obliged to remain at head-quarters should select fields in their own neighbourhood; those who can go out into camp should select them in as many typical places as possible. In each case a note should be made as to whether the crop in the field selected is above or below average or of average goodness. The area measured off for the experiment should be a local *bígha* or one-third of an acre, as uniformity in the size of the plots selected greatly facilitates the calculation and comparison of the results obtained, and the plot chosen should represent a fair average of the field selected. The crop, when it consists of grain, pulse, or oil-seed, should be cut when ripe in the presence of the officer, brought home to his tent or compound under his own eye, threshed out, dried, and weighed as much as possible under his personal supervision, and always under the care of a guard till the experiment is finished. The grain when weighed and the straw should be carefully returned to the cultivator, and a small present given him to keep him in good humour. Officers should remember that grain must not be weighed directly it has been thrashed out, but must be allowed to dry, during which process it loses a good deal of weight. This operation takes a little time, and interferes with frequent marching. An officer, therefore, who is on tour should only make these experiments when he is able to stop four or five days in one place, and should cut the crops in three or four places on the first day of his arrival, leaving all the period of his halt for the drying and weighing. Of course, care must be taken to keep the different specimen cuttings from being mixed up with each other.

2. The harvesting of jute takes so long a time, owing to the steeping which it has to undergo, that a test can probably

be arranged only in the neighbourhood of head-quarters. The Chief Commissioner believes that there is a good deal of jute in the vicinity of Dhubri on which experiments can be made. Sugarcane can easily be tested in the pressing season, the officer making the experiment taking up his quarters in the neighbourhood of a mill, and measuring accurately the ground on which the cane is cut, the outturn of juice, and produce when boiled down to *gur*. Cotton, though shown in Statement E1., against every district, except that in which it is certainly most largely grown (the Gáro Hills), is; it is believed, nowhere grown on plains land in Assam, and as the picking probably continues over a considerable period, it may be more difficult to arrange a test than with other crops. In this instance, the best attempt possible must be made, and a full description of the process adopted given in the report.

3. The kinds of crops to be experimented on are:—

(1) Rice in every district, and each important kind of rice, such as the early (*áus* or *áhu*) and late rice (*aman* or *sáli*) or by whatever designation the kinds are known.

(2) Jute, in Goálpára.

(3) Cotton, in Sylhet and Goálpára.

(4) Sugarcane in Sylhet and Sibságar.

(5) Oilseeds, in Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Nowgong.

(6) Pulses, in Kámrúp and Sibságar.

4. Enquiry should at the same time be made in each place where crops are cut, as to the rate at which the ryots sell their produce. Do they carry it into the nearest mart, or do traders come from the marts to buy it up in the villages, and take it away with them? Do the village prices agree with the market prices, or, if not, is there any permanent ratio by which they are lower than market prices? Do the ryots ordinarily sell their produce only when it is ripe, or do they hypothecate it beforehand, receiving advances on it, and in that case what is usually agreed on as to the price at which the produce should be delivered.

5. The Chief Commissioner will not prescribe the number of cuttings to be made by each officer, but trusts that as many as possible will be made, and that the greatest care will be taken to secure accurate results. When each set of experiments is completed they should be reported by each Deputy-Commissioner for his district, *i.e.*, all the cuttings of early rice, of

Page 418c.— Add as section VIIIA.—Medical, head I—

VIII A.—MEDICAL.

1. [*Purchase of quinine from the Government Cinchona Factory in Bengal.—Circular No. 2G., dated the 6th January 1892.*]—I am directed to forward an extract (paragraph 4) from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the working of the Government Cinchona Plantation and Factory in that province during 1890-91, and to request that you will be good enough to point out to the Dispensary Committees, Municipalities, and Local Boards in your district the advantage of purchasing their quinine from the Government factory.

E. A. GAIT,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Extract (paragraph 4 from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 158T.F., dated the 25th August 1891).

* * * * *

Hardly any greater blessing to a fever-stricken country can be imagined than cheap quinine. Dr. King observes that it would be possible still further to reduce the price of quinine if all the charitable dispensaries in the province were to supply themselves with the Government drug instead of buying their quinine elsewhere. The Lieutenant-Governor has ascertained, by personal enquiry since Dr. King's report drew his attention to the subject, that many dispensaries procure their quinine from private stores at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-4 per ounce, when they could purchase it from Dr. King at Re. 1 per ounce. This is an obvious absurdity. Not only is the Government quinine declared to be purer than much of the foreign quinine imported into the country, but also it is only reasonable that institutions helped by Government should draw their supplies of quinine from the Government Factory; and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals will be asked to look into the matter and consider what can be done to extend the demand for Government quinine in order to bring about a further reduction of price.

Page 418*b*. Insert as head 3:—

3. [*Persons by whom, and manner in which Crop experiments should be conducted.—R. D. Circular No. 33, dated 30th June 1887.*]—In many instances crop experiments have been carried out by mandals and police constables. These have almost always been rejected in the compilation of the annual returns, as having been made in contravention of standing orders. It may be true that many mauzadárs and head-constables are inferior in intelligence and trustworthiness to many mandals and constables. Still, the Chief Commissioner wishes that his orders should be strictly adhered to, by which no crop experiments are ever to be made by officers below the grades of mauzadár and head-constable.

2. Another point on which there seems to be some doubt is the manner in which any particular officer should carry out an experiment in order to justify him in signing his name as the experimenter. In one instance, which has recently come to light, and no doubt enquiry would elicit many others, a mauzadár got one of his attendants to make an experiment, and then signed the paper as having made it himself. This is altogether inadmissible. It is essential that the officer making an experiment should be present the whole time any portion of the operations of the experiment is being carried on. He should see with his own eyes the cutting of the crop, the carrying of the produce to the threshing-floor or mill, the threshing or the squeezing. He should make such arrangements as will preclude the possibility of any abstraction of a part of the crop during the night, if the experiment lasts more than one day, and, finally, he should be most particular that the produce is carefully weighed in his own presence with accurately tested scales and weights.

3. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been directed to invariably exclude from compilation the results of experiments which appear not to have fulfilled the bove conditions.

Page 418*b*. Insert as head 3—

3. [*Instructions for the preparation of the Weekly Report on Weather and Crops. Circular letter No. 6,386-97, dated the 29th October 1887.*]

In future District Officers will not telegraph their weekly report on weather and crops direct to the Government of India, but to the office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture at Shillong. This report must be sent off by deferred telegram on the afternoon of each Wednesday. What the report should contain is fully stated in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's Resolution* No. 59A—124-1, dated the 5th October 1887. It "should indicate the general character of the rainfall of the week, and the tracts in which the total rainfall of the season has been insufficient; the progress of agricultural operations, the state of the standing crops, and the prospects and probable outturn of the harvests. It should contain also a brief account of any serious damage done to crops by insects, blight, hailstones, floods, or other natural calamities, and should notice the condition of agricultural stock, the failure of pasturage or fodder, and *marked* fluctuations of the price of food-grains. In times of scarcity the areas affected, the number of people under relief, and the state of food-stocks, should be regularly reported." With reference to the concluding words of this paragraph, the state of the tea crop should be specially noticed.

2. In paragraph 4 it is desired that "the use of local vernacular terms may, as unsuited to reports intended for general information, be entirely avoided." In reporting to Shillong, however, it is not intended that the use of native names of crops such as *sáli*, *áman*, *áhu*, &c., should be avoided. The necessary modification of the language used will be made in the consolidated report for the Province, to be furnished to the Government of India.

3. What the reports should *not* contain, especially with reference to the public health, is stated in the following extract

* Not reprinted.

It will also, as soon as the boundaries have been ascertained, be applied to the following non-municipal towns:—

District.	Towns.
Sylhet	Karimganj.
Cachar	Hailákándi.
Goálpára	Dhubri.
Kámrúp	Barpeta.
Darrang	Tezpur. Mangaldai.
Nowgong	Nowgong.
Lakhimpur...	Lakhimpur.
Gáro Hills	Tura.

The boundaries of these places should correspond with those adopted for the circle or circles at the recent census, so that the population then ascertained may form the basis of future statistics of births and deaths.

1. Under Section 2, the officer in charge of the town police-station might ordinarily be appointed Registrar: or, where there is a dispensary, the Native Doctor in charge. The selection is left by the law to the Magistrate.

2. Under Section 6, the Magistrate is to appoint a person in each chaukidar's beat, who is to obtain particulars, in writing or verbally, of births and deaths occurring in his beat, and to report them to the Registrar. It is presumed that in all the areas to be gazetted under the Act the town police or chaukidars will be available for this duty.

3. Penalties are prescribed by Sections 7 and 8 for neglect to give information of births or deaths. Although the maximum amount of these penalties is only a fine of Rs. 5, the Chief Commissioner desires that the Act may at its first introduction, and until the people have become habituated to its requirements, be very leniently worked. In most cases, at any rate at first, it will probably be sufficient to discharge persons accused under it with a warning: their appearance in court to answer the charge being in itself a sufficient penalty.

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4. [*Registration of Vital Statistics.—G. D. Resolution No. 2,270, dated the 1st June 1882*]—1. In the upper districts of the Assam Valley marginally noted,* deaths and births are reported in writing by the *gaonburas* to the mandals or mauzadars weekly. In the Goálpára district, they are reported in

Lakhimpur | Nowgong. | Kámrup.
Sibságar. | Darrang. |

writing by the village *panchâyats* to the thânas or outposts. In Sylhet and Cachar they are verbally reported by the village chaukidars to the thânas or outposts. In the areas of compulsory registration named in the margin† the report has to be made by the town police or chaukidars, and may be made verbally. The forms to be used when such reports are made in writing (but not when made verbally in Sylhet and Cachar by village chaukidars or in areas of compulsory registration by town police or chaukidars) are numbered Vital Statistical Forms Nos. 1 and 2 (*not reprinted*). They will be printed in Assamese for the five upper districts of the Assam Valley, and in Bengali for Goálpára.

† Dibrugarh.	Mangaldai.	Habiganj.
Lakhimpur.	Gauhâti.	Balaganj.
Sibsâgar.	Barpeta.	Karimganj.
Jorhat.	Goálpara.	Hailakândi
Golághât.	Dhubri.	Silchar.
Nowgong.	Sylhet.	Shillong.
Tezpur.	Sunâmganj.	Tura.

2. The officer in charge of a thána or outpost in Goálpára, Sylhet, and Cachar, and the registrar of an area of compulsory registration, must keep up a detailed nominal register, in which the written or verbal reports of births and deaths shall be recorded. The form in which this register is to be maintained is shown as Vital Statistical Form No. 3 (*not reprinted*). It is to be in Bengali or Assamese according to the local requirements.

3. Each officer in charge of a thána or outpost in Goálpara, Sylhet, and Cachar, and each registrar of a compulsorily registered area, will compile a monthly abstract from Register No. 3; and each mauzadar in the five Upper Assam Valley districts will compile a similar abstract from the written reports sent in by the *gaonburás*, for submission to the Deputy-Commissioner. The form of the abstract is shown as Register No. 4 (*not reprinted*) attached to this Resolution. On the copy to be retained by these officers the figures for each month should be entered in succession, so that one page may hold the statistics of a year. The same figures should be entered every month on a separate copy, and forwarded to the Deputy-Commissioner.

Managers of tea-gardens will also submit the record of vital statistics on their gardens in the same form, and the Deputy-Commissioners will cause it to be understood by *gaonburás* and village chaukidars that they are not to include births and deaths among tea-coolies in their reports.

The form will be in Assamese for the mauzadars, in Assamese or Bengali for the compulsory registration areas, in

Bengali for the thánas and outposts in Goálpára, Sylhet, and Cachar, and in English for the tea-gardens.

4. The monthly returns are to be posted as they come in by a clerk in the Deputy-Commissioner's office into the District Register of Vital Statistics. This register will have two parts. The object of one is to collect the monthly returns for each unit of registration (that is, each mauza, compulsorily registered area, tea-garden, thána, or outpost), so as to add them up when the year is ended and to submit them to the Sanitary Commissioner with the annual report. The object of the other is to compare the recorded totals of births and deaths for each month with the accepted standard at average rates, and to call the attention of the Deputy-Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon to any great excess or deficiency in the record. The forms in which these two parts are to be kept are shown as Vital Statistical Forms Nos. 5 and 6 (*not reprinted*). They are to be kept in English in bound books, which will serve for the needs of at least five years. In the five districts of Upper Assam, column 1 of Register No. 6 should be sub-divided so as to show both mauza and thána; the figures for the mauzas comprising a thána should be added together, since the Sanitary Commissioner only requires statistics for thána or outpost areas, not for mauzas. The figures for areas of compulsory registration are to be entered in red ink, those for other areas in black ink.

5. The two district Registers should be laid monthly before the Deputy-Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon; it will be the duty of the latter officer to call the attention of the Deputy-Commissioner to any abnormal figures or ratios, and to suggest any orders or steps he thinks necessary, either to check imperfect registration, or to enquire into the meaning of any unusual figures or the nature of any disease, or else to supply medical aid when an epidemic breaks out.

6. By the end of every month the Deputy-Commissioner should submit to the Sanitary Commissioner the return showing the registered figures of the previous month in Form No. 7 (*not reprinted*). These returns will be compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner, and a table showing the totals for each district and for the Province will be issued by him for publication in the *Assam Gazette*.

(8) Page 423.—Insert as head 4*a*.—

(423*a*)

4a. [*Rules for the guidance of Mandals and Gaonburas in reporting vital statistics in the Assam Valley Districts.—G.D. Circular No. 6, dated the 22nd January 1885.*]—In paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 2,270, dated the 1st June 1882, in the General Department, it was laid down that deaths and births were to be reported in writing weekly by gaonburas to mandals and mauzadars in the Forms 1 and 2 appended to the Resolution. But it has not been generally understood that they were to report whether any deaths or births occurred or not, and, as hardly any gaonbura can write, the orders have not been literally carried out.

2. The Chief Commissioner is, therefore, pleased to modify the rules as follows :—

(1) Every gaonbura is to report verbally twice a month to the mandal the vital statistics of his village. The gaonbura can report when the mandal visits his village, if he does visit it during any fortnight: if he does not, the gaonbura must go to the mandal's house to report. If the mandal is summoned away from his home for any length of time, he should leave his Forms 1 and 2 and his Attendance register at his house in charge of some member of his family who can write.

(2) Every mandal will keep up Forms Nos. 1 and 2 for vital statistics appended to the Resolution No. 2,270, dated the 1st June 1882, and enter in them the reports and names received from the gaonbura. In the heading of these forms the words "for week ending" should be struck out. They will contain the reports for an entire calendar year: in Form 1 all reports of births made during the year will be entered, the name of the gaonbura reporting, and the date of his report, being entered in the last column, and similarly in Form 2 all reports of deaths for the entire calendar year will be entered.

(3) The mandal will also keep up a register of attendance of gaonburas in the form annexed *(not reprinted)* so that a reference to it, on the part of any inspecting officer, will show at a glance what gaonburas have attended regularly every fortnight to report, and who have not attended regularly.

7. These orders supersede all previous instructions about the system of registration and the forms to be used, including the forms appended to Circular No. 13, dated the 22nd April 1882. They will come into effect from 1st July 1882, and district officers should see that thánas and outposts, mauzadars, registrars of compulsory areas, and managers of tea-gardens are supplied in time with the necessary forms and registers. The managers of tea-gardens have been informed by notification that the monthly return required from them is prescribed under Act I. of 1882.

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5. [*Importance of vital statistics.—G. D. Notification No. 436, dated the 4th September 1882.*]—The following extracts from a Resolution, No. 8-285—96, by the Government of India, in the Home Department (Sanitary), dated the 10th August, are published for general information :—

The Famine Commission in Part II. of their Report made the following suggestions with a view to improving the manner of registering and utilising vital statistics throughout British India :—

* * * * * *

V.—That the Health Officer of the district should at once bring to the notice of the Collector and the Sanitary Commissioner any serious indications presented by these reports, and that in all cases the Collector of the district should see the monthly vital statistics as soon as they are compiled; and

VI.—That it should be the special duty of the Sanitary Commissioner to warn the Government of any unusual rise in the death-rate, in order that the cause of such a rise might be enquired into.

* * * * * *

9.—The reports, however, from Madras and Bombay leave the Government of India in doubt as to whether full use is made of the Civil Surgeon in the district economy of these Provinces. Throughout Upper India the Civil Surgeon is the district Health Officer and inspects outlying dispensaries and tracts when unusual disease appears, advises mufassal municipalities and towns as to their sanitary improvements, tabulates and checks the statistical returns, and generally takes an active part in the sanitary administration of the district. It is found

quite possible for him to do this without any detriment to his work at the sadr station. All vital statistics go to, and are reviewed by, him. In Madras, however, it would appear that the Civil Surgeons are as yet little utilised as Sanitary Officers, though the possibility of altering this has already engaged the attention of the Local Government. Again, in Bombay it is stated by the Sanitary Commissioner that the Civil Surgeon never leaves his head-quarters; the duties of the district Sanitary Officer being left apparently to the Deputy-Sanitary Commissioner, who, it seems evident, without the active aid of the Civil Surgeons, can hardly exercise adequate supervision over the large area committed to his charge. The Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay fears that if the Civil Surgeon were entrusted with the duty of sanitary inspection throughout his district, it would be necessary to provide him with an Assistant to carry on the medical duties of the station during his absence. But the Governor-General in Council observes that under the rules in force in Bombay the Civil Surgeon is already bound to visit all the dispensaries in his district at least twice a year; and it would, therefore, appear quite possible for him to do a certain amount of sanitary inspection in the interior. The experience of other provinces serves to show that by a little arrangement as to the timing of tours, no practical inconvenience need result from the occasional absence of the Civil Surgeon from the sadr station, and there are probably few stations at which there is not a Military Medical Officer, an Assistant-Surgeon in charge of a dispensary, or a good Hospital-Assistant who could not take charge of current work during the Civil Surgeon's temporary absences. It is very important that the progress of sanitation under Local Boards should be closely watched and encouraged, and, in order to effect this object, the Governor-General in Council considers it very desirable that the existing system in Madras and Bombay, as regards the duties of Civil Surgeons, should be so modified as to take full advantage of the services of those officers in connection with sanitary administration. It might be necessary to provide every Civil Surgeon, as in Bengal, with a clerk to tabulate and check the vital statistics if this duty were also made over to him; but probably it would be better that the Collector's Office should perform the actual work of tabulation; the Civil Surgeon being afterwards asked to note and advise on the returns. With this expression of his views, His Excellency in Council leaves this matter also in the hands of the Local Governments to carry out in the way most convenient with regard to local requirements.

10. VI.—As regards the last suggestion of the Famine Commission, it is only necessary to remark that it is, as a matter of course, the duty of the Sanitary Commissioner to warn and advise the Local Government whenever any unusual rise in the death-rate seems to render this necessary.

11.—In inviting the careful attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the above remarks, the Governor-General in Council desires to impress upon them once again the great importance of insisting upon the careful collection and collation of vital statistics in all parts of their jurisdiction. District officers should have their attention constantly directed to the matter, and due notice should be taken of carelessness or remissness on the part of either the supervising or the subordinate agency, Under the system of local self-government sketched out in Home

(18) Page 425.—Insert as head 6:—

6. [*Deaths caused by snakes and wild beasts.—G. D. Circular No. 13, dated the 4th February 1885.*]—It appears that in the Assam Valley districts no attempt is made to compare the returns of vital statistics received from mauzadars (which are used for the Sanitary Report) with the police reports of death by accidental causes, from which the annual return of mortality caused by wild animals is compiled; in Cachar, deaths on tea-gardens are not reported to the police, and consequently do not figure in the annual police return, though they do appear in the Sanitary Report; in Sylhet, the returns from one thana are said to have been wrong when the statistics of deaths by wild animals were compiled, but they were subsequently corrected for the Sanitary Report.

2. These mistakes must not be allowed to continue. The mauzadars' vital statistics in the Assam Valley districts should be compared in the Deputy-Commissioner's office month by month with the police reports of accidental deaths, and any discrepancy should be enquired into and corrected without delay. In the Surma Valley, the police must include deaths on tea-gardens in their returns of mortality due to wild animals. Everywhere, if from any reason different figures are used for the Sanitary Report from those already given in the return of mortality from wild animals, a note should be appended, stating the reason of the difference.

Department Resolution No. 17-747-759, dated the 18th May 1882, much progress may be expected, not only in improving the vital statistics, but also in carrying out those sanitary reforms on which the Famine Commission have very properly laid so much stress in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the extract of that section of their report on which the above observations are based.

With reference to paragraph 9, orders have already been issued by the Deputy-Surgeon-General that Civil Surgeons in Assam shall visit all dispensaries in their districts at least once in every quarter.

X.—ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

1. [*Bakijai forms prescribed.—R. D. Cir. No. 36, dated the 24th July 1879.—Circular No. 20, dated the 30th June 1880*].—The following forms have been prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for the statements showing the operation of the *bakijai* system to be appended to the Land Revenue Administration Reports submitted from the Assam Valley districts and Cachar, respectively :—

For the Assam Valley Districts only.

Total number of revenue-payers.	Notice of demand.			Order of attachment.			Notice of sale.			Actual sale.			Percentage of cases in which *bakijai* process issued to total number of revenue-payers.	Remarks.
	Number of cases in which issued	Amount of arrears for which issued.	Amount realised after issue.	Number of cases in which issued.	Amount of arrears for which issued.	Amount realised after issue.	Number of cases in which issued.	Amount of arrears for which issued.	Amount realised after issue.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of arrears for which sold.	Amount realised after sale.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

For Cachar only.

Total number of revenue-payers.	Number of defaulters on whom notice was issued.	Revenue due from them.	Percentage of defaulters to total number of revenue-payers.	Paid on service of process.	Number of cases in which moveable property was attached.	Number of persons whose moveable property was attached.	Arrears on account of which attachment was made.	Number of cases in which moveable property was sold.	Number of persons whose moveable property was sold.	Amount realised by sale of moveable property.	Number of estates advertised for sale.	Amount of arrears for which advertised.	Number of estates sold.	Amount realised by sale of estates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

2. [*Administration Report to contain an account of trade and manufactures.—G. D. Cir. No. 5, dated the 20th April 1881.*]—This Circular after prescribing the addition to all district administration reports for the following year of a full account of all manufactures carried on in each district, went on to say—

"This detailed account, when once given (and the materials which the Chief Commissioner hopes to obtain in response

to this circular, should suffice to enable tolerably complete information for the Province to appear in the General Administration Report for 1880-81), need not be repeated from year to year until the time comes for re-writing it; but the Government of India desire that a section in each year's report may be devoted to supplementing omissions in the detailed narrative, describing the progress which may have taken place, and generally referring to any interesting points in regard to manufactures which may have come to notice during the year under report."

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3. [*Prescribes headings of chapters for Annual Report.*—*G. D. Circular No. 7, dated the 14th January 1882, forwarded the following instructions originally intended for the Annual Administration Reports, but which may be now considered to apply only to the fuller triennial report submitted by district officers.*]—The subjects which the district officer has to deal with may be divided into two classes,—the economic and the administrative. These classes run into each other in some cases, but on the whole they fairly represent the state of a district from two points of view, (1) as affected by causes over which Government has little or no control, (2) as affected directly by Government itself. Accordingly, district reports should be divided in future into two sections.

2. Under the first section, on the economic condition of the district, the following are the most important heads:—

The weather, including a complete monthly record of rainfall.

Health.—The state of public health among human beings and cattle.

The crops—Stating what is known as to the area under cultivation generally, and under each kind of crop separately, and as to the outturn, compared with an average yield.

Prices—A general review of the prices of the year, with a monthly record of the prices of the most important articles at the chief markets.

Mines and minerals.—Their exploitation during the year.

Manufactures.—The different kinds practised, and their prosperity and depression.

Trade and commerce.—Their ebb and flow, with a statement of what articles are exported from or imported into the district.

Fairs.—An account, with statistics of goods sold.

[*N.B.*—These two paragraphs will supersede the separate report now made under orders contained in G.D. Circulars No. 79, dated the 24th December 1877, and No. 11, dated the 8th March 1879, but should contain all the information called for in those circulars.]

Consumption and Production.—If the information is available, an estimate of what the district consumes and produces, what it exports, and how much it is obliged to import to meet local requirements would be valuable.

Conduct of zamindars or other non-official gentlemen, with notice of any public benefits conferred by them.

Public feeling and opinion, with note on the tone of the Native Press, if any.

Statistical information, if any is collected that does not come properly under some other head.

3. The second, or administrative, section requires to be treated with some discrimination. There are certain topics which do not find a mention elsewhere, and which should, therefore, be written on with fulness, and complete statistics should be furnished regarding them. There are others, again, which form the subject of special departmental reports, and which either need not be referred to here at all, or, if referred to, may be touched on briefly, the detailed statistics being omitted. In such cases, the notice should be confined to remarks on the general progress and results of the year's work, which district officers may desire to bring specially to the Chief Commissioner's notice, remembering that he does not, as a rule, peruse their departmental reports, but only the combined report for the Province compiled by the head of the department.

The special departmental reports which district officers send up are the following:—

Land Revenue, including Wards' Estates and Local rates.	Jails.	Education.
Police.	Criminal Justice.	District roads.
Forests.	Civil ,,	Municipalities.
	Stamps.	Pounds.
	Excise.	Immigration.
	Registration.	Tea cultivation.

Archæological remains.

4. The Land Revenue Report generally treats of four subjects which belong to the economic section, *viz.*, weather, health, cattle-disease, and crops. It should in future only touch on these so far as they directly affect the area cultivated or the revenue collected.

5. The special reports on three subjects, dispensaries, vaccination, and vital statistics, are prepared by Civil Surgeons, but should be submitted to the Deputy-Surgeon-General through the District Officer, and may be briefly summarised in the general report of the district.

6. The other topics which do not form the subject of special or departmental reports are as follows:—

(1) Administration of the district.—A list should be given of the periods during which each officer has held the post of Deputy-Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officer, Assistant or Extra-Assistant-Commissioner, Police, Forest Officer, or District Engineer.

(2) Tours, showing the time each Deputy, Assistant, and Extra-Assistant-Commissioner was on tour in his district, and the direction and object of his tours.

(3) A statement should be drawn up showing the work done by each officer during the year, in the form annexed to this Resolution (Appendix B).

(4) Changes in the area of the district or in its boundaries, or in those of sub-divisions, thánas, &c.

(5) Introduction of new laws or rules, and their effect as far as observed.

(6) Local Government, showing the funds the Local Committees had to deal with, and their expenditure, estimated and actual, the results obtained and the extent to which public interest and co-operation are experienced.

(7) Arms Act.—Its working; (1) number of licenses given of each kind mentioned in the rules framed under Act XI. of 1878; (2) the number of such licenses given for the first time in the year under report; (3) the number of old licenses renewed; (4) the number of expired licenses not renewed, and the action taken to secure the renewal of the licenses or the

return of the weapons. [G. D. Cir. No. 31, dated 4th September 1882].

(8) Post, District or Imperial, and the demand for extension of postal communications.

(9) Telegraphs, similarly treated

(10) Ferries, their income, number, and the accommodation provided for the public.

(11) Model farms, and agricultural improvements and statistics.

(12) Rest-houses and serais, their number and condition.

(13) Material improvements.—Suggestions as to the construction of any new roads, navigation cuts, embankments against flood, drainage schemes, &c.

(14) Relations with wild tribes on the frontier or within the borders of the district.

(15) *Finance and taxation.*— If any officer has a mind to work out the amount of taxation borne by his district, and to compare it with the estimated income of the people, the calculation will be interesting.

7. The list given in Appendix A to this Resolution recapitulates these heads of the report in their proper order. It is not meant that every district officer should write a paragraph on each of these subjects, and if he has nothing to say on any of them, it is not necessary to say so. Again, there are other subjects which are not of periodical recurrence, but which should certainly not be omitted, such as the census or any political difficulty or other exceptional matter that may arise. District officers will understand that it is not meant that because such topics are not mentioned in the list, they should, therefore, be excluded from the report.

APPENDIX A.

SECTION I.—*Economic.*

1.—Weather.
2.—Health.
3.—Crops.
4.—Prices.
5.—Tea-cultivation.
6.—Immigration.
7.—Trade and Commerce.
8.—Fairs.
9.—Manufactures.
10.—Mines and minerals.
11.—Statistical information.
12.—Consumption and production.
13.—Conduct of landed gentry.
14.—Public opinion and the Press.

SECTION II.—*Administrative.*

1.—District Administration.
2.—Tours.
3.—Work done.
4.—Administrative changes.
5.—New laws.
6.—Local Government.
7.—Foreign relations.
8.—Land revenue.
9.—Model Farms and Agriculture.
10.—Forests.
11.—Excise.
12.—Stamps.
13.—Registration.
14.—Education.
15.—Police.
16.—Criminal Justice.
17.—Civil Justice.
18.—Jails.
19.—District roads.
20.—Ferries.
21.—Rest-houses.
22.—Material improvements.
23.—Pounds.
24.—Municipalities.
25.—Post.
26.—Telegraph.
27.—Arms Act.
28.—Vaccination.
29.—Dispensaries.
30.—Vital Statistics.
31.—Archæological remains.
32.—Finance and taxation.

APPENDIX B.

Name of	Criminal.					Civil.							Revenue.					Miscellaneous.			
	Cases tried.					Original cases tried.							cases.					Applications for waste lands.			
	Penal Code.	Other laws.	Total.	Appeals.	Number of witnesses examined.	Contested	Uncontested.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Appeals.	Number of witnesses examined.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Act X. cases.	Other revenue cases of a judicial nature.	Number of witnesses examined.	For ordinary cultivation.	For special cultivation.	Revenue petitions.	Number of tea-gardens inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

4. [*Prescribes abbreviated form of report for two years out of three.—G. D. Letter No. 880, dated the 9th February 1884 to Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts.—G. D. Cir. No. 10, dated the 9th February 1884.*]—I am desired to say that the Chief Commissioner approves generally of the manner in which, in your letter No. 15T., dated the 19th January 1884,

you propose to deal with the General Administration Report of your division. With reference, however, to your paragraphs 6 and 11, and to the question whether district reports should be sent through you to the departmental head, or should be sent direct to him and returned to you afterwards for perusal, I am to point out that it makes a good deal of difference whether the report is for the calendar year (and is, therefore, submitted during your touring season) or for the financial year. In the former case there would probably often be delay in forwarding it to the head of the department. But those reports which are submitted in the hot weather and rains would reach you at a time when you would probably be able to peruse and forward them with not more than two or three days' delay, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that you will make such rules as will prevent any greater delay than this occurring in your office.

2. The following, then, is the outcome of the changes to be made in the Administration Report:—

A.—The following subjects may be altogether dropped out of the Deputy-Commissioners' Administration Reports:—Weather. Cattle-disease. Crops. Prices. Land Revenue. Public Health. Vaccination. Dispensaries. Vital Statistics. Tea-cultivation. Immigration and Emigration. Trade and Commerce. Excise. Forests. Education. Police. Civil and Criminal Justice. District Roads. Pounds. Municipalities. Jails. Registration. Stamps.

B.—The following subjects are not affected by these orders, and should be treated by district officers and by the Commissioner as they are now treated:—Fairs. Hats. Manufactures. Mines and Minerals. Conduct of Landed Gentry. Public Opinion and the Press. Administration. Tours. Work done. Administrative changes. New Laws. Local Self-Government. Foreign Relations. Rest-houses and Serais. Ferries. Material Improvements. Post. Telegraph. Arms. Archæological remains. Railways. Finance and Taxation.

C.—Sections on the following subjects should be compiled, as now, by district officers, and forwarded

to the Director of Agriculture, instead of the Commissioner:—Agriculture. Trade and Commerce. Statistical information. Consumption and Production.

D.—Such remarks as you think necessary should be entered by you in the divisional Administration Report on the following subjects, but without the statistics, and in less full detail than at present:—Weather. Cattle-disease. Public Health and Vital Statistics. Crops. Prices. Land Revenue. Excise. Municipalities. Pounds. Civil and Criminal Justice. Tea. Immigration and Emigration. Police (Crime). District Roads. Education. Vaccination. Dispensaries. Forests.

3. The following changes are directed in the manner of submitting certain departmental reports by district officers. The annual vital statistics and the dispensary and vaccination reports are submitted by the Civil Surgeons through the Deputy-Commissioner to the Sanitary Commissioner: with the former no report is sent. The Chief Commissioner agrees with you in thinking that the vital statistics should be sent up with a report from the district officer, showing what value he attaches to the figures, how far they bear out the impressions he has acquired as to the healthiness of the preceding year, and what steps he has taken to improve the registration of births and deaths. These three reports should be sent by the Sanitary Commissioner to you for perusal as soon as he has done with them. The Forest Report should be sent by the Deputy-Commissioner through you to the Conservator in the same way as the Education, Police, and other reports are submitted, and should be forwarded by you with as little delay as possible to the head of the department.

4. These rules will be in force for two years, that is, for 1883-84 and 1884-85. Mr. Elliott thinks that it will probably be desirable that every third year a full and complete divisional report should be compiled, corresponding to the one prepared hitherto annually. A comparison of statistical results after a three years' interval will, perhaps, do more service in bringing out the rate of progress and change than an annual comparison.

(*G. D. Cir. No.* 10, *dated the* 9*th February* 1884.)—A copy of the correspondence marginally noted is forwarded to the Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar for their information. The Chief Commissioner would wish them generally to be guided in the preparation of the Annual Administration Report for their districts by the instructions therein conveyed to the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts. They should treat fully of the subjects mentioned in paragraph 2 (B) and (C), of my letter No. 880, of the 9th February, but should treat lightly those detailed in paragraph 2 (D). The sections referred to in paragraph 2 (C) should be included by them in the District Administration Report, and should not be sent to the Director of Agriculture, in whose department their districts are not at present included. They are also requested to attend to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 3 as to the submission of a report on the vital statistics sent up to the Sanitary Commissioner.

(1) From the Assistant-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, letter No. 25, dated the 2nd January 1884, to the address of the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts.
(2) From the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, letter No. 15T., dated the 19th January 1884.
(3) From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, letter No. 880, dated the 9th February, to the address of the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts.

5. [*Topics to be specially treated of in Administration Report.—Condition of boundary-marks to be mentioned.—G. D. Memorandum No. 2,034-5, dated the 27th March 1884, and No. 1,986, dated the 24th March 1884, to Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts.*]—In the section of the divisional reports and of the district reports dealing with "Foreign Relations" (Section 7) a paragraph must be inserted, stating the present condition of all boundary-marks defining the limits of British and Foreign territory and giving an account of all inspections of them made during the year.

6. [*Prescribes forms of Agricultural Statistics for Annual Report.—R. D. Resolution No. 1,905, dated the 18th August 1884, and R. D. Circular No. 46, dated the 12th September 1884.*]—These forms will be used in compiling the Appendices to the Provincial Administration Report of 1883-84. The forms now in use in those Appendices which the new forms are intended to supersede are noted below :—

New Form.	Present.
Form A.—Cultivated and uncultivated.	Form A. I. Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications (page ii. of appendices to Provincial Administration Report of 1882-83).
Form B.—Crops cultivated.	Form D. Agriculture (page lvii.)
Form C.—Surveyed and assessed area.	Form E. Fiscal (page vii)
Form III. D 2.—Agricultural Stock.	Form E. Agricultural (page lvii.)
Irrigation form.	New.
Form III. E 1.—Prices of produce at end of the year.	Form F 1. Agriculture (page lvii.) Form E. 3. Agriculture (Rates of rent and produce, page lviii.) is also to be discontinued.
Form I. E 3. Fiscal.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.	Form E 3. Fiscal (page viii.) Form E 4. Fiscal (Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government,) page ix.) may also be discontinued.
Form I E. 5. Fiscal.—Register of transfer.	Form E 5. Fiscal (page ix.)

2. The Appendix Forms now in use are compiled from statistics furnished by district officers in Return No. XLI.B of the Board of Revenue. So far, therefore, as the new Forms supersede the Appendix Forms now in use, they will also supersede the Forms in Return XLI.B. The new Forms are printed as a supplement to this Resolution, and will be circulated in sufficient numbers to district officers. The following instructions for filling them up are to be carefully observed by the Deputy-Commissioners of the eight plains districts. For the hill districts it will be possible only to give general figures of area, revenue, and population.

3. Form A takes the place of Form A1 (area cultivated and uncultivated and communications) of Return XLI.B. The principal of the new Form is that the area for which returns cannot be shown is to be deducted from the total survey area of the district, and exhibited separately in columns 3, 4, and 5, while columns 6-12 deal only with the net area for which statistics are available. The area for which cultivation returns cannot be shown will be, in Goálpára, the permanently-settled part of the district: and in the other districts of the Assam Valley the area of waste land grants (other than fee-simple), and of *nisf-khiráj* estates not amalgamated with the mauza, except in Kámrúp, where statistics for all *nisf-khiráj* estates have been furnished by the recent survey and settlement. These areas having been deducted in columns 4 and 5, column 6 will show the "net area" of the district, *i.e.*, in Goálpára the Eastern Duárs and the small Government estates ; and in the rest of the Assam Valley all *khiráj* lands, and all *nisf-khiráj* lands amalgamated with the mauza (unamalgamated *nisf-khiráj* lands also in Kámrúp), all *lá-khiráj* land and fee-simples (for which the local rate returns of cultivation are available), and all Government waste. Column 7 will show that portion of the "net area" which is actually under crops; column 8 the area recorded as *patit* in the case of *khiráj* lands, and in Kámrúp the area also which is shown as fallow in the *nisf-khiráj* settlement ; in the case of *lá-khiráj* lands and *nisf-khiráj* lands elsewhere than in Kámrúp, columns 7 and 8 will probably have to be bracketed together. Columns 19 and 11 are bracketed, because it is impossible, till a district shall have been cadastrally surveyed, to distinguished culturable waste from land actually incapable of cultivation. They will show the waste lands within the area shown in column 6, *i.e.*, the sum total of Government waste lands (excluding forest), and of those portions of the estates comprised in the "net area"

which are recorded as waste (*jangle* or *ghairabad*), as distinguished from fallow (*patit*): for *lá-khiráj* and fee-simple estates they will show the balance of the area not returned as cultivated. The area occupied by houses cannot be separated from the area of *basti* lands, and must be shown as cultivation in column 7.

In Sylhet, the "net area" will be the Jaintia and Partabgarh settlement area, *ilám* estates, and fee-simple and redeemed estates.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar should show North Cachar as a separate division of his district, and place its entire area in column 4. For the rest of the district, the combined area of waste land grants and *jangalburí* leases should be shown in column 4, and the "net area" of column 6 will thus consist of (1) the area surveyed in the Cachar settlement, (2) fee-simple and redeemed estates, (3) revenue-free (*bakhsha*) tenures, and (4) Government waste, the latter being the difference (less the area of forest) between the area of column 2 and the sum of the area of column 4, *plus* the three first classes of areas just mentioned under column 6; it will appear separately in the bracketed columns 10-11.

The Deputy-Commissioner of the Gáro Hills will enter in column 6 the whole area paying land revenue, showing its details, as given by the mauzadars' returns, in the subsequent columns. The rest of his district, except the Government forests, will appear in column 4.

The Deputy-Commissioner of the Nága Hills will act in a similar way, showing in column 6 the area of the Borpathár and Rengma mauzas.

The Deputy-Commissioner of the Khási Hills will show in column 3 the whole area under the Seims and Sardars, &c.; the rest of the Khási Hills and the whole of the Jaintia Hills appearing in column 4.

Column 13 will show the total Government forest area, reserved and protected, and can be filled up for every district.

4. Form B supersedes Form D (agriculture) of Return XLI. B., the area dealt with in this form will be, in Goálpára, the Eastern Duars and the small Government estates, and in the rest of the Assam Valley districts the area of all *khiráj* estates, the statistics being taken from the crop abstracts at the end of the *dag chithas*.

For the remaining districts of the Provinces, this form will have to be left blank, except as regards column 12, which can be filled up from the tea returns in all districts (including Assam Valley districts) where tea is grown. The small area under coffee in Nowgong can be shown in column 11.

It will be observed that the area dealt with in Form B will not agree with the "net area" of Form A in any district except Goálpára.

5. The statistics required for columns 4-9 of Form C, which supersedes Form 4 (fiscal) of Return XLI. B, are to be given separately for ryotwari and zamindari lands. The kinds of estates to be classed as ryotwari are—estates in the Assam Valley (other than *kháts* and *chamuas*); and in the Gáro and Nága Hills, held on annual or decennial leases at full revenue rates; *maháls* in Sylhet held on *ilám pattas* or on *pattas* given under the Jaintia or Partabgarh settlements; and all settled *maháls* in Cachar. Into the zamindari class will fall fee-simple, *lá-khiraj* and *nisf-khiraj* estates, *kháts* and *chamuas* in the Assam Valley districts, and permanently-settled estates in Goálpára and Sylhet. The third class in column 1, *viz.*, waste land grants, includes grants held on progressive assessments under any lease rules, *jangalburi* leases in Cachar, and modified *ilám* leases in Sylhet. Column 2 will show the total survey area of the district, there being no feudatory State to deduct in the case of any district of Assam except the Khási Hills. Column 3 will contain (1) Government waste lands and forests, revenue-free lands, including fee-simples, and waste land grants under progressive assessments in all districts, (2) and *nisf-khiraj* lands in the Assam Valley district. The area shown in column 3 will be divided into the four classes shown in the side-headings of column 1. The total area in column 4, being the difference between columns 2 and 3, will be divided into two only of the four classes shown in column 1, *i.e.*, ryotwari and zamindari estates. The same classification will be observed in columns 5 to 9. Columns 5 and 6 present no difficulty; in the Gáro Hills the entire revenue must be shown, not merely the Government share in it, after deducting the portion paid to zamindars. Column 7 can be filled up for the ryotwari portion of every plains district and for the land revenue mauzas of the Gáro and Nága Hills, as well as for that

portion of the five upper districts of the Assam Valley which is classed as fully-assessed zamindari (*kháts* and *chamuas*), but not for the zamindari portion of Goálpára and Sylhet. The figure to be entered in column 8 will, in the Assam Valley districts (except Goálpára), be simply the total population of the districts, less the population of the waste land grants (*i.e.*, of tea-gardens), no deduction being made on accounts of *nisf-khiraj* or *la-khiráj* estates, as their inhabitants are too much mixed up with the general population to admit of separation, while their numbers (except, perhaps, in Kámrúp) are not large enough to make an appreciable difference. In Cachar, Sylhet, and Goalpára, after deducting the population of waste land grants, the population of the ryotwari and zamindari portions must be shown separately in column 8 as far as is possible; where a village falls partly under either class, the Deputy-Commissioner must exercise his discretion in assigning it wholly to one class or the other. Similarly for the Gáro Hills and the Nága Hills the population of the estates paying land revenue will be separated and shown in column 8. This can be effected by means of the figures given in the printed volume of village census tables.

6. There are no data, other than guesswork, from which Form III. D 2, relating to agricultural stock, can be prepared, and the Chief Commissioner has decided not to attempt to fill up the form for the present. It corresponds to Form D 2 (Stock) of Return XLI. B, and this latter form, therefore, may now be discontinued. The new irrigation form also need not be compiled for Assam. The small area irrigated from hill streams has never been distinguished from other cultivation, and possesses no importance in relation to the general agricultural statistics of the country.

7. The new form, III. E 1 (prices of produce), presents no difficulty. It will be filled up alike for indigenous and imported produce (such as sugar in the hill districts).

8. In filling up Form I. E 3, which supersedes Form 4 (Fiscal) of Return XLI.B, it will be necessary to adhere to the classification of zamindari and ryotwari estates prescribed for Form C. The holders of the ryotwari estates of Form C correspond to the class called peasant proprietors in Forn E 3, and are to be further divided into ryots paying more tl

Rs. 100 annual revenue, ryots paying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, and ryots paying less than Rs. 10. *Lá-khiráj* and *nisf-khiráj* estates will come under the next head (Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures). Landholders who have redeemed the revenue should be distinguished into two kinds,—holders of commuted grants, and owners of permanently-settled or *ilám* estates of less than one rupee annual revenue, who have been allowed or compelled to redeem. Under the heading "Purchasers of waste lands" will be shown grantees in fee-simple. After these should be added other grantees of waste lands, divided under the six heads shown in the Form.

In classifying villages under column 3, regard must be had to the preponderating tenure. Generally speaking, a village in a permanently-settled tract would be shown as zamindari, though it might happen to include also some ryotwari lands. Column 4 must be left blank.

9. Form I. E 5 is much simpler than Form 5 (Fiscal) of Return XLI. B, which it supersedes. All that is called for now is a statement of the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownership or tenant right, and of the area so transferred. The scope of the form has been still further narrowed by restricting voluntary transfers to those made by actual contract or gift, transfers by inheritance having been intentionally omitted. The Form can be filled up, as Form 5 (fiscal) of Return XLII B has hitherto been filled up, from the mutation registers of the revenue offices, supplemented by statistics obtained from the District Registrar and the Judge's Court. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in preparing the new form. It should be understood that the term "proprietors" includes holders of annual *pattas* in the Assam Valley. Statistics for tenants can probably be given, as hitherto, in the Sylhet district only.

10. Lastly, the Statistical Conference having recommended that the tables showing varieties of tenure not held direct from Government and the rates of rent and produce should be discontinued, district officers will no longer fill up Forms E 4 (Fiscal) and D 3 (Agriculture) of Return XLI. B.

11. District officers will immediately undertake the compilation of the new forms, excepting those for agricultural stock

and irrigation. The new forms will be unfamiliar to the clerks hitherto accustomed to deal with the tables of Return XLI. B., and Deputy-Commissioners are requested to supervise personally the compilation of the forms, and to satisfy themselves that the instructions given for their preparation are intelligently and accurately carried out. The forms, when complete, should be forwarded by all Deputy-Commissioners to the Director of Agriculture.

12. Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be sent to all Deputy-Commissioners in Assam for information and guidance, and also to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts and the Director of Agriculture.

XI.—RECORD-ROOM.

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1. [*Destruction of vernacular records of annual settlements.—R. D. Cir. No. 47, dated the 18th September 1879.*]—The Chief Commissioner has found that the revenue record-rooms of the Deputy-Commissioners' offices are inconveniently crowded by retention of the old annual settlement papers, in accordance with the Board's Rules classifying all settlement papers among those which should be destroyed. This rule, however, can scarcely be held as applying to the papers of the Annual Assam Settlements. These papers need not be preserved for longer than twelve years, and *kabuliyats* need not be kept longer than three years.

2. Deputy-Commissioners should take early steps for the destruction of all such records of older date than the limit here prescribed.

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2. [*Disposal of immigration and garden records.—G. D. Cir. No. 54, dated the 5th November 1879.*]—It having been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that in many Inspectors' offices labour returns and inspection reports have accumulated for several years, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that, with the exception of labour returns submitted from, and inspection reports upon, gardens which have been exceptionally unhealthy, and concerning which gardens it may be, therefore, desirable to keep records extending over a longer period, labour returns and inspection reports need not be preserved for a longer period than two years, after which they may be destroyed.

You are accordingly directed to take measures for examining your office records and destroying all papers the retention of which is declared by this Circular to be unnecessary.

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3. [*Disposal of English records in Revenue Department.—R. D. Cir. No. 25, dated the 16th October 1882.*]—The following instructions for the classification and disposal, by destruction

or otherwise, of English correspondence, and of records usually kept in the English language in the Revenue Offices in the Province of Assam subordinate to the Chief Commissioner, are issued for general information, and should be inserted as Section IV.A., Chapter XI. of the Board's Rules, Volume I., revised edition of 1878 :—

Section IVA. Instructions for the classification and disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of English correspondence, and of records usually kept in the English language in the Revenue Offices subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

1. The following rules are issued for the revenue offices of the Deputy-Commissioners and of all officers subordinate to them. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts will be guided by the spirit of the rules in dealing with the records of his own office, and, in accordance therewith, will exercise his own discretion in directing the destruction of unnecessary papers.

2. English records will be classified on the same principle as Vernacular papers. Class A, to be unmarked, will contain papers to be permanently reserved, Class B will contain papers to be destroyed after twelve years, and Class C will contain papers that need not be kept more than two years. As it will not always be feasible to judge whether a letter should be classed under A, B, or C, until the correspondence is closed, the classification of papers in each file will not be made until the correspondence appears to be closed, either by the receipt of final orders, or by submission of a final report. No paper should be destroyed until it has been stamped B or C by the responsible officer. Much trouble will eventually be saved if the C letters of each correspondence are separated from the rest and tied up in a separate packet as soon as they are marked C. This packet should, however, be tied up with the packet of A and B letters of the same correspondence until the time comes for destroying the C letters.

3. The Superintendent of the Deputy-Commissioner's office, revenue side, and the Head Clerk of the offices subordinate to the Deputy-Commissioner, will be primarily responsible for seeing that the English records are intelligently classified in accordance with these rules. In cases of doubt, the Superintendent or the Head Clerk will obtain the orders of the Deputy-Commissioner or of the head of his office.

4. It will always demand the exercise of considerable tact, local knowledge, and intelligence to prevent the destruction of papers that may be needed for future reference. Much, therefore, must depend on the careful supervision of the Deputy-Commissioner. No rules can be applicable to all districts in all cases, and it is not intended that the classification now prescribed should be arbitrarily followed without the exercise of any individual discretion. Such discretion will generally be more soundly exercised in the preservation than in the destruction of a record of doubtful importance.

5. The three lists annexed contain the detailed classification by which officers are to be guided in the destruction of English records. The object of this classification is to provide for the permanent preservation of all really important papers, and at the same time to ensure the periodical destruction of the vast mass of ephemeral and trivial correspondence that now blocks up the record shelves and almirahs in the local offices. It will be observed that it is "correspondence of importance" only that is classified under Class A. The object of this qualification is to enable a Deputy-Commissioner to weed the files of papers of no permanent value. It is evident, for instance, that correspondence regarding the establishments for making settlements and surveys need not be kept for ever, though it may be well to keep it for more than two years. In such matters the discretion of a Deputy-Commissioner must be exercised.

6. There will be a destruction of English correspondence every year in the month of August. Any document or letter of any kind or class which may be ascertained by the personal inspection of the Deputy-Commissioner to have become entirely illegible or useless from age or worms, may, with the sanction of the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts, and in the Surma Valley and Hill districts with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be destroyed at any time, a memorandum of the fact, signed by the Deputy-Commissioner, being kept in its place.

7. A memorandum of English correspondence destroyed must always be made and recorded.

The following is the classification of English correspondence and other English records prescribed in Rule 5 :—

Class A.

Papers to be unmarked and to be retained for ever.

Correspondence of importance regarding—

Agricultural experiments and statistics.
Appeals, where the question is of permanent interest.
Arms.
Assessed taxes.
Boundaries.
Boundary-marks.
Census.
Circulars from the Chief Commissioner, Legal Remembrancer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Stamps, &c. (all).
Civil suits.
Court of wards, and other private estates managed by Deputy-Commissioner.
Diaries.
Drainage.
Elephant-catching.
Embankments.
Endowments.
Escheats.
Excise.
Famines.
Fisheries.
Floods.
Forest conservancy.
Frontier questions.
Government estates.
Industry, such as cotton, &c.
Irrigation.
Jurisdiction.
Labour immigration.
Lac.
Land acquisition.
,, improvement and takávi advances.
,, registration.
Local rates.
Malikana.
Maps and survey records (all).
Opium.
Partitions.
Redemptions.
Registrations, common and special.
Remission and abatement of revenue.
Rent, enhancement of.
Reports and books, including Regulations, Laws, and Gazettes (all printed).
Reports and returns (all annual).
Resumptions.
Rubber.
Sales.

Salt.
Settlements.
Silk.
Stamps.
Statistics.
Statistics, vital.
Survey.
Tea cultivation.
Tenures, *nisf*-and *lá-khirá*).
,, service.
Titles conferred by the Government of India.
Transfers.
Village officials.
Waste lands and grants.
All letters communicating rules and general instructions.
Correspondence on other subjects of importance to be included at Deputy-Commissioner's discretion.
All old correspondence bound up in books.
All lists of papers destroyed.

Class B.

Papers to be stamped with the letter B, and to be kept for twelve years.

Correspondence regarding any of the subjects mentioned under Class A, which is of comparatively small importance, and which it is obviously unnecessary to keep beyond twelve years.
Appeals, except where the question is one of permanent interest.
Budgets.
Decrees, execution of.
Economic museums.
Embezzlement.
Inspection memoranda and orders.
Leave, appointment, and charge.
Matters of account.
Ministerial officers, appointments and dismissal of.
Opinions on Acts and Bills.
Public works and buildings.
Record grant.
Recovery of stamp fees.
Reports and Returns (all quarterly and half-yearly).
Resolutions on Returns (all).
Securities of officers.
Stationery.
Tents.
Treasure-trove.
Other correspondence of a miscellaneous nature to be included at Deputy-Commissioner's discretion.

Class C.

Papers to be stamped with the letter C and to be destroyed after two years.

Applications from ministerial subordinates, Comptroller's objection statements, and explanations thereon.
Dàk and town despatch book.
Indents for forms and stationery.
Reminders, memoranda, and similar unimportant small letters in Classes A and B.
Returns (all monthly, weekly, and fortnightly).
Ditto from sub-divisional officers and other subordinates, incorporated in the district returns (all).
Such letters of transient interest, as, under Rule 12, Section 1, Chapter XI., page 238 of Board's Rules (Volume I.) are placed in the miscellaneous collection, are ordinarily to be included in this class.

IV.—RAILWAYS.

1. [*Accidents on Railways.—G. O. No. 888, dated the 21st June 1881 (J. D.), to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.*]—Copies of the Rules enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on Indian railways, framed by the Government of India in their Resolution of the 20th December 1880, are forwarded for the information of the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, and for communication to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur and the Agent of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited. These Rules are in force in this Province, and should be carefully observed by the Deputy-Commissioners.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires that the report of the Magistrate under Rule 28 should, in the first instance, be submitted to the Commissioner's office, and that no time may be lost by the Commissioner in submitting the report in original for the Chief Commissioner's orders.

3. The Chief Commissioner has appointed the Superintending Engineer, Assam, to perform the duties of Government Inspector in the Province under these Rules, with power to appoint the District Engineer of Dibrugarh, when necessary, as his Deputy for the purposes of Rule 30.

Rules for enquiring into and reporting on Serious Accidents on Indian Railways.

Nos. 3—317 to 325.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Revenue, and Agricultural Department (Police),—under date Fort William, the 20th December 1880.

RULES.

THE following rules, prescribed by the Governor-General in Council for enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on Indian railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction, are published for general information:—

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or accidents of a description usually attended with such loss or injury.

2. In the case of any railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will from time to time direct what official shall, for the purposes of these rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the district in respect of the portions of the railway situated in each such State.

3. Throughout these rules the words "District Superintendent of Police" of the district in which the occurrence takes place shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established. The word "Manager" shall include the Agent of a Guaranteed or other Railway Company, or other officer in charge; and the Chairman of the Corporation in the case of the Calcutta Municipal Railway, and the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners in the case of railways belonging to that body, and also the Chief Engineer or Engineer-in-Chief or other officer in charge of any railway.

The officer authorised by Government to investigate and report on accidents is called the "Government Inspector:" and his address and official designation will be notified to Managers from time to time by Local Governments or Administrations or by the Government of India.

Section I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest station-master, or, where there is no station-master, the officer in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident occurs, to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph when possible—

In the case of Railways belonging to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation or to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the officer referred to in this rule as "the officer in charge of the section of the Railway" *will be the engineer in immediate charge of the line.*

(*a*) to the nearest Magistrate in the district in which the accident occurred;
(*b*) to the Railway Police Superintendent;
(*c*) to the officer in charge of the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred; and
(*d*) to the senior policeman present at his station.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

(*a*) without delay to the Government Inspector, who has been authorised by Government to investigate and report on such accidents;
(*b*) To the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within forty-eight hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and see that they are properly and carefully attended to till removed to their homes or handed over to the care of their relatives or friends.

7. The manager shall cause a departmental enquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall, if he considers it expedient, invite the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the enquiry if possible; in his unavoidable absence, an officer of police should be present Also he shall communicate the conclusion at which he has arrived as the result of the enquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in Rule 4; and, if an open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be duty of the Manager, or of the officer or officers to whom the duty is delegated by him, to bring to justice, wherever sufficient evidence is forthcoming, all railway subordinates guilty of crime or of breaches of the Indian Railway Act, or of the general rules, calculated to cause serious accident; and to request the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also he shall request the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager and all Heads of Departments shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector, and others concerned in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And they shall assist these authorities in conducting enquiries either personally or by deputing some responsible and intelligent officer or officers as their representatives to aid in obtaining evidence and securing the attendance of railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the railway officers to arrest any offender under Sections 48 and 49 of Act IV., of 1879, the Manager or officer or officers nominated by him as responsible in the locality, shall instruct the Railway Police Superintendent or the senior police officer or policeman present, or, in the event of there being no member of the police force present, a railway servant, to at once arrest the offender; or, when such offender is himself a railway officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He or they shall arrange for the attendance as long as needful at the court or place of enquiry of any officer or servant of the railway, upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other civil officer.

12. The Manager shall maintain at each railway station, or, in the the case of lines under construction, in each divisional office, a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situated), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of railway officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial enquiries, he shall report the result to the Government Inspector, and forward a copy of the decision of the court.

14. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing rules, and furnish the Government Inspector with a copy of all such detailed instructions as have been issued.

Section II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

15. An investigation may be made by the railway police in the case of any railway accident.

16. Where there are no railway police, the duties imposed by these rules on railway police or the Railway Police Superintendent must be discharged by the district police or the District Police Superintendent, in addition to their duties as such.

17. In the case of serious accidents the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall at once advise the Local Administration, and proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the district police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police where there is one, or, where there is no such officer, an Inspector. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the nearest Magistrate in the district.

18. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the railway police, and if the police officer is of opinion that sufficient grounds exist for a judicial investigation, he will bind all parties to appear before a Magistrate on a date to be fixed by that officer. If the investigation be made by the railway police, immediate information shall be given to the district police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the district. The result of the police investigation prescribed by this rule shall be reported to the Manager of the railway and to the Magistrate of the district.

19. When the investigation is made by the railway police, and the assistance of the officers of the district police is called for, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local police investigation shall rest with the railway police.

Section III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

20. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the district or of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either—

(*a*) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry; or

(*b*) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry; or

(*c*) to direct investigation to be made by the Government railway or district police as the case may be; and

(*d*) to report to the Local Government serious accidents involving considerable loss of human life or indicating defective administration.

21. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the railway and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary; and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

22. The Manager or the Magistrate of the district or the District Superintendent of Police may require the Civil Surgeon of the district or any district medical officer to proceed to the scene of any railway accident

attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid, and of making, before the investigating authorities, any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil or Police Surgeon or medical officer to proceed accordingly.

23. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

24. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will invariably be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the railway and to the Government Inspector.

25. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the railway departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

26. If the Manager of the railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the civil officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

27. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector or Manager of the railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the court.

28. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government; and will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the railway.

29. Magistrates through whose jurisdiction a railway passes shall maintain a list of railway officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager) to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

Section IV.

Government Inspector's Duties.

30. On receiving notice of a serious accident to a train, arising from defects of road or works or machinery, or from obstructions, or in any case, on requisition from the officer charged with the enquiry, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident, shall note the facts, watch the proceedings of the departmental or magisterial enquiry, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

31. He shall submit his report, with any notes he may desire to record, to the Government concerned, forwarding a copy to the Manager of the railway or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native territory, as the case may be.

32. He shall assist the Magistrate as far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry, whenever called upon to do so.

33. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, the Government or Administration concerned should be informed what steps have been, or are proposed to be, taken by the railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

XIII.—PUBLICATION IN VERNACULAR GAZETTE OF TRANSLATIONS OF DRAFT RULES, &c.

1. [*Translation of draft rules or notifications to be sent for publication in Gazette.—Extract from J. D. Cir. No. 17, dated the 21st December 1882*].—When Deputy-Commissioners forward for publication in the *Assam Gazette* any draft rules or notifications with regard to matters of public interest such as municipal bye-laws, they must at the same time send a translation in Assamese or Bengali (as may be required). The drafts will then, if the Chief Commissioner thinks this needful, be published for public information and criticism before they are finally adopted.

2. [*Vernacular translation of sale notices of Miscellaneous Revenue mahâls, &c., to be published in Gazette.— R. D. Cir. No. 46, dated the 6th September 1883*].—It is desirable that vernacular translations of all notices and advertisements such as those noted on the margin, should be published in the *Assam Gazette* for general information. It is accordingly requested that, in submitting such and similar notices in future for publication in the *Gazette*, Deputy-Commissioners will be good enough to see that vernacular translations accompany them.

(1) Notice of the sale of the leases of elephant-*mahâls*.
(2) Ditto rubber ,,
(3) Ditto lime-quarries.
(4) Ditto lac-*mahâls*.
(5) Ditto waste lands.

XIV.—CIRCUIT-HOUSES.

1. [*Rules for management of Circuit-houses.—G. D. Cir. No. 83, dated the 7th October 1876*].—Circuit-houses are primarily intended for the accommodation of the Chief Commissioner when on tour, and of district Judges on circuit Therefore, when the Chief Commissioner or a District Judge is expected to arrive at any station, any other officer who may be occupying the circuit-house at that station must vacate it unless he is requested by the incoming official to remain.

2. The following officers are entitled to accommodation free of charge in circuit-houses while on tour or circuit :—

(1) The Chief Commissioner.
(2) The District Judge.
(3) Brigadier-General Commanding Eastern Frontier District and his Staff Officers.
(4) Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
(5) The Head Inspecting officers of the Education, Forests, Police, Registration, Sanitation, Accounts, Telegraphs, and Post-Office Departments.

In case of more than one of the above named officers being at the same station at the same time, priority of right to the accommodation available shall be decided by the relative position in the above list of the officers concerned, all Head-Inspecting officers (No. 5) ranking equally, and, if necessary, deciding their claims by lot.

3. The following officers are privileged to occupy circuit-houses free of charge when travelling on duty away from their own stations:—

Deputy-Commissioners.
Assistant ,,
Executive-Engineers.
Chaplains.
Civil Surgeons.
Inspecting Post-masters.
Assistant-Conservators of Forests.
Assistant-Superintendents of Telegraphs.

Provided—That at stations where there are dâk-bungalows in addition to circuit-houses, the latter shall not be occupied so long as there is accommodation in the dâk-bungalow.

Provided further—That in no case shall a circuit-house be occupied by an executive officer without the permission of the Magistrate of the district.

4. As great difficulty is experienced by new-comers in obtaining house accommodation at some stations, the Chief Commissioner has no objection to the temporary occupation of circuit-houses by gazetted officers, in such cases, on payment of rent, which should be fixed at least at 25 per cent. higher than the rent paid for similar accommodation in the station. But in each case the sanction of the Chief Commissioner should be obtained to the arrangement.

5. It must be distinctly understood that any of the privileged officers mentioned in Rule 3, or any officers permitted under Rule 4, to occupy a circuit-house temporarily, must vacate when an officer entitled under Rule 2 to the accommodation is expected, unless specially asked to remain.

6. A complete list of the furniture, glass, crockery, cutlery, &c., should be hung up in each building, and a half-yearly report on what furniture is lost or broken be submitted by the District Engineer to this office.

7. It is the chaukidar's duty to report to the District Engineer any case in which persons occupy the circuit-house without leave and without paying rent. The District Engineer must see that no one occupies it without the Deputy-Commissioner's permission, and that if he occupies it for more than a few days, he pays rent.

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2. [*Furniture neglected and rent unpaid.— P. W. D. Cir. No 45, dated the 7th May 1884.*]—The Executive-Engineers and all District Engineers (except Gáro and Nága Hills) are informed that the Chief Commissioner in his recent tour noticed that the furniture of circuit-houses is not properly cared for; it is often borrowed by residents and not always returned. These buildings are now made Provincial again, and placed specially under their care.

2. They are requested to forward a statement of furniture in the enclosed form (*not reprinted*), carefully filling in the columns and explaining fully in the column of remarks as to the cause of the articles that are missing. A complete list of the furniture, glass, crockery, cutlery, &c., should be hung up in each building, and a half-yearly report on what furniture is lost or broken submitted to this office.

3. The Chief Commissioner also found that people often occupy circuit-houses without leave and without paying rent; this should not be done in future. The chaukidar must report to the District Engineer any such cases, and the District Engineer should see that no one goes there without the Deputy-Commissioner's permission, and that any one who remains in a circuit-house for more than a few days should be charged rent.

XV.—EXAMINATION.

[*Appointments to clerkships by examination, G. D. Resolution No. 319, dated the 20th December 1882*].—The following rules, which have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, are published for general information:—

Rules under which appointments to Clerkships in Assam are to be made.

Extent of application of rules.

The following rules will regulate appointments to clerkships and other similar posts in all the civil offices of Assam, excepting—

The Comptroller's office,

Offices pertaining to the Public Works Department.

These rules will take effect from the 1st July 1883. Any alteration in the rules will be notified in the local *Gazette* for at least three months before it comes into force.

Language qualifications required from superior clerks.

2. Vacancies in clerkships may be filled either by the promotion of deserving persons already in the service of Government, or who have served as *registered* apprentices for not less than two years, and have given satisfaction, or by the appointment of outside candidates. But no person shall be promoted or appointed to a clerkship on a salary of more than Rs. 40 a month who is not able to read, write, and speak both the English and the Assamese or Bengali languages (as the case may be), unless the officer making the appointment records in every such case a certificate under his own signature to the effect that a knowledge either of English or of Assamese or Bengali need not, in the particular instance, be required from an occupant of the office to which appointment is being made.

Promotion to clerkships.

3. Any vacancy in a clerkship may, subject to the provisions of the next foregoing rule, be filled by the promotion of a deserving subordinate without further examination, provided the selected candidate is serving in some public office in Assam. If no suitable candidate already in the public service is selected, then the vacancy must be filled after examination among suitable candidates who may offer themselves, according to the procedure described in the rules next following. But in the case of a vacancy, open to competition, in a clerkship carrying a salary

of over Rs. 40 a month, the occurrence of such vacancy must be published in the *Assam Gazette* and in one local newspaper, English or Vernacular, in either the Surma or the Brahmaputra Valley, according to the locality in which the vacancy occurs.

Notice of examination for vacancies.

4. When, under the provisions of Rule 3, a vacancy has to be filled after examination of suitable candidates, the occurrence of the vacancy, together with particulars of the office to be filled, of the special subject or subjects required under heading IV. of Rule 6, of the address to which candidates' applications should be sent, and of the date on, and the place at, which the examination will be held, should be published at the head-quarters of the district, and also in the office to which the vacant post belongs, at least fifteen days before the date for the examination. The examination will usually be held in the office wherein the vacancy is to be filled or at the district head-quarters, if the vacancy is in a sub-division. But Deputy-Commissioners of remote districts, like Lakhimpur or the Nága or Gáro Hills, can, if they so prefer, arrange to have the examination held at the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts under the supervision of the Deputy-Commissioner there.

Suitable candidates.

5. Any person who holds a certificate of—

(*a*) having passed any Indian University examination,

(*b*) having passed the middle school examination in Assam,

(*c*) having passed the survey examination as laid down by notification in the *Assam Gazette*,

(*d*) having passed the examination for admission as a pleader,

(*e*) having served satisfactorily as a paid clerk or registered apprentice for two years in any public office or department,

will be a "suitable candidate" within the meaning of the foregoing rule, provided he produces a certificate of character, either from the officer under whom he last served, or from the master of his school, or from some gazetted officer. The certificate must be to the effect that the person in whose favour it is given is believed by the writer thereof to be honest,

sober, and truthful, and to enjoy good health. Any officer who has notified a vacancy may, if he is doubtful about a candidate's health or constitution, require such candidate to produce a certificate of good health and constitution under the signature of some gazetted or diplomaed medical practitioner.

Subjects for examination.

6. "Suitable candidates" presenting themselves for examination will be examined in the following subjects:—

	Maximum marks.
I.—English, reading, writing and speaking unless the officer notifying the vacancy certify that a knowledge of English is not required	30
II.—Bengali or Assamese, reading, writing, and speaking	30
III.—Arithmetic	15
IV.—Any two of the following special subjects, *viz.*, law, handwriting, or translating from and into the vernacular, or account-keeping, or *précis*-writing, or surveying, or English or Vernacular composition, according as the officer notifying the vacancy may determine	25 for each subject.
Total	100 or 125

In order to discourage a smattering knowledge of any subject, no marks will be credited to any candidate unless he gets one-third of the maximum in such subject. When he gets one-third, all the marks he obtains in such subject will count to his credit.

Educational certificates entitling to marks without further examination.

7. A "suitable candidate" who has passed the First Arts, or any higher University examination will be entitled, without further examination, to full marks in English and arithmetic. Any suitable candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination will be similarly entitled to fourth-fifths of full marks for the same subject, and also for Bengali or Assamese if he took up those languages for the examination. Any suitable candidate who has passed the middle school examination, including English, will be entitled to half marks in the same subjects. Any suitable candidate who has passed the middle school examination in Bengali or Assamese will be similarly entitled to half marks for those languages. A "suitable candidate" who holds a survey certifi-

cate from the Survey Department of having passed in surveying will be similarly entitled to full marks in surveying, if that subject has been notified as required for the vacancy for which a candidate may offer himself. A "suitable candidate" who has passed the pleader's examination by the first or second grade, will be similarly entitled to full marks in law, if law has been notified as a subject required for the vacancy for which the candidate may offer himself. Any candidate who prefers to be examined instead of claiming the marks due to his previously proved educational (or other) efficiency, may be so examined. But in such case he will obtain only the marks he may earn by examination.

Conduct of examination.

8. Examinations of candidates will be conducted by the officer who notified the vacancy, or by any officer to whom he may delegate the business. They may be conducted in writing or *vivâ voce*, or in both ways; and the decision of the officer who conducts the examination will be final as to the results of the examination.

Allowance for relatives of old Government servants.

9. Any number of additional marks up to 20 may be allowed, at the discretion of the officer who notifies the vacancy, to a "suitable candidate" who may be the son or the grandson of a Government official who has done or is still doing good service to the Government. If the candidate is from another district, he must come to the examination furnished with a sufficient certificate to prove his claim to some allowance under this rule.

Best candidate to be selected.

10. Subject to the provisions of Rule 2, the candidate who gets most marks under Rules 6-9 will be appointed to the vacant office. If there are two vacancies, then the two highest candidates in the order of marks will be appointed. If two candidates obtain equal marks, the officer conducting the examination will decide at his discretion which of the two is to obtain the vacancy. If only one "suitable candidate" appears, the officer who notified the vacancy may, at his discretion, appoint such candidate without examination. If none of the competing candidates gains one-third of the maximum marks, or if for any other reason the officer who notified the vacancy deems it undesirable to appoint the candidate who obtains most marks, the officer can at his discretion record a decision in writing to that effect, and can advertise again for candidates.

But a vacancy once thrown open to competition must not be filled, except as a mere temporary arrangement, otherwise than after examination.

Acting appointments permissible without examination.

11. Heads of offices will be entitled to make arrangements without examination for filling acting vacancies, or for the temporary conduct of the duties of any office, until a proper candidate can be appointed under these rules. But no permanent new appointment and no permanent promotion to any clerkship in any civil office, other than those excepted under Rule 1, will be accepted by the Audit Department or by the Treasury Department after the 1st July 1883, unless the first entry of the new name in the pay-bill is supported by a voucher under the signature of the head of the office to the effect that the candidate was either promoted or appointed under the Rules of 1882.

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2. [*Appointments to the Subordinate Native Civil Service by examination.—G. D. Resolution No. 1,960, dated the 26th April 1883.*]—The following rules under which appointments will, in future, be made to the Subordinate Native Civil Service in the Province of Assam have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and are issued in supersession of all previous rules.

2. All appointments to the grades of tahsildar in the Assam Valley, and of Sub-Deputy-Collector throughout the Province of Assam, will ordinarily be reserved for persons who have passed the examination prescribed in the rules below, and the grade of Extra-Assistant-Commissioner will ordinarily be filled, not by direct appointments, but by promotions from among the Sub-Deputy-Collectors and Tahsildars of the Assam Valley.

3. An application for admission to the roll of candidates for these appointments must be made through the Deputy-Commissioner of the district in which the applicant resides, or is serving at the time. If the Deputy-Commissioner considers that the applicant's qualifications for office are sufficient, he will forward a nomination-roll in the form annexed to the Assistant-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. If the applicant does not reside in Assam, he should forward his

application to the Magistrate of the district in which he resides, requesting the Magistrate to forward the nomination-roll to the Assistant-Secretary. Such nomination-rolls should be received in the Secretariat Office before the 1st April of each year.

4. The preliminary requirements which all persons must satisfy are described below, and must be attested by the following certificates :—

(*a*) *Certificate of character.*—A certificate will be required from every candidate of his character, respectability, and general moral fitness, such certificate to be signed by two gentlemen of his own nationality, resident in the district of which he is a native, or where he usually resides, and also signed by the Deputy-Commissioner or (if in Bengal) Magistrate of such district. The certificate of the latter is to indicate that the gentlemen who have signed it are qualified by their position and character to give such a certificate, and that the Deputy-Commissioner or Magistrate himself knows nothing to the prejudice of the candidate.

(*b*) *Certificate as to age and sound health.*—Each candidate will be required to produce a certificate from the Government medical officer of the district of which he is a native, or where he may for the time being reside, stating that the candidate is generally a man of sound health, that he has expressed his willingness to serve in any district in Assam, and that he (the medical officer) believes him capable of doing so, so far as he is able to judge; and also declaring what, in the medical officer's opinion, the candidate's age is.

(*c*) *Certificate of ability to ride or walk.*—Every candidate for an appointment, the pay of which is Rs. 100 a month or more, will also be required to prove that he can ride; and for this purpose he may apply to the Deputy-Commissioner (or in Bengal the Magistrate) of the district, who will either satisfy himself on the point, or select some other person he thinks competent for that purpose. The examiner must satisfy himself from his own personal observation that the candidate can ride not less than 12 miles at a rapid pace, and is in this respect competent for all practical purposes of district work; and if such examiner be not the Magistrate of the district, the certificate must be countersigned by the Magistrate.

Provided that ordinarily no person will be admitted to the roll of competitive candidates who may be over 25 years of age, unless he is already in the service of Government.

5. The following persons will be eligible for the examination:—

(*a*) Persons who have served Government for six years, and have held, for not less than two years, a responsible permanent appointment,

above that of copyist, with a salary not less than Rs. 50 in one of the civil departments of the Government service, and can produce a sufficient certificate of ability, good conduct, and fitness for promotion from their official superiors.

(*b*) Persons who have taken an University degree in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Engineering.

6. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects, and the marks set opposite each subject will be the maximum obtainable:—

I.—ENGLISH.

(*a*)	Reading aloud—	
	Fluency	10
	Pronunciation.....	10
(*b*)	Conversation (with fluency and intelligibility).	20
(*c*)	Writing from dictation—	
	Spelling	10
	Handwriting	10
(*d*)	Writing a report on a subject of which an outline of the main facts is given.	20
(*e*)	Writing a *précis* of the evidence in a case selected at random.	20
		100

II.—SURVEYING.

(*a*)	A paper in mensuration and in theoretical survey, ten questions.	100
(*b*)	Practical survey in the field of a plot of land to be surveyed with chain and compass and a map drawn to scale.	50

III.—VERNACULAR OF THE PROVINCE (ASSAMESE AT GAUHÁTI, BENGALI AT SYLHET).

(*a*)	Conversation with fluency and intelligibility.	10
(*b*)	Translating a paper from English into the Vernacular.	20
(*c*)	Translating a paper from the Vernacular into English.	20

IV.—ARITHMETIC.

A paper of ten questions 100

7. The examination will be held once a year at Gauháti and Sylhet. The Examination Committee will consist of the officers who form the Committee for the Departmental exami-

nation of Assistants and Extra-Assistants. The date of examination will ordinarily be in May or June, and will be notified a month in advance. Notice will be given at the same time of the number of vacancies to which appointments will be made.

8. Candidates who fail to obtain half marks in any of the subjects will be disqualified. Among those who pass, the Chief Commissioner does not bind himself in all cases to select the candidates who have obtained the highest marks. In making the selections, the chief weight will be given to the number of marks, but consideration will also be paid to birth; claims based on being a native of the province, or on descent and social position, obtaining preference when the marks of two candidates are nearly equal.

9. The candidates who are selected to fill the number of notified vacancies will, if they are not already Government servants, at once be taken into the Government service and employed as probationers in different districts on a salary of Rs. 50 a month till the vacancy to fill which they were selected occurs. In ordinary course, all such probationers will receive their permanent appointments as Sub-Deputy-Collectors or Tahsildars within a year of the examination.

Nomination Roll under Rule 3.

Date of nomination, with name and title of officer making it.	Name.	Son of	Date of birth, tribe or nationality, and religion.	Native of what place, and belonging to what family.	Educated at what school.	Acquainted with what languages and to what extent.	Whether acquainted with land measuring and surveying.	If so, by whom taught: possesses what certificates.	The several situations in which previously employed; whether under Government or otherwise.	How employed now.	What relatives in Government employ at present, and their appointment.	Whether ever a candidate at any of the Government examinations, which, and results.	Abstract notice of testimonials if any, in consecutive order, according to date.	Extract of description of character from service book.	Substance of medical certificate.	Remarks by Deputy-Commissioner, stating his opinion as to the applicant's qualification for the office sought for.

3. [*Rules for the Departmental Examinations of Assistant-Commissioners, Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, Sub-Deputy-Collectors, Police Officers, Civil Surgeons, and Officers of the Education Department, as corrected by letter from Secretary to the Government of India, in Home Department No. 49, dated 10th May 1882 and by a Resolution of the Chief Commissioner No. 5,854, dated 10th November 1883—G. D. Notification No. 438, dated the 21st November 1884, and orders dated 6th January 1885.*]—

I.—All Assistant-Commissioners, Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, and Sub-Deputy-Collectors, District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Civil Surgeons, officers of the Educational Department, and others to whom these rules may be applicable, who may have been more than six months on duty shall, and those who have been less than six months on duty may, at their option, be subjected to half-yearly departmental examinations, and shall be required to pass according to the standard, or the standards, of examination which may be applicable to them, respectively, in each subject, according to the rules hereinafter set forth. An officer may, on sufficient cause being shown, be exempted from appearance at any particular examination.

II.—To direct and control these half-yearly departmental examinations there shall be a Central Examination Committee appointed by Government. The Committee shall be constituted as follows:—

Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts	*President;*
Judge of the Surma Valley	*Members;*
Deputy-Commissioner, Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	
Inspector-General of Police	
Inspector of Schools	
Comptroller, Assam	
Assistant-Secretary to Chief Commissioner	*Member and Secretary;*

with any other member or members who may, with the permission of the Chief Commissioner, be invited to give their assistance at the time of any particular examination.

III.—The examinations may be held—

(*a*) for officers in the districts of the Assam Valley (except Sibságar and Lakhimpur) and in the Gáro Hills and Khási and Jaintia Hills districts, at Gauháti;

(*b*) for officers in the districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur and in the Nága Hills district, at Sibságar;

(*c*) for officers in the Surma Valley, at Sylhet.

IV.—The Chief Commissioner will, in communication with the Central Committee, fix the days for the half-yearly examinations, which shall be the same for every district. These will ordinarily commence on the 1st May and 1st November of every year. With the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, special examinations may be held at any other station at any time of the year.

V.—The Central Examination Committee may, on sufficient cause being shown, permit the appearance of an officer for examination at

a station other than that at which, under Rule III., he would be required to present himself.

VI.—At the several stations at which examinations are to be held, Local Committees shall be formed, who shall conduct the examinations under the instructions of the Central Committee.

VII.—The Local Committees at the stations where the examinations are held shall be constituted as follows, subject to special orders by the Chief Commissioner in case any of the officers named may be unable to serve:—

Gauháti and Sibságar.	*Sylhet.*
Deputy-Commissioner. Senior Assistant-Commissioner. Native Extra Assistant-Commissioner.	Judge. Deputy-Commissioner. Native Extra-Assistant-Commissioner (or other Native Civil Officer to be selected by the Deputy-Commissioner).

VIII.—The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, the Deputy-Commissioners of other districts, and the Heads of the Police, Educational, Medical, and Public Works Departments shall forward to the Central Committee, at least one month before the date of examination, a list of the several officers subordinate to them liable to be examined in accordance with the provisions of Rule I. If the name of any officer liable to be examined appears to have been omitted from the list forwarded, the Central Committee should bring the fact to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

IX.—A confidential report on the qualifications of each officer presenting himself for examination, and on the work done by him during the preceding six months, shall be forwarded to the Central Commitee by the Deputy-Commissioners of districts in the case of Assistant and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, Tahsildars, Sub-Deputy-Collectors, and Police officers, and in the case of Medical and Educational officers by the head of the department under whom the examinee is serving, at the same time as the list required by Rule VIII.; or in the case of a special examination at the same time as the application for such examination. These reports should state specially whether an officer exercising judicial powers is fit for promotion to the grade of magistrate of the 2nd or 1st class (as the case may be) in the event of his passing, and they shall be taken into consideration by the Central Committee and the Chief Commissioner in deciding whether a candidate shall be declared to have passed or not.

In the case of officers holding appointments in the Assam Commission, and of Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, until such officers shall have passed the examination by the higher standard, a certificate must also be furnished by the Deputy-Commissioner of the district in which the officer has served, stating that the latter has been placed, for the purpose of training, in charge of a district treasury under the general supervision of the officer ordinarily in charge, for a period not less than six weeks, or more than two months, in each year previous to the date of his examination, and that he has, under these provisions, duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of treasury officer.

This certificate shall be indispensable to the examinee being declared to have passed any departmental examination.

X.—If privilege leave is applied for by a junior officer liable to examination, and the application from such an officer is submitted to Government, it should be stated that he is liable to pass an examination, and if the next examination will be held within the period of the leave applied for, the Chief Commissioner will decide whether the leave should be granted or not.

XI.—It shall be the duty of the Central Committee to prepar previous to each examination, sets of questions to be put to the ex minees, to forward a sufficient number of copies of each of such s to the President of each Local Committee in a sealed packet, to de mine the order in which the examination in each paper and subject sh be held, and to arrange all other details for the conduct of the examin tion. The Central Committee, from time to time, shall lay down such rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Local Comm tees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of ascertaining th proficiency of the examinee in each subject.

XII.—The Local Committee shall not open the sealed packet of papers until the time of examination; they shall superintend the written examinations of the examinees only so far as may be necessary to ensure the conduct of them with proper strictness; they shall not examine the written answers, but shall forward them to the Central Committees with a statement specifying the marks which they assign to candidates for conversational proficiency in the vernacular, in which branch their decision shall be final.

XIII.—The Central Committee, after perusing the reports and the examination papers, shall report to Government the names of such officers as, in their opinion, have passed, noticing specially, in the order of their merit, those who may have passed with distinction. They will, in the case of magisterial officers, make such proposals as they think requisite for the conferment of higher powers. They shall also report the names of those officers who have succeeded in some of the subjects only, as well as of those who have failed altogether, stating the number of marks obtained in each subject.

XIV.—An Assistant-Commissioner of the third grade, including a Supernumerary Assistant-Commissioner, will draw Rs. 400 a month till he has passed in Law and Revenue and Accounts by the Lower Standard and in the vernacular language of his district by the Higher Standard, when he will ordinarily be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the second class, and on such investiture will get Rs. 450 a month. On passing in those subjects and in Accounts by the Higher Standard, and in the second language by the Lower Standard, and when he has been invested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class he will begin to draw the full pay of the grade, Rs. 500 a mon subject to the necessity of passing the second language by th Standard within a year from the time when he is posted to a

of which it is the vernacular, and to the penalty of receiving no promotion, temporary or permanent, till he succeeds in doing so.

XV.—An Assistant-Commissioner of the third grade will not receive any officiating promotion till he has begun to draw the full pay of his grade (Rs. 500) under the preceding rule, and he will not be promoted to the rank of Assistant-Commissioner, second grade, till he has passed in all the examinations to which he is compulsorily liable.

XVI.—An Extra-Assistant-Commissioner failing to pass by the Lower Standard in Law and Revenue and in Accounts, and by the Higher Standard in the vernacular language of the district, within two years from the date of his appointment, will be liable to forfeit his appointment.

XVII.—Sub-Deputy-Collectors, wherever posted, and Tahsildars in the Assam Valley who within two years of their confirmation in such posts, fail to pass in the following subjects, will be liable to forfeiture of their appointments:—

Civil Law by the Lower Standard.
Criminal Code Ditto.
General Law paper without books, all questions relating to Revenue subjects by the Lower Standard.
Vernacular language of district in which employed by the Higher Standard (provided that they have not passed in the subject previous to confirmation).

XVIII.—Tahsildars and Sub-Deputy-Collectors will not be capable of being promoted to the grade of Extra-Assistant-Commissioner until they have passed in all the subjects of examination in which Extra-Assistant-Commissioners are liable to pass by Rule XVI.

XIX.—An Extra-Assistant-Commissioner will not ordinarily be promoted to any higher class until he has passed by the Higher Standard in Law and Revenue, in Accounts, and in both languages.

XX.—An Officiating Assistant-Superintendent of Police will not be confirmed in his appointment, and will receive no officiating promotion until he has passed in the Police paper and in both Assamese and Bengali by the Higher Standard, and if he fails to pass by the Lower Standard in these languages within two years of the date of his appointment he will be liable to forfeit his appointment.

XXI.—But any Police Officer who has passed in Bengali in Bengal will not be required to pass in that language again in Assam: and if he has passed in both Bengali and Hindustani in Bengal by the Higher Standard, he will receive a reward of Rs. 500 if he passes in Assamese by the Higher Standard within a year of his being posted to an Assamese-speaking district.

XXII.—An Inspector of Civil Police will be required within two years to pass by the Lower Standard, in both Bengali and Assamese; and within four years by the Higher Standard in both languages, and also in the Police paper in Law, failing which he will be liable to forfeit his appointment.

XXIII.—An Inspector or Deputy-Inspector of Schools will be required, within two years of his appointment, to pass in both Bengali and Assamese by the Lower Standard, and within four years to pass in both languages by the Higher Standard, failing which he will be liable to forfeit his appointment.

XXIV.—Medical Officers in civil employ, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, will be required to pass in the language of their district by the Lower Standard, and no officiating officer will receive a permanent appointment till he does this. Any medical officer who passes in Assamese by the Higher Standard will receive a reward of Rs. 500.

CHAPTER II.

Rules relating to Examination in the Vernacular Languages in the Province.

XXV.—There are two tests for examination in the vernacular languages, called respectively the Lower and Higher Standard.

XXVI.—The vernacular languages in which examinations will be held are three, *viz.*, Bengali, Assamese, and Hindustani.

Of these, Assamese and Bengali are compulsory, and Hindustani is voluntary.

Officers of Assamese extraction will not be required to pass in Assamese, nor those of Bengali extraction in Bengali.

Bengal Police Officers serving in Assam will be examined in Assamese according to the rules below. In Bengali the papers will be set by the Central Examination Committee at Calcutta (*vide* Rule XLII.).

XXVII.—The following are the tests for examination in the vernacular languages by the Lower Standard:—

1. Reading and transliteration—

   The examinee shall be required, within a limited time, to read aloud, and also to transliterate in the Roman character, an easy manuscript written in the vernacular, and to give an intelligible written translation thereof in English.

2. Translation from English into the vernacular—

   An English judgment or other official document of a technical character shall be translated into the vernacular without assistance.

3. Dictation from English into the vernacular—

   He should be required to dictate into the vernacular, with fair accuracy, an English report or other official paper containing technical terms used in court.

4. Conversation—

He should be tested in conversation with natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee that he is able to understand them and make himself understood by them both in common conversation and in the usual course of office business.

The vernacular paper to be read and translated, and the two English papers to be translated, shall be selected by the Central Committtee, and copies sent to the Local Committees. All the copies of the vernacular paper should be made in the same handwriting.

XXVIII.—The examination by the Higher Standard in the vernacular languages shall be similar in its nature to that for the Lower Standard, but more difficult in degree, the vernacular and English documents selected by the Central Committee being longer and more technical in character, and the conversation test made more severe. The translation, dictation, and conversation should be moderately fluent and readily intelligible, and the examinee should be tested in his power of explaining himself to natives in the vernacular on any topic that may occur in official business.

XXIX.—The maximum marks assigned to each branch of the examination, and the time allotted for the papers, are as follows :—

	Maximum.	Time.
Reading aloud	10	1 hour for both together.
Transliteration	10	
Translation from Vernacular	20	½ hour.
,, ,, English	20	1 ,,
Dictation from ,,	20	1 ,,
Conversation	20	10 minutes.

Each candidate must obtain at least three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks allotted for the entire examination, and must obtain in each separate branch not less than one-half of the marks allotted to that branch. An officer who passes in any of the languages mentioned above and obtains three-quarters of the aggregate number of marks allotted for the entire examination will be considered to have passed with credit, and one who obtains five-sixths with great credit, in that language.

Page 469.—To Rule XXXI. add—

But any officer in the Assam Commission, or any police officer, who has been transferred to Assam from another province where he has already passed by the higher standard in one or two compulsory languages, will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500 if he passes by the higher standard in a third compulsory language within one year of his arrival in Assam. Provided that this reward shall in no case be claimable for more than one such language.

XXXII.—The vernacular language of the district shall, for the purposes of these rules, be considered to be as follows :—

Assamese.—Lakhimpur, Sibságar, Darrang, Nowgong, Kámrúp and Nága Hills.

Bengali.—Sylhet, Cachar, Goálpára, Gáro Hills, and Khási Hills.

CHAPTER III.

Rules relating to the examination of Assistant-Commissioners and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners.

XXXIII.—In the examination of Assistant and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners in Law and Revenue, four sets of papers will be framed: one in Civil Law, to be answered with books, one in the Criminal Codes, with books, one General Law paper, without books, and one General Law paper, for the Higher Standard only, with books. Covenanted Civilians, who have been trained in the Civil and Criminal Codes in England, will not be required to pass in the first two of these four papers.

All Assistant-Commissioners and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners will further be required to pass both by the Lower and the Higher Standard, in Treasury and Local Fund Accounts (including Circulars of the Accountant-General and Comptroller, Assam), and in the Departmental Revenue Accounts as set forth in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The paper prepared for the Lower Standard will be elementary in its character, but at the Higher Standard Examination the candidate will be required to exhibit a satisfactory general acquaintance with the whole system of accounts as prevailing in the Province.

The success of candidates by either the Lower or Higher Standard will be determined by the scale of marks appended below.

XXXIV.—The examination in Civil Law will consist of one paper of twelve questions in—

The Civil Procedure Code, Act X. of 1877, and amending Acts;
The Indian Evidence Act, I. of 1872;
The Contract Act, IX. of 1872;
The Limitation Act, XV. of 1877;
The Specific Relief Act, I. of 1877;
The Transfer of Property Act, IV. of 1882;

and such other Acts as may be notified from time to time.

XXXV.—The examination in the Criminal Codes will consist of one paper of twelve questions in—

The Penal Code.
The Criminal Procedure Code.

XXXVI.—The examination in General Law without books will consist of one paper of twelve questions in the following:—

The Police Act, V. of 1861;
The Immigration Act, I. of 1882;

The Cattle-trespass Act, I. of 1871; and XVIII. of 1883;
The Ferries Act, XVII. of 1878;
The Landlord and Tenant Act, X. of 1859; and VIII. (B.C.) of 1869;
The Act relating to breach of contract to labour, XIII. of 1859;
The Land Acquisition Act, X. of 1870;
The Municipal Act, V. (B.C.) of 1876;
The Excise Act, VII. (B.C.) of 1878;
The Opium Act, I. of 1878;
The Stamp Act, I. of 1879;
The Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870;
The Arms Act, XI. of 1878;
The Forest Act, VII. of 1878;
The Inner Line Regulation, 1873;
The Local Rates Regulation, 1879;
The Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880;
Appendix A to draft of Land Revenue Regulation for Assam, by Mr. Ward;

and such other Acts as may be notified from time to time.

XXXVII.—The examination in General Law with books shall consist of one paper of twelve questions on all the unrepealed General Acts of the Government of India, all unrepealed Acts of the Governor-General in Council or of the Bengal Council relating to and in force in Assam, all unrepealed Assam Regulations issued under 33 Vic., Chapter III., Section 1, all unrepealed enactments included in the notifications published under ss. 3 and 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, and all Rules and Circulars of the Chief Commissioner and of the Bengal Board of Revenue in force in the Province.

XXXVIII.—The paper in Accounts will be separate for the Lower and Higher Standard respectively, and will for each standard consist of twelve questions, to be framed by the Comptroller. In order to pass in this paper the candidate must obtain half marks. Books will be allowed.

XXXIX.—The following marks will be allotted to each subject:—

Subject.	Maximum number of marks.	Minimum required to pass for each subject.	
		Lower Standard.	Higher Standard.
Civil Law paper	120	60	90
Criminal Codes paper.....	120	60	90
General Law paper without books	120	60	90
Ditto ditto with books	120	.....	90
Accounts paper with books	120	60	90

XL.—An officer who in passing the Higher Standard examination in any of these papers, obtains eight-tenths of the aggregate number of marks allotted to the entire examination, will be considered to have passed with credit, and one who obtains nine-tenths with great credit.

XLI.—The examinations in any of these papers, and in the vernacular languages, may be passed at different times. An officer may pass by the Higher Standard in any of the first four papers at his first examination if he can obtain sufficient marks, even though he has not previously passed by the Lower Standard.

CHAPTER IV.

Special Rules.

XLII.—Every Police Officer below the grade of District Superintendent of Police must pass an examination by the Higher Standard in the papers in Law and Bengali set for Police Officers serving in the Province of Bengal by the Bengal Central Examination Committee. Their papers will be sent to that Committee, on whose report they will be declared by the Chief Commissioner to have passed or failed to pass, as the case may be.

XLIII.—Assistant or Extra-Assistant-Commissioners posted to the Gáro, Khási, or Nága Hills districts must pass an examination in the local languages peculiar to each of those districts within one year of being posted to it, subject to the penalty of obtaining no promotion, temporary or permanent, till they succeed in passing.

CHAPTER V.

Rules for the encouragement of the study of the languages of the frontier tribes bordering on or having connection with the Province.

XLIV.—A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted to any Deputy or Assistant-Commissioner, Extra-Assistant-Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, District or Assistant Superintendent of Police, or Educational Officer (Inspector or Deputy-Inspector of Schools), who shall pass by the prescribed standard an examination in any one language in any one of the groups of languages noted in the margin, provided that the language is spoken within the district where the officer is at the time employed, or by tribes conterminous to it with whom he has official relations. A second reward will in no case be given to an officer for proficiency in a second language of the same group.

I.—Abor, Miri, Dafla.
II.—Angami and Lhota Nága.
III.—Aka.
IV.—Singpho.
V.—Mishmi.
VI.—Kuki or Lushai.
VII.—Manipuri.
VIII.—Gáro, Kachari, Mech, and Mikir.
IX.—Khámpti.
X.—Khásia and Santeng.
XI.—Tibetan, including Bhutia.

XLV.—The district in or on the borders of which the several groups of languages above specified will be held to be spoken are—

Group.	Districts.
I.—	Darrang, Lakhimpur, Sibságar.
II.—	Manipur, Nága Hills, Nowgong, Cachar, and Sibságar.
III.—	Darrang, Lakhimpur.
IV.—	Lakhimpur.
V.—	Ditto.
VI.—	Manipur, Cachar, and Sylhet, and Nága Hills.
VII.—	Ditto ditto.
VIII.—	Gáro Hills, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Cachar, Nága Hills.
IX.—	Lakhimpur, Sibságar.
X.—	Khási Hills, Jaintia Hills, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Cachar.
XI.—	All districts in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Consequently, officers stationed in—

	Groups.
Goálpára may present themselves for examination in	VIII., XI.
Kámrúp	VIII., X., XI.
Nowgong	II., VIII., X., XI.
Darrang	I., III., VIII., XI.
Sibságar	I., II., VIII., IX., XI.
Lakhimpur	I., III., IV., V., IX., XI.
Sylhet	VI., VII., X.
Cachar	II., VI., VII., VIII., X.
Khási and Jaintia Hills	VIII., X.
Nága Hills	II., VI., VII., VIII.
Manipur	II., VI., VII.

XLVI.—The examination shall be conducted by a Local Committee, to be specially appointed by the Chief Commissioner on each occasion.

XLVII.—The tests which a candidate for the above reward must undergo are as follow :—

(1) He must be able to converse freely with the people of the tribe in whose vernacular he may wish to qualify, to understand and to make himself understood by them.

(2) He must write down in the English, Bengali, Hindi, Khámpti, or Tibetan character sentences spoken in the tribal language by one of the tribe, or a conversation held between two of them, and must explain it correctly in English.

(3) He must translate into the tribal language (writing it either in the English, Bengali, Hindi, Khámpti, or Tibetan character) without assistance; so that the translation shall be substantially correct, and shall be intelligible when read to a native in whose language it is written.

The sentences to be translated from English, or from the candidate's mother tongue under the third requirement should be of the same description as, and not more difficult than, those under the second requirement.

XLVIII.—In the case of Natives, who by facilities of residence may have acquired proficiency in the tribal language of any district, the Chief Commissioner will determine whether the reward should be granted or not for an examination passed in any language with which from birth and education the candidate is naturally familiar.

4. [*Examination of Revenue Agents in Assam.—R. D. Notification No. 34, dated the 17th August 1883*].—The following Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam under Section 17, Act XVIII. of 1879, for the qualification and admission of Revenue Agents in Assam are published below for general information. These rules supersede for this Province the rules contained in Section 4, Chapter X., Volume I., of the Rules of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces:—

1. Any person who has obtained from the Judges a certificate from the Examiners that he is qualified to present himself for examination as a mukhtar, may present himself for examination for the office of Revenue Agent.

2. Any person without such certificate may be admitted to examination for the office of Revenue Agent if he can satisfy the Deputy-Commissioner of the district that he possesses the following qualifications, *viz.*:—

1st.—That he is a person of good moral character.

2nd.—That he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or possesses a certificate of having passed the Vernacular or Minor Scholarship Examination or some other public examination certified by a Director of Public Instruction or by a provincial Inspector of Schools to be equivalent thereto.

3rd.—That he is not under the age of twenty, nor above the age of thirty-five years, unless he has been previously practising as a mukhtar, in which case no enquiry as to age is necessary.

3. Every candidate for examination for the office of Revenue Agent must, at least six weeks before the day fixed for the examination, give notice to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district in which he resides of his intention to present himself at the ensuing examination.

4. The Deputy-Commissioner, if satisfied that the candidate is qualified for examination, will enter his name, with a description sufficient for identification, in register No. 59 [89], and will furnish the candidate with a certificate that he is qualified to present himself for examination.

5. Before the date of examination every candidate must pay a fee of Rs. 5 to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, whose receipt for the same is to be endorsed on the certificate described in Rule 4.

6. The examination is to be held before such persons as the Chief Commissioner may appoint to be examiners under Section 37, Act XVIII. of 1879, and according to such Regulations as may from time to time be made by him for conducting such examination.

7. The following arrangements are at present in force :-

(*a*) The examination is in the following subjects :—

I.—The Permanent Settlement of Bengal, the Government lien on land in Bengal, and the mode in which estates can be brought to sale for arrears of revenue.

II.—The law of under-tenures in Bengal, and the mode in which the same can be brought to sale for arrears of revenue and rent.

III.—The law for the division and registration of estates in Bengal.

IV.—The rent-law of Bengal and Assam.

V.—The law relating to survey and settlement in Bengal.

VI.—The land revenue law in force in the Assam Valley districts and the rules of the Chief Commissioner issued thereunder.

VII.—The law of evidence.

VIII.—The stamp laws.

IX.—General law ; in which are included more particularly the laws and rules relating to local rates, land acquisition, and excise, the forest law and rules issued thereunder, and the rules of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

(*b*) The examination of applicants for admission as Revenue Agents shall be held by a Committee, composed of the Sadr Munsif, *ex-officio*, and a selected Extra-Assistant-Commissioner at the head-quarters of each district. The Extra-Assistant-Commissioner will be selected, from time to time, by the Commissioner of the Division or by the Chief Commissioner for Sylhet and Cachar, as occasion may require. The Deputy-Commissioner or an Assistant-Commissioner will also be an Examiner, and one of these officers will alternately preside at each examination, in order to avoid the possibility of the examiners being divided.

(*c*) The examination shall be held once in each year, on the second Monday in August, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and shall be by questions in writing and *vivâ voce.*

(*d*) The examination shall be conducted in English or in the vernacular of the district, at the option of the candidate.

(*e*) Previously to each examination, written questions on the subjects mentioned in Rule 7 shall be prepared by the Central Examination Committee, as constituted for holding the departmental examinations of executive officers.

(*f*) There shall be ten written questions. The number of marks to which each candidate shall be entitled for a full answer to each question shall be separately specified by the Central Examination Committee at the time of preparing the questions. The *vivâ voce* questions shall be prepared by the Local Committee: at least four questions shall be asked of each candidate.

(*g*) The aggregate number of marks for full answers to the whole of the ten written questions shall be one hundred and sixty, and the full number of marks for the *vivâ voce* questions shall be forty.

(*h*) To be entitled to pass, a candidate must obtain one hundred marks at least in the written paper, and twenty-five in the *viva voce* examination.

(*i*) The number of marks, whether full or less than full, to which each candidate shall be entitled for his answers, as well to the written questions as upon *viva voce* examination, shall be determined by the Committee in each district, who shall thereupon declare, as to each candidate, whether he has or has not passed the examination, and report the result to the Secretary to the Central Examination Committee, who shall transmit the same to the Chief Commissioner for the publication of the names of the successful candidates in the *Assam Gazette.*

8. Any person who passes the examination, and who desires to be admitted as a Revenue Agent, is entitled, on presentation of the certificate of the examiners, to apply to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district for a certificate. The application and examination-certificate, and a certificate stamp of the proper value, will be forwarded by the Deputy-Commissioner to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley districts, or

(in other districts) to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with such remarks as he may think fit to make thereon, accompanied by a statement in the following form, which is the form of the register to be kept by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts :—

Consecutive number.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	His age	His father's name.	District.	Class of court in which he intends to practise.	Date of former certificate, if any.	REMARKS.

On the inspection of these papers, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner of the Assam Valley districts will grant or refuse the certificate applied for.

The certificate shall be in the following form.

"Certificate No.

"Pursuant to the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, I hereby certify that of having been admitted as a Revenue Agent* the first day of January 1880, is entitled to practise as a Revenue Agent before a of Revenue in the Province of Assam, and before any officer subordinate to a of Revenue in the said province, up to the end of the year 18 , now current.

"*Given under my hand this day of*
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam
(or Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.)"

8*a*. The Deputy-Commissioner shall keep up in his office a register of persons admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents in the annexed form:—

Serial Number.	Number in the Chief Commissioner's register.	Name of the Revenue Agent.	Father's name and address.	Place of residence.	Date of expiry of last certificate.	Date of renewal.	REMARKS.

9. If any person, having passed the examination entitling him to be admitted and enrolled as a Revenue Agent, shall fail to apply for such admission and enrolment for a period of one year from the time of passing the examination, he shall not be admitted and enrolled unless by special order of the Chief Commissioner, or of the Commissioner in case of the Assam Valley Districts.

* To be filled up with the word "before" or "after" with reference to the proviso in Section 10 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

10. Any person who holds any appointment under Government or carries on any trade or other business at the time of his application for admission as a Revenue Agent, must state the fact in his application for admission. The Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts may refuse to admit such person, or may pass such orders on his application as they think proper.

11. Any person who, after having been admitted as a Revenue Agent, accepts any appointment under Government, or enters into any trade or other business, must give notice thereof to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district for transmission to the Chief Commissioner, or in the case of the Assam Valley districts to the Commissioner, who may thereupon pass such orders as the circumstances require.

12. Deputy-Commissioners of districts are authorised to renew certificates, and all such certificates, whether taken out for the first time or renewed, shall be in force from the date on which they are taken out till the 31st December next ensuing.

13. The statement of the renewals of the certificates of Revenue Agents required by Section 18 of the Act should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner, or in the case of the Assam Valley districts to the Commissioner, in the form appended to this rule, in the first week of February each year, together with a list of those agents who have not renewed their certificates up to the date of report, and who are not therefore entitled to practise. A list containing the names of all such persons is to be affixed at the Deputy-Commissioner's office with an intimation that they are liable to penalties if found practising without having renewed their certificates. If any Revenue Agent, whose name appears in such list, shall subsequently take out a certificate during the year, his name shall be reported to the Chief Commissioner, or in the case of the Assam Valley districts to the Commissioner. But no certificate which has been left unrenewed for more than three years shall be renewed without the permission of the Chief Commissioner, or of the Commissioner of the Assam Valley districts:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number in the Deputy-Commissioner's register.	Number in the Chief Commissioner's or Commissioner's register.	Name of Revenue Agent.	Date of expiry of the last certificate.	Date of renewal.	REMARKS.

14. All transfers of Revenue Agents from one district to another should be immediately notified to the Chief Commissioner, or in the case of the Assam Valley districts to the Commissioner, after making the necessary enquiries, by the Deputy-Commissioner of the district to which they transfer their practice.

15. The Chief Commissioner of Assam authorises the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts and Deputy-Commissioners to grant the general or special sanction necessary under the proviso of Section 20, Act XVIII. of 1879, before any person, not an enrolled Revenue Agent, may commence and prosecute any business on behalf of another in a revenue office. Great discretion must be used in granting such sanction, which should be accorded only under special and exceptional circumstances.

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5. [*Survey Class Rules.—R. D. Notification No. 19, dated the 21st October 1884.*]—The following Rules for Survey Schools are prescribed in supersession of those published on the 15th February 1883:—

PART I.—MANAGEMENT OF SURVEY SCHOOLS.

1. Survey schools will be maintained for the present by Government as follows:—

In Kámrúp	2 schools.
„ Darrang	1 school.
„ Nowgong	1 „
„ Sibságar	1 „

2. The schools will be under the direct charge of the Deputy-Inspector of Schools in each district, in subordination to the Director of Agriculture, and all expenses connected with them will be defrayed, after 1st April 1885, out of the Agricultural budget.

3. The following scale of expenditure is sanctioned:—

Kámrúp...	Each school...	One master on.....	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ „ „	„ 40 „
		„ peon „	„ 7 „
		Contingencies	„ 36 a year.
Darrang ...	„ ...	One master on.....	„ 40 a month.
Nowgong...		„ peon „	„ 7 „
Sibságar ...		Contingencies	„ 36 „

The present schools at Jorhát and Mangaldai may also be continued on a similar scale of expenditure to that in Sibságar and Tezpur, provided the mandals of those sub-

divisions agree to bear the whole cost. Provided also that if these schools prove inefficient, the Director of Agriculture shall be at liberty to abolish them.

4. The maximum number of pupils at the schools with two masters shall be 48 and at schools with one master 30.

5. Ordinarily, the maximum proportion of candidates to mandals shall not exceed 1 to 5, and in no case shall candidates be admitted if by so doing any mandals are excluded.

6. Admissions to the survey schools shall be made only at the beginning of each term. There shall be four terms during the year:—

First term	1st January to 31st March.
Second term	1st April to 30th June.
Third term	1st July to 30th September.
Fourth term	1st October to 31st December.

There shall be no holidays or vacations, except those gazetted as public holidays for the district.

7. At the end of each term an examination, called the term examination, shall be held by two officers, one of whom shall be the Deputy-Inspector of Schools and the other one of the following, at the option of the Deputy-Commissioner:—

(1) Extra-Assistant-Commissioner.
(2) Sub-Deputy-Collector.
(3) Subordinate Executive Officer of the Public Works Department.

8. The course of instruction and the standard of examination for the term examinations are as follows:—

Course of Instruction for Term Examination.

(1) *Arithmetic*, including (*a*) the first four simple rules, (*b*) the four compound rules, (*c*) reduction so far as it applies to Indian money and to Assamese land measurement, *i.e.*, the reduction of square feet to *bighas*, *kathas*, *lesas*, and *vice versa*.

(2) *Mensuration*, including (*a*) the use and construction of scales, (*b*) the use of compasses for plotting, (*c*) finding the area of a triangle, given its base and vertical height.

(3) *Surveying*, including (*a*) surveying with the 30-foot chain and cross staff, by the system of chain

triangulation with offsets to bends, (*b*) ~~recording the results in a field-book~~, plotting them out on a scale of 16″ to the mile, and calculating the area in *bighas*, *kathas*, and *lesas*.

Subjects of Term Examination.

(1) One paper in arithmetic and mensuration (equal number of questions in ea chsubject)—100 marks.

(2) The actual measurement with the 30-foot chain of a plot of ground not less than 10 *bighas* in area, making a map of the same on the scale of 16″ to the mile, and calculating the area in *bighas*, *kathas*, *lesas*—100 marks.

9. The results of the term examinations will be reported jointly by the examiners through the Deputy-Commissioner to the Director of Agriculture, to whom the papers of those who obtain marks exceeding 50 per cent., together with a correct map of the ground surveyed by them, shall be sent. On receipt of the names of the successful examinees from the Director of Agriculture, the Deputy-Commissioner will issue second-class certificates, and will make the necessary entries in the registers of mandals and mauzadars.

10. Examinees who obtain less than 50 marks in either the paper or the practical survey shall be considered to have failed.

11. The course of instruction and the standard of examination for the annual examination are as follows:—

Course of Instruction for the Annual Examination.

The course for the second grade and in addition the following subjects:—

1.—Arithmetic, including—

(*a*) Rule-of-three.
(*b*) Greatest Common Measure.
(*c*) Least Common Multiple.
(*d*) Vulgar fractions, so far as is necessary as a preparation for decimals.
(*e*) Decimals (omitting repeating decimals).
(*f*) Tables of English land measurement.
(*g*) Reduction from *bighas*, *kathas*, and *lesas* to acres and decimals, and *vice versa*.

2.—Mensuration, including—

(*a*) Use of the talc square and area comb.

3.—*Surveying*, including—

(*a*) Use of the optical square.

(*b*) Surveying with the Gunter's chain.

(*c*) ~~Recording the results in a field-book and~~ plotting on any given scale and calculating area in acres and decimals of an acre.

Subjects of Annual Examination.

(1) One paper in arithmetic and mensuration—100 marks.

(2) The actual measurement with a Gunter's chain of a plot of ground not less than five acres in extent making a map of the same on the scale of 16″ to a mile, and calculating the area in acres and decimals of an acre, and also in *bighas*, *kathas*, and *lesas*—100 marks.

12. The annual examination will be held on the 1st February of each year at the head-quarters of each district by the Deputy-Inspector and an Extra-Assistant-Commissioner deputed by the Deputy-Commissioner for the purpose. The papers will be set by the Director of Agriculture assisted by the Deputy-Superintendent of the Cadastral Survey, and the answers will be sent in to the former by the Deputy-Commissioner. The field-book and map made by each mandal, together with a correct map of the ground surveyed, will also be sent to him, with a certificate from the Deputy-Inspector and the Extra-Assistant-Commissioner that the land was measured and plotted in their presence, that so many hours were occupied in the work, and that the mandal received no help in it. The Director of Agriculture will ~~report the result of the examination to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts~~, who will issue first-class certificates to those who have passed.

13. Examinees who obtain less than 50 marks in either the paper or the practical survey shall be considered to have failed.

14. Ordinarily, the school hours will be from 7 to 10 A.M. and from 1 to 5 P.M., but the Deputy-Inspector of Schools may fix other hours, with the sanction of the Deputy-Commissioner, provided the total be not reduced.

15. The following registers will be kept up:—

(1) Detailed register of daily attendance.

(2) Abstract register of daily attendance.

(3) Admission register, giving details as to parentage and residence, &c., of all mandals and candidates admitted.

(4) Expenditure register showing monthly cost of survey school.

(5) Receipt register, showing all sums realised, such as fees from candidates, &c.

16. The following instruments will be kept for the use of the pupils:—

At each school in Kámrúp—

Optical squares	5
Gunter's chains	2
Area combs	10
Talc squares	10
Thirty-foot chains	6
Mathematical instruments in boxes	3
Drawing compasses	20
Parallel-rulers	10
Brass or electrum plotting scales	10
Cross staves	8

At each of the remaining schools–

Optical squares	3
Gunter's chain	1
Area combs	5
Talc squares	5
Thirty-foot chains	6
Mathematical instruments in boxes	2
Drawing compasses	15
Parallel-rulers	5
Brass or electrum scales	5
Cross staves	6

The teachers will be held responsible that these instruments are kept clean and in good order.

17. Every teacher or set of teachers at a survey school ought to pass one-fourth of the total number of mandals attending his school through the term examination at the end of every quarter.

Fractions less than one-half to be omitted; thus if there are 17 or 18 mandals, the teacher should pass 4. If there are 19, he should pass 5.

18. For every mandal passed in excess of this minimum a reward of Rs. 10 will be given to the teacher, and for every mandal below this minimum who fails to pass, a fine of Rs. 5 will be inflicted.

19. Mandals who fail to attend regularly after their names have been entered on the list, shall lose their pay for each day of absence, except in case of sickness supported by medical certificate, and accepted by the Deputy-Inspector.

20. Rules 18 and 19 *mutatis mutandis* will apply to candidates except that the rewards and fines will be only Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 per candidate.

21. If a fine is inflicted owing to failure of the requisite percentage of mandals to pass, no reward can be given, no matter how many candidates are passed, but fine on account of failure of candidates will be no bar to reward for the passing of mandals.

22. On receipt of instructions from the Director of Agriculture showing what rewards or fines are to be inflicted, the Deputy-Commissioner will incorporate them in the next pay-bills of the teachers.

PART II.—LIABILITY OF MANDALS AND MAUZADARS TO PASS THE SURVEY EXAMINATIONS.

23. In the four districts in which survey schools are provided, all persons now holding the office of mandal shall be required by the Deputy-Commissioner to attend the school and to pass the examination prescribed in Rule 7.

The Deputy-Commissioner may, however, exempt any mandal from attendance and examination on the ground that his service has hitherto been approved, and that he is too old to profit by instruction.

24. Only one mandal at a time shall ordinarily be sent from any one mauza to the survey school and during his absence his work shall be distributed by the mauzadar amongst the remaining mandals of the mauza. Provided that if the mauzadar, in the opinion of the Deputy-Commissioner, needs a substitute, one may be appointed on Rs. 3 a month and maintained at Government expense during such period not exceeding two terms, as the mandal he is acting for may require to enable him to pass the term examination.

25. A mandal who fails to pass the examination at the close of his second term of study, will be liable to summary dismissal. Provided that the Deputy-Commissioner may, under special circumstances, permit the mandal to remain at the school for a third term, or may exempt him from passing the examination.

26. A mandal who has obtained a second-class certificate will be allowed to study for the first class during two terms, under the conditions noted in Rule 25. If he passes the annual examination, he will receive a first-class certificate.

27. A mandal who passes the term examination and obtains a second-class certificate will be eligible for promotion to the Rs. 8 grade, provided the Deputy-Commissioner on general grounds thinks him suitable for such a grade. A mandal who passes the annual examination and obtains a first-class certificate will at once be promoted to Rs. 8, if not already in that grade, and will be capable of promotion to Rs. 10 a month.

28. The Deputy-Commissioner shall keep a register of all mandals in his district in the appended form. Column 6*a* or 6*b* will be filled up from the examiner's report. When a mandal fails to pass, and is dismissed under Rule 26, the fact will be noted in column 7. All orders of dismissal of mandals under Rule 26 shall be made by the Deputy-Commissioner, and shall be final.

29. All persons now holding the office of mauzadar in the four districts in which survey schools are established will be required to pass the term examination within one year from 1st April 1885; and failing this, they will be liable to dismissal. Provided that the Commissioner may exempt any mauzadar, on cause shown to his satisfaction, from the operation of this rule. All orders of dismissal of mauzadars under this rule shall be made by the Deputy-Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Commissioner.

30. A mauzadar may present himself at any term examination, or at the annual examination, without having attended the survey school, on condition merely of giving the examiners one week's notice. Any mauzadar who desires to attend the survey school may do so, the number of mandals or candidates being reduced in order to admit him, but he shall not ordinarily be allowed to attend more than two terms without passing.

31. No mandal or mauzadar can appear at the annual examination until he has obtained a second-class certificate.

32. The Deputy-Commissioner may make whatever arrangement he considers best for carrying on the work of a mauzadar studying at the survey school.

33. After the 1st April 1886, no person shall be appointed to the office of mauzadar who has not obtained a first-class certificate under these Rules. Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may nominate a second-class certificated or unpassed candidate for approval by the Commissioner, if no other suitable person is available.

PART III.—ADMISSION TO THE SURVEY SCHOOLS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF MANDAL.

34. After the 1st April 1885 no person shall be appointed to the office of mandal who has not obtained a second-class certificate under these Rules. Provided that the Deputy-Commissioner may appoint an uncertificated candidate if no other suitable person is available. But a special report must be made explaining the circumstances, and the Commissioner's sanction must be obtained to such an appointment.

35. Candidates wishing to attend the survey school shall apply for permission to the Deputy-Commissioner, who will regulate the number to be admitted according to the vacancies in the school. No candidate should be admitted who is not already well acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic and cannot pass an examination in them.

36. If a candidate fails to obtain a second-class certificate at the end of his second term, he must be removed, unless the Deputy-Commissioner, for special reasons, permits him to remain.

37. A candidate may present himself at the term or at the annual examination without attending the survey school; but, if so, a fee of Rs. 2 for the term examination and of Rs. 4 for the annual examination will be levied.

38. A candidate who has obtained a second-class certificate may continue his studies in the higher grade for two terms, but not longer, unless he obtains the special permission of the Deputy-Commissioner to remain during a third term.

39. Candidates shall pay a fee of Rs. 2 for every month or part of a month of their attendance in the survey school. This fee must always be paid in advance.

40. Candidates not attending the school who wish to present themselves at the annual examination must give one month's previous notice to the Deputy-Inspector.

41. A candidate shall not be less than 18 or more than 30 years of age when he presents himself for examination.

42. Candidates attending the school shall be charged no fee for the annual or term examinations.

43. The Deputy-Commissioner shall keep a register of certificated candidates in the form appended to these Rules.

The name of any candidate who shall not have received an appointment within three years from the date of his obtaining a certificate, shall be struck out of the register unless the Deputy-Commissioner decides for special reasons to retain it.

FORMS.

Form of second-class Certificate given at the Term Examination.

CERTIFIED that son of resident in village mauza district obtained the marks noted below at the term examination of the Survey School, held on the day of 188 , *viz.*, *Arithmetic and Mensuration marks, and Surveying marks;* and has been awarded a second-class certificate.

stitut (Sd.)

Dated the day of 188 *Deputy-Commissioner.*

Form of First-class Certificate.

CERTIFIED that son of resident in village mauza district obtained the marks noted below at the annual examination under the Survey School Rules held at on the day of 188 , *viz.*, *Arithmetic and Mensuration marks, and Surveying marks*, and has been awarded a first-class certificate.

(Sd.)

Dated the day of 188 *Commissioner.*

Register of Certificated Candidates.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9		10
Name of candidate.	Father's name.	Age when he passed the examination.	Birthplace.			Residence.			Date of passing the examination.	Place of passing.	Class of certificate obtained.	Marks obtained in		Deputy-Commissioner's initials and remarks (enter here particulars of appointment when any is given).
			District.	Mauza.	Village.	District.	Mauza.	Village.				*Arithmetic and Mensuration.*	*Surveying.*	

Register of Mandals.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Mauza.	Name of mandal.	Date of appointment.	Approximate age on 1st January 1885.	Date of entering survey school.	Date and class of certificate.		Date of order of dismissal on account of failure to pass.	Explanation of reasons for exemption from attending survey school.
					a. 2nd.	*b.* 1st		

number the pages as "488*e*, 488*f*, 488*g*."

Page 488.—Insert as head 6—

6. [*Additional Rules for the management of Survey Schools in the Assam Valley districts, dated the 27th July 1885*].—1. The following additional rules for the management of survey schools in the Assam Valley have been framed for the guidance of district officers. These Rules do not supersede, except as hereinafter provided, those published on the 21st October 1884.

I. The Annual Examination.

2. Survey, with plane-table and sight rule, will form part of the course of instruction for a first-grade certificate, and will be one of the subjects of the annual examination in addition to those already fixed.

3. The examination will take place during the cold weather on dates which will be notified from time to time by the Director of Agriculture. There will be one examination in each district where there is a survey school, and the Director of Agriculture will personally preside.

II. The Term Examination.

10)

4. The term examination will occupy two days. It will be conducted in the manner indicated below :—

(*a*) *First day.*

5. The first day will be occupied by the paper in Arithmetic and Mensuration. It should be set by the Deputy-Inspector of Schools, and submitted for approval to the Deputy-Commissioner.

6. The officer presiding at the examination (who should be nominated by the Deputy-Commissioner out of those mentioned in Section 7, Rules of 21st October 1884) will read out, [illegible]se to be read out, a translation of the Arithmetic and [illegible]ration paper. The questions will be taken down by [illegible]minees, and they will be allowed three hours from the [illegible]h reading out is finished.

[illegible] Each examinee will be supplied with one small book, [illegible] two pages of foolscap size, for each question given. [illegible]ot be allowed to take any paper whatever with him [illegible]amination-room.

8. Each examinee should write one question on the top of the left-hand side of each leaf. He will thus have two pages (or one leaf) for working out the answer, and will always have the question before him while working.

9. All work must be shown in the answer-book, but no more than one book can be allowed to each examinee.

10. An examinee who has once entered the examination room cannot be allowed to leave till he has given up his book of answers, and once he has left, he cannot, under any circumstances, be allowed to return.

(b) Second day.

11. The second day's examination will be restricted to survey by cross-staff and chain and to plotting at the time of the survey of the selected area. It is essential that the survey and the plotting should both be completed together on the ground. No field-book will, therefore, be required.

12. No land in the immediate neighbourhood of the school should be chosen for the survey, and care should be taken to ascertain that the piece selected for the examination has not been already surveyed by any of the examinees.

13. Pieces of ground on which rice has been grown should be selected, as the plotting of a number of flags or trees on an open plain is totally useless. Flags should be so planted along the exterior boundary as to render that boundary irregular. Where *sáli* fields have been chosen, the small ridges made to hold up the water should indicate the boundary between any two flags.

14. It would prolong the examination too much if the examinees were required to plot all interior *kiaries* (or *dublás*). It will be sufficient if two or three irregularly-shaped fields be marked out within the selected area. This should be done by erecting small earthen mounds at the requisite corners

15. There should be one piece of ground not less than 8 *bighas* in extent for each group of 10 or 12 examinees.

16. There should be twice as many flags fixed as there [illegible]men to be examined, and each flag should bear a serial [illegible]r, which could be written on a piece of paper and pasted [illegible]lag-staff.

[illegible]. Each examinee should have two flag-staves indicated [illegible]im, the line joining which should run, as far as possible,

across the centre of the ground. He should be directed to regard this as his base-line, and the centre fields must invariably be plotted from it, but he will be at liberty to cut up the selected area into blocks as he pleases. He must show every flag-staff, with its number, on the plan when plotted.

18. As each examinee will thus have to plot from a different base-line, most of the measurements will differ from each other, and collusion will be difficult, and in some cases impossible.

19. Each examinee should be provided with one plane-table (with a sheet of paper pasted on it), one chain, one cross-staff, or optical square, one pair of compasses, one ruler, and one chainman. He will be allowed to bring with him and to use a diagonal scale and an offset slip.

20. The examination should invariably begin at 8 a.m., and the examinees should have taken their food before coming to the ground. The selection of the ground, the planting of the flags, and the marking out of the interior fields in each plot should have been completed by the time the examinees arrive. An hour will probably be spent in placing the men, and the survey will probably take four or five hours. The men should be allowed whatever time they require for making the map, as accuracy is of more value than speed. At the same time, a fast worker should get credit for his quickness, and the hour at which each map is finished should be noted upon it.

21. When the plotting is over, each examinee will sign his name upon the map, which will be at once removed from the plane-table, and retained by the officer presiding.

III. General Directions.

22. The Survey-master should be excluded from the examination during the time occupied by the examination; but on the second day after the plotting is over, he should be allowed to make a rigidly accurate map of the ground

The Arithmetic and Mensuration papers should be [illegible]ably examined immediately after they are given up, and those wh[illegible]ve failed to pass should be excluded from the [illegible] the examination. This will materially reduce the [illegible]cted, and the number of flags and chainmen

24. As far as possible, peons should be utilised as chain- As a rule, not more than fifteen or twenty men will e to be examined in practical survey on the second day. ght to be possible to provide this number of men from chaprasis, Nazir's process-serving peons, and the Deputy- pector's peons. Each school has, besides, one chaprasi, who ould be utilised.

25. The following words will be struck out of the Rules ublished on 21st October 1884:—

From Rule 8, "recording the results in a field-book."
From „ 11, " ditto ditto and"
From „ 12, everything but the last sentence.

26. The following instruments, in addition to those mentioned in Section 16 of the Rules of 21st October 1884, will be kept at each school:—

Plane tables	20
Sight rules.	20
Pins for maps	50
Gunter's chains	20
Optical squares	10

XVI.—POLITICAL.

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1. [*Immigrant hillmen not to settle near the frontier.—J. D. Circular No. 28C.T., dated the 13th March 1874.*]—The Chief Commissioner has had under his consideration the circumstances which have led to raids by the frontier tribes upon the valley districts of Assam. It appears that one frequent cause of these raids is, that the tribes in the hills have some grudge against certain of their clansmen, who have taken refuge in or immigrated to our territory, and raid upon them in satisfaction of their grudge. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner thinks that it is very necessary that the location of such emigrant or refugee hillmen should be carefully and systematically considered by the Deputy-Commissioner in whose district they propose to settle. He understands that some Deputy-Commissioners take precautions to remove such immigrants from the reach of their enemies, but he desires to lay down specific rules for their guidance in the matter.

2. When any members of the frontier tribes come down into the plains to settle, they should, in the first place, be directed to remain in the vicinity of some police post or in such other place as the Deputy-Commissioner may appoint, with a view to their immediate protection. They should not be allowed to build houses or clear land until full enquiry regarding them has been made.

3. The Deputy-Commissioner should at once, on receipt of intelligence of the entry of any hillmen within his jurisdiction with intention of settling, institute rigid enquiry into the reason of their leaving the hills. If he finds that they have in no way incurred the enmity of their clansmen or of other hillmen, he may, if he thinks fit, allow them to settle in the place most convenient to themselves.

4. If, on the other hand, the Deputy-Commissioner finds, on enquiry, that the immigrants have committed an act which according to our laws is a serious offence, he should, if possible, send for some of the injured clan and endeavour to adjust the matter. If the immigrants refuse to abide by any reasonable [illegible]ment which may be proposed to them, they should not be [illegible]d to settle on our territory. Our country must not be made a place of refuge for the criminal population of the surrounding hills.

5. If the Deputy-Commissioner finds that the immigrants have committed no serious offence, but have fled from fear of enmity which they have incurred, he may allow them to settle, but he must take special precautions regarding the place in which he locates them. He should place them, if possible, within five miles of a police post.

They should not ordinarily be allowed to settle within twenty miles of the hills from which they have descended. This twenty miles may be reckoned laterally or obliquely from that part of the hills from which their tribes usually enter the flat country. The object aimed at is, that their enemies, if they raid on them, may have to cover twenty miles of ground in the plains before they reach the place in which they are settled.

6. The Chief Commissioner will allow only one exception to be made to these orders, where the refugee joins a large community of his own clansmen who are already settled in the plains, and who are able to offer him some protection, the Deputy-Commissioner may in his discretion allow the arrangement to stand. But this exception is not to be understood to include the case where the refugee has committed a serious offence. It should be our policy to strengthen large communities who have already settled, in order to enable them to protect themselves.

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2. [*On the burning of villages in hill warfare—J. D. Cir. No. 39, dated 24th June 1881.*]—The following extracts from a correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India regarding the propriety of punishing any hostile acts on the parts of wild tribes within or beyond our border by the burning of their villages, is published for general information and for the guidance of all officers subordinate to this Administration, who are required to adhere strictly to the principles laid down by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

Extract paragraphs 7 to 10 of letter No. 487, dated the 2nd May, from Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Government of India, Home Department.

* * * * * * *

7. But the same satisfaction cannot be expressed in treating of the punishment inflicted by * * * in burning two hamlets of * *, and all but one hamlet of * *. That officer in his report shows, no doubt, that his position was a difficult one, and he brings forward arguments of considerable weight to

justify the course he pursued. He shows that in previous expeditions this practice had been resorted to, that the burning of a village, when the inhabitants have deserted it and have removed their property in expectation of its being burnt, is not a very severe punishment, and yet that so far as it is a punishment at all it is short and sharp, striking the imagination and obvious to the multitude. Lastly, he can plead the strongest argument of all, success; for the penalty was followed by immediate submission.

8. The question is involved in much intricacy, and yet it is one which is constantly arising in this Province, where in every frontier war carried on till now the practice of burning the villages of the enemy has been generally adopted, and little or no distinction has been made between wild tribes within and beyond our borders. For this reason I am desired to submit the Chief Commissioner's views on this subject in some detail in the hope that the Government of India may be pleased to lay down something like a definite line of policy for his future guidance.

9. Mr. Elliott thinks that the most essential point in such cases as these is to form a correct opinion as to what is passing in the minds of the insurgents, and to discover whether they are holding out through fear of harsh treatment if they should give in, or through a stubborn or hostile determination to resist our Government. In the latter case, it is necessary to inflict some punishment, and to teach them that we are the stronger, and in cases where there are no armed bodies of collected men to attack and disperse, it is extremely hard to suggest any other penalty than that of burning their houses. It would be better of course to catch the actual ringleaders, but when they scatter and hide in the jungle that is almost impossible. The only alternative that presents itself is that of occupying the place with a party of armed police and forbidding the people to re-occupy their houses or to cultivate their fields till they submit. But this procedure is a very hazardous one; it involves great trials to the men engaged, who would suffer from the unhealthy climate; it falls, equally with the act of burning, under the stigma of confounding the innocent with the guilty; it is a slow, dull operation which might lead the opposite party to an unreasonable idea of their own strength if the people come back at night to cultivate, it may be necessary to fire on them, in which case women would probably suffer as well as men; if a sullen resistance is protracted into the rainy season, it may lead to great loss of life by disease and starvation among the exiled people, and to prolonged exacerbation of feeling. Mr. Elliott is not at all sure that in such circumstances it would not be wiser and kinder to inflict the swift sharp penalty of conflagration.

10. If, however, the people are holding out through fear of punishment and not through recusance, the general tendency of acts of severity must be to increase their fears and indispose them to come in; and in such cases the true course to adopt is one of patience and invitation. In the light of subsequent events it appears clear that this was the case with the * * , and that when once convinced that resistance was hopeless, they were only kept from coming in by their fears of the treatment they would meet with. It is Mr. Elliott's

impression that they came in, not because of, but in spite of, the burning of the villages; and that if * * * had waited a little and used for two or three days the influence and persuasion of his "friendly natives," the disaffected people would have come in as quickly and effectually as they did, even though no village had been burnt. This impression, however, is a matter of instinct rather than of demonstration, and while Mr. Elliott would have acted upon it himself, he would hesitate to blame another officer for arriving at a different conclusion. But if the case may be regarded as a typical one, and if His Excellency in Council will be pleased to lay down the general principles which should guide the officers of Government in the conduct of affairs of this kind, it would be of the greatest advantage to this Administration, in every district of which little difficulties with the wild tribes which occupy its hills or which border on its frontiers may arise at a moment's notice.

Extract paragraph 6 of letter No. 643, dated the 6th May 1881, from C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., *Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.*

The general question of the conditions under which it may be proper or needful to burn a village has already been submitted to the Government of India in my No. 487, dated the 2nd May; and pending a receipt of a reply to that communication, Mr. Elliott proposes to instruct * * that he looks with the utmost disfavour on the practice, considering it a harsh and barbarous course of action, which can only be justified under special circumstances, and should only be resorted to when all other measures have failed, not as hitherto as the first and easiest mode of inflicting punishment. An officer who gives orders to burn a village should understand that he is taking on himself a very grave responsibility and is liable to incur the severe displeasure of Government unless he is able to show that some punishment was necessary and that he was absolutely precluded from inflicting any other penalty than that of conflagration.

Extract paragraph 4, of letter No. 170, dated the 13th June 1881, from C. Grant, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.*

* * * * * *

4. In the 8th and 10th paragraphs of your letter you suggest that the opportunity should be taken to lay down the general principles which should be followed in respect to the burning of villages by officers of Government when engaged in quelling such disturbances. It seems, however, to the Governor-General in Council impossible to prescribe any definite rules on such a subject. All that can be said is that as a general principle villages in British territory should not be burnt, and that if any officer considers it necessary to burn a village, the burden of justifying

so extreme a step should rest upon him. In regard to villages situated outside British territory in a hostile country, the case may be somewhat different, but even in that case the Governor-General in Council would regard a resort to this mode of punishment as invariably to be regretted, and to be avoided as much as possible.

Extract paragraph 2 of letter No. 1,351, dated the 24th June 1881, from C. Grant, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The instructions proposed in paragraph 6 of your letter appear to be well suited, and they are approved by the Government of India. The substance of these instructions is that the burning of the villages is prohibited as a rule, and that any officer who may resort to that mode of punishment, will be required to prove that the circumstances of the particular case justified him in doing so.

3. [*Relations of Military and Political Officers on Active Service.—G. O. No. 1,506, dated the 5th September 1881, forwarded to the Political Officer, Nága Hills, a copy of the following letter from the Adjutant-General in India to the Brigadier-General No. 4,091 (Raids and Disturbances), dated the 23rd September 1881.*]—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 606, dated the 27th June 1881, forwarding correspondence with a set of proposed rules regarding the mutual relations of Military and Political Officers when engaged in expeditions on the Eastern Frontier.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Government of India do not consider that any satisfactory result will be attained by laying down any hard-and-fast rules for the guidance of such officers. What is needed to ensure harmonious working between the officers of the two Departments is that these officers should display a reasonable amount of good sense, tact, and judgment. If these qualities are absent, no rules will make good the deficiency. In these views the Commander-in-Chief fully concurs.

3. The same remarks apply to the control of the escort of the Political Officer in the Nága Hills under ordinary circumstances. It is difficult to suppose that an officer entrusted with political duties on the frontier cannot come to an understanding with the Officer Commanding his escort, as to the degree and nature of the duties to be required from the escort, especially if the Political Officer has received a military training.

But Sir Donald Stewart wishes it to be clearly understood, that whenever the escort finds itself in a situation where military precautions are eminently necessary, or where it is called upon to use its arms, the Military Officer in command has full discretion to take whatever measure he thinks may be required for the security of the party.

XVII.—CONTRACT CONTINGENCIES.

1. [*Annual grants for ordinary contingent expenditure.—G. D. Resolution No. 2,027, dated the 11th August 1881.*]—In Resolution No. 3,522, dated the 6th October 1877, the Government of India in the Financial Department called for the opinions of the Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of contingent expenditure, the detailed check over which, particularly in the case of ordinary recurring contingencies, appeared excessive and unnecessarily strict.

The result of these enquiries was summarised in the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 133, dated the 21st January last, and Local Governments and Administrations were authorised to introduce arrangements, based generally on the plan sketched in the Resolution of October 1877, but modified to suit the particular circumstances of each Department and Province. At the same time, the Government of India approved of certain measures which had been provisionally introduced by the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and forwarded the papers fully describing those measures for information, and as indicating the nature of the details to be settled.

2. The Chief Commissioner has, therefore, had under consideration the question of contingent expenditure. He finds that both the Bengal and North-West Provinces Governments have distributed contingencies into three classes, and with the principle of this distribution Mr. Elliott agrees. There must necessarily be some differences in different Provinces in the distribution of the various descriptions of contingent expenditure, owing to local peculiarities, and the Chief Commissioner considers that in Assam it will be best to classify them, as—

(*a*) Countersigned.
(*b*) Audited.
(*c*) Contract.

3. With regard to (*a*) the Chief Commissioner observes that at present the contingent bills of the Deputy-Commissioners of the Assam Valley Districts are countersigned by the Commissioner, and for those of the other districts in the Province by the Assistant-Secretary on behalf of the Chief Commissioner; but this countersignature involves no real scrutiny of the propriety of the expenditure, and is little more than an onerous and useless form. In future, counter-

signature should only be maintained for those contingent charges which are regulated by departmental rules, and which depend on the fluctuating number of the persons for whom the contingencies are required, so that they cannot be satisfactorily audited by the Comptroller, such as the charges for police clothing, rations in jails, diet of dispensary patients, &c., &c. Countersignature is, therefore, abolished, except for the few charges entered in the Statement C, attached to this Resolution, and for those of the Education Department, regarding which instructions will be separately issued after communication with the Inspector of Schools.

4. Under (*b*) the Chief Commissioner would include all those contingencies for which the previous sanction of the controlling officer is necessary, such as purchase of articles of furniture exceeding Rs. 20 in value, purchase of tents, boats, elephants, &c., &c., and also those which can be finally audited by the Comptroller under special or general orders of the Government of India or the Chief Commissioner, such as travelling allowance, rewards, &c., &c. For the former countersignature is clearly unnecessary, as the controlling officer sanctions the expenditure and sends a copy of his sanction to the Comptroller, on which that officer can at once admit the charge in the Treasury Accounts. For the latter, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that nothing is gained by countersignature: the Comptroller must audit the charges in detail, and a check by the controlling officer also is nothing more than an unnecessary duplication of work.

5. Under (*c*) the Chief Commissioner would include all those charges which are of an ordinary recurring nature. The principle to be followed here corresponds, to compare small things with great, to that on which the Provincial allotments were made over to the Local Governments and Administrations by the Provincial Service decentralisation scheme of 1870. That principle is that, in matters of this kind, where expenditure can often be reduced or wisely directed by the exercise of personal care and attention, it is well to extend greater powers of control to the disbursing officers, and to give them a direct incentive to the practice of economy. The Chief Commissioner therefore proposes to give a lump sum as an allotment to cover the charges placed under this head, to lighten the work of accounting for this expenditure, and to leave in the hands of his officers the surplus which may result from their management of the funds entrusted to them. In fixing the allotments, the Chief Commissioner has been guided by the actual figures

of the last three years; though in certain cases, where the expenditure in any district has appeared to him excessive when compared with that of other districts, he has reduced it to what he considers a fair sum. He does not, however, wish it to be understood that these allotments are irrevocably fixed, and he will be willing to listen to the representation of any officer and reconsider the allotments at the conclusion of the present financial year, if reasonable grounds can be shown for their being increased. He would, however, draw the attention of disbursing officers to Chapter V., Rule 5 of the Civil Account Code, where it is stated that "the Government of India expects that every public officer will exercise the same vigilance in respect to petty contingent expenses as he would if spending his own money."

6. The Chief Commissioner would at present only extend this contract scheme to District and Police Officers, and to Judges as far as regards expenditure on stationery. A statement of the allotments sanctioned for these officers under each contingent head of charge is attached to this Resolution—*see* Statements A and B (*not reprinted*). The scheme is to take effect from the 1st September next, and the allotments for the remaining seven months of the year will be calculated at the rate of seven-twelfths of the annual allotments.

7. As the object of this scheme is not only to save a considerable amount of unnecessary labour, but also to promote economy on the part of disbursing officers, the Chief Commissioner will allow an officer who may have any balance of his contract allowance unspent towards the conclusion of the financial year, which he will not require for ordinary contract charges, to spend it as seems to him most desirable on some article which, under ordinary circumstances, would require the previous sanction of the controlling officer, such as furniture, books, &c., &c. The payment must, however, be made before the treasury closes on the 31st March, as any balance unspent on that date will lapse to Government.

8. In granting to officers a contract allowance, it must be distinctly understood that nothing will justify an officer spending his contract allowance on articles regarding which special rules have been laid down, such as increasing the pay of any member of his office establishment, purchasing European stationery, liveries of cháprásis, &c., &c. The rules of the Civil Account Code are to be as stringently carried out as if the contingent expenditure were, as heretofore, to be audited by the Comptroller.

9. It now only remains for the Chief Commissioner to lay down the rules to be followed in the recording of contingent expenditure in the future. Separate contingent registers in the form annexed (*not reprinted*) must be kept for each class of contingent expenditure, one for countersigned, one for audited, and one for contract. Those for the first two will be kept as hitherto; but, while countersigned contingencies will continue to be drawn from the treasury on Assam Account Form No. 19, and detailed bills submitted to the controlling officers in Assam Account Form No. 21, audited contingencies will be drawn on Assam Account Form No 20, with all the necessary sub-vouchers attached. For contract contingencies the register must be kept with separate pages for each of the heads shown in the first column of the Statement C of contingencies attached to this Resolution, the contract allowance for each being shown in the column "budget allotment," and a note made in the remark column, after the making up of each bill, showing the balance still available for future expenditure. Contract contingencies must be drawn from the treasury in Assam Account Form No. 20A., a copy of which is attached (*not reprinted*), and the Superintendent of Stationery has been requested to supply other copies as soon as possible. A separate bill for each of these principal contract heads is necessary, the charges being classified under the detailed heads given in column 4 of the annexed Statement C, without particulars. No vouchers need be submitted, except in the case of service telegrams, official postage labels, and diet and road money to witnesses: these should be attached to the bill. An example of the manner in which the contract contingent register is to be kept and the bills made out is given on pages 6, 7, and 8 (*not reprinted*).

10. With regard to all other contract charges, except those for official telegrams and postage, and for witnesses, vouchers for sums of less than Rs. 10 should be destroyed by the Deputy-Commissioners and Police Officers, those for sums of Rs. 10 and upwards carefully filed in their offices.

The contingent registers of the disbursing officers will be examined by inspecting officers in their annual tours.

11. Any unauthorised contingent charge appearing in an audited contingent bill should be brought to the notice of the controlling officer by the Comptroller.

* * * * *

15. Articles of furniture costing less than Rs. 20 in value do not require the sanction of the controlling officer. In cases where a contract allowance is given, such charges will be met from it.

16. Countersignature has been abandoned in the cases of bills for law charges; but the Comptroller will draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to any item which appears to him exceptional in amount or deserving of notice for any reason.

17. The travelling allowance bills of the Subordinate Judge and Munsifs in Sylhet require to be previously countersigned by the Judge. Similarly, travelling allowance bills of Assistant and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners and District Superintendents of Police should be countersigned by the Deputy-Commissioner, and those of Assistant-Superintendents of Police by District Superintendents or Deputy-Commissioners.

18. Travelling allowances of officers are to be drawn in Assam Account Form No 2, as heretofore, and those of office establishments in Assam Account Form No. 15.

19. Feed and keep of elephants does not include the pay of the establishment, which must be drawn in a regular establishment bill.

20. Remuneration to copyists under "Registration" should be paid on simple receipts, with a certificate that the amount charged is covered by fees paid into the treasury.

21. Sub-Registrars' commission bills require the countersignature of the District Registrar before payment. They should be drawn out in Assam Account Form No. 24.

22. Petty repairs include all annually recurring repairs. All unusual repairs require special sanction, and should be put under the head of petty construction.

23 Charges for remittance of treasure without the district may be included in one bill, with other audited charges of the major head "Miscellaneous," Comptroller's Circular No. 46 is superseded.

24. In explanation of the manner in which the figures shown in statements A and B have been arrived at, the following remarks are added.

25. Under the head of Land Revenue, column 2 of statement A, the annual expenditure incurred in the last three years has been found excessive in the following instances :—

Cachar.—Repairs of furniture and miscellaneous.
Darrang.—Tour charges, official postage.
Goálpára.—Official postage and service telegrams.
Khási Hills.—Tour charges.
Lakhimpur.—Tour charges.
Nowgong.—Tour charges.
Sibságar.—Official postage and telegrams.
Sylhet.—Repairs of furniture.

26. *Civil Court Contingencies* (column 6 of Statement A).—There has probably been some want of uniformity in posting these charges, as expenditure is shown in the Comptroller's accounts only against three districts. The allotments under this head are open to revision. Under the items belonging to Deputy-Commissioners no considerable reduction has been made.

27. *Statement B.*—The charges under miscellaneous, petty construction, and repairs, have been very high in Cachar, Sylhet, Lakhimpur, and Sibságar. It is believed that this has been due to exceptional and temporary causes, and that a smaller allotment will suffice to meet ordinary expenditure.

STATEMENT C.

Showing how all Contingent Charges are divided under the three heads.

Department for which a separate bill is required and a separate page to be opened in the contingent register.	Countersigned.	Audited.	Contract.
Land revenue.....	.....	Travelling allowance of officers. Ditto of establishment. Purchase of furniture costing Rs. 50 or more. Ditto of tents. Ditto of books. Section-writing. Office-rent. Petty construction. Law charges.	Purchase of articles of furniture costing less than Rs. 20. Repairs of furniture. Do. of tents. Tour charges. Hot and cold-weather charges. Miscellaneous. Feed and keep of elephants. Petty repairs. Official postage. Service telegrams. Remittance of treasure within the district. Process-serving contingencies.
Land Settlement ..	.....	Boundary-pillars. Cost of instruments. Travelling allowance. Service telegrams. Official postage. Office-rents. Petty construction and repairs. Miscellaneous of fixed establishment. Ditto of field ditto.	
Excise	.....	Rewards. Travelling allowance of establishment. Petty construction.	Miscellaneous. Petty repairs.
Provincial rates....	.....	Commission.	
Stamps	.....	Purchase of furniture costing Rs. 20 or more.	Freight and packing charges. Purchase of furniture costing less than Rs. 20. Repairs of furniture. Official postage.
Registration	.....	Travelling allowance of establishment. Office-rents. Petty construction. Remuneration to copyists. Sub registrar's commission.	Miscellaneous. Petty repairs. Official postage. Service telegrams. Revenue record-room contingencies.

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Department for which a separate bill is required and a separate page to be opened in the contingent register.	Countersigned.	Audited.	Contract.
Minor Departments	.....	Public Exhibitions and Fairs. Provincial Museum.	
Law and Justice—(Criminal Courts).	.....	Purchase of furniture costing Rs. 20 or more.	Purchase of furniture costing less than Rs. 20. Repairs of furniture. Diet and road-money to witnesses. Carriage of corpses and wounded persons. Execution charges. Carriage of stolen goods. Charges for service of civil and criminal processes. Miscellaneous.
Jail	Rations. Clothing and bedding. Purchase of raw materials.	Petty construction and repairs. Transportation of convicts. Official postage. Service telegrams. Tools and plant. Money payments to convicts. Miscellaneous. Manufactory, miscellaneous. Hospital charges.	
Police	Clothing	Purchase of arms and accoutrements. Ditto of tents. Ditto of furniture costing Rs. 20 or more. Ditto of boats. Ditto of elephants and mules. Petty construction. Rewards. Office-rents. Travelling allowance of officers. Ditto of establishment. Pound charges.	Repair of arms and accoutrements. " of tents. " of boats. Purchase of furniture costing less than Rs. 20. Repairs of furniture. Oil for lighting stations. Bázár medicines. Hospital charges. Carriage of police escorts. Hot and cold-weather charges. Tour charges. Boat-hire. Feed and keep of elephants. Miscellaneous. Petty repairs. Official postage. Service telegrams.
Medical (Lunatic Asylum).	Diet of patients. Clothing and bedding. Raw materials.	Petty construction and repairs. Purchase of furniture. Country medicines. Miscellaneous.	
Printing	.....	Printing at private presses.	Country Stationery, District Officers, Police Officers, Judges.
Political	.....	Durbar presents. Entertainment of chiefs and envoys. Demarcation charges. Miscellaneous. Petty construction and repairs. Guarding hill passes. Compensation for border raids.	
Miscellaneous.....	.....	Charges for remittance of treasure. Rewards for destruction of wild animals. Rates and taxes. Purchase of circuit-house furniture. Purchase of staging-bungalow furniture.	Donations for charitable purposes. Charges for vagrants. Circuit-house miscellaneous. Staging-bungalow miscellaneous.
Mint	.....	Remittance of copper within or without the district.	

2. [*Instructions for enforcing contracts and excluding payments of commission to mauzadar, &c., from contract contingencies.—G. D. Cir. No. 23, dated the 20th July 1882.*]—In his Resolution No. 2,027, dated 11th August 1881, the Chief Commissioner attempted to introduce a system under which district officers might be freed from the supervision, which has proved so onerous, over their contingent expenditure by having a contract grant made them which they were not to exceed, but so long as they kept within which, their expenditure would not be checked, and any savings from which would be at their disposal for any purposes of their own.

2. This system was in force during seven months of 1881-82, but did not work effectually. On the one hand, the Chief Commissioner was unwilling to enforce the contract where the sum allotted appeared to have been too small, and additional grants were made for contingent expenditure without raising any difficulty: on the other hand, it does not appear that the contracts had much, if any, effect in stimulating district officers to look closely into and to reduce expenditure of this kind.

3. Unless these contracts are absolutely enforced, they are of no use. But a contract, if it is to be strictly enforced, must be agreed to by both parties, and the Chief Commissioner has no desire to impose on his district officers terms which they think unfair. It appears to him, however, that sufficient experience should have now been obtained to lay a proper basis for making a contract, and he desires that every Deputy-Commissioner will, as soon as possible, draw up a statement, showing what he considers to be a proper amount to be allotted to his district under each head and sub-head, and supporting this estimate by the actual figures expended since the 1st August 1881.

4. In doing this, it is necessary that the importance of economising the public expenditure should be kept in view; and the Chief Commissioner is convinced that there is room for a good deal of saving under several heads, and that without any undue retrenchment, or causing inconvenience to anyone. The item of tour charges is one under which the expenditure ought to correspond, in a general way, to the period of time spent on tour, and the differences which at present exist can hardly be justified. In one case, where the expenditure was very large, it was ascertained that the reason was that the

Deputy-Commissioner had entertained during the greater part of the year two elephants on hire, and had charged the hire to Government, though he had only been on tour for about three months, and had hardly travelled at all in any part of the district where carts could not have gone. Such a payment will not be passed again. Similarly, under the head of official postage and service telegrams, the increase during the last four years has been great, and the expenditure might probably be reduced. The cost of postage ought to bear a general proportion to the number of letters issued during the year, but this does not seem to be the case. The charges for telegrams have been less in the two most extravagant districts in 1881-82, but the general reduction is not so great as might have been expected from the introduction of the lowered rates since 1st January. Officers are, perhaps, inclined to think that economy is not of much use here, as the payment is from one Government pocket into another: but they should remember that it is a payment from a Provincial to an Imperial pocket, and that any economy that is practised in postage and telegrams goes to increase the Provincial finances:—

	Official postage.				Service telegrams.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur	832	680	881	769	220	350	555	712
Sibságar	1,208	1,408	1,725	1,737	462	1,980	2,232	1,276
Nowgong	362	322	356	378	89	365	262	269
Darrang	1,051	1,200	1,246	1,126	20	155	147	91
Kámrúp	621	694	808	712	428	517	568	547
Goálpára.....	1,230	1,228	867	789	1,054	1,480	1 764	653
Sylhet	730	1,550	2,230	2,257	329	505	422	567
Cachar	620	620	670	651	139	610	660	1,064
Gáro Hills	162	119	191	147	61	28	140	118
Khási „	246	274	271	244	108	44	76	90
Nága „	168	142	166	216	62	32	622	706

5. From these remarks, it will be seen that the Chief Commissioner's object and hope is that district officers should themselves look into these items, and propose a moderate contract sum; but it will probably be necessary that the expenditure should in many instances be enquired into and explained on the spot, and this can only be done by the Chief Commissioner, or the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, when visiting the head-quarters of each district. Whatever sums are settled on will then be fixed for a term of, perhaps, three years, and no additional grants will be made, but Deputy-Commissioners will be held bound to bring their expenditure within their income. For the present year, unless any special arrangements are made earlier, the procedure laid down in the Resolution of the 11th August will be adhered to, as to keeping the accounts

of contract items apart, but the sums allotted will be held liable to readjustment.

6. It should be understood that only ordinary recurrent expenditure is to be entered under the contract head: any specially-sanctioned expenditure should be shown as "audited," even though there be no head for it among the "audited," charges in Statement C, appended to the Resolution of 11th August. Such a charge can be placed among "unusual items," and the letter sanctioning it quoted. For instance, in a district lately inspected by the Chief Commissioner, an exceptional expenditure on "road-money for witnesses" had been incurred in a special case, and had been sanctioned. That expenditure ought to have been placed against "Law and Justice" as an audited charge, even though the proper head for it is only shown among contract charges.

7. It has further to be said that, on reconsideration, the Chief Commissioner thinks commission to mauzadars should not be a contract, but an audited charge. This part of the Resolution of 11th August (paragraphs 12-14, and the entry in Statement C), should therefore be cancelled. The proper system is that the mauzadar should be paid his commission monthly on the land revenue or house-tax he pays in during the month, and the pay of his mandals should be drawn by them or by him monthly, or as nearly so as may be. The procedure laid down by General Department Circular 74, dated the 30th November 1875, need not be altered, but the revised forms herewith issued should be substituted for those attached to that Circular.

8. Revised Form A should be kept at each district and sub-divisional head-quarters in book form, a page for each mauza. In column 3 should be entered the demand for 1882-83 (the original settlement first, and the *daryabadi* afterwards in red ink), as well as any arrear due for the past year. In column 6 should be entered the total of the payments made into the treasury during each month, and the mauzadar's commission should be drawn out and paid him at once, so that the figure in column 7 may always bear the proper proportion (according to column 4) to the figure in column 6. The number of mandals and their pay is fixed, and as it is drawn and paid away it should be entered in column 10.

9. The Deputy-Commissioner will send to the Comptroller, not a detailed copy of this statement, but a statement in the same form, showing the district totals of all payments

of revenue into the treasury, all payments of commission to mauzadars, and of salary to mandals. This will be supported by a voucher in revised Form B, where the total of the entries in column 3 will equal the figures in column 7 of Form A, and the total of column 6 will equal the total in column 10 of Form A.

10. The third form attached to the Circular of November 1875 will no longer be needed. These two alone will satisfy the Comptroller that the amount shown as paid to the mauzadar is rightly calculated, and has been actually paid.

11. These instructions (from paragraph 7 to 10) apply to all districts except Sylhet and to all payments of commission, whether to mauzadars, gáms, dollois, lashkars, lambardars or whatever they are called.

REVISED FORM A.

Statement of commission paid to Mauzadars and salary to Mandals in the year 1882-83.

Name of mauza.	Name of mauzadar.	Demand of year.	Rate of commission.	Month.	Sums paid into treasury.	Commission paid to mauzadar.	Signature of mauzadar.	Number of mandals.	Pay.	Receipts of mandals or mauzadars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Revised Form B.

Bill for payment of commission to Mauzadar and salary to Mandals for month year

Date of payment.	Name of mauzadar.	Amount paid.	Signature.	Number of mandals.	Amount paid.	Signature.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

XVIII.—EARTHQUAKES.

[*Reporting earthquakes.—G. D. Cir. No. 58, dated the 23rd April 1874.*]—The Chief Commissioner requests that as soon as possible after an earthquake is felt by any district or sub-divisional officer, he will submit to this office particulars in the statement given in the margin. Very slight, as well as the more serious, earthquakes should be reported.

Date.	Hour.	Extent of damage (if any).	Apparent direction of the shock.

2. The Chief Commissioner will be very glad to receive with the statements detailed accounts by those officers who take an interest in such phenomena. These reports will doubtless be of very much use at times, and the Chief Commissioner will gladly have them recorded.

3. Sub-divisional officers will, of course, send their statements or reports through the district officer.

XIX.—CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION.

[*Procedure to be followed in the case of applications for certificate of administration under Act XXVII. of 1860.—R. D. Cir. No. 32, dated the 14th June 1877.*]—The attention of district officers and Government pleaders is drawn to paragraph 3 of the High Court's Circular No. 8, dated 27th May 1876, quoted below, containing directions as to the procedure to be followed in the case of applications for certificates of administration under Act XXVII. of 1860, in order to prevent the fraudulent withdrawal of deposits from the Collectorate (*see* page 276, High Court's Circular Orders, Edition of 1881) :—

"The Court now directs that, in all cases where a claim against the Government is involved, or where, from the time which has elapsed since the death of the person in respect of whose estates a certificate is required, or from any other cause, it may appear desirable, notice shall be given to the Government pleader, for the Collector's information.

"No certificate shall be taken to apply to the recovery of a claim against the Government, unless such claim shall be expressly recited therein."

2. On receipt of any such notice from the civil court the Deputy-Commissioner should, unless satisfied of the correctness and *bonâ fides* of the claim, issue orders for a careful scrutiny of the claim in his own office, and, if necessary, for a local enquiry. The result of this should be placed in the hands of the Government pleader, with instructions either to oppose or not to oppose the application, as may seem proper under the circumstances. For such local enquiry, the Deputy-Commissioner may use his subordinate executive establishment, or his nazir, or other ministerial officer, or he may, if more convenient, direct the enquiry to be made by a police officer.

The Government pleader will apply to the Judge for any postponements necessary, to enable the Deputy-Commissioner to complete his enquiry.

XX.—CANTONMENT TAXATION.

[*Rules for imposition of taxes in cantonments.—J. D. Cir. No. 15, dated the 24th November 1882.*]—The following Rules, having received the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Presidents of the Cantonment Committees, Shillong, Silchar, and Dibrugarh :—

Rules of Procedure to be adopted in regard of the imposition of Taxes in Cantonments in Assam.

1. Taxation in Military Cantonments can be imposed only under the provisions of Act III. of 1880, or other legislative enactment on the subject in force at the time.

2. Proposals for new taxes or for altering the taxes already in existence shall be made by the Cantonment Committee through the usual channel to the Quartermaster-General in India, by whom they will be referred, with the opinion and remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the consideration and orders of the Local Administration.

3. The Committee may refer the proposals beforehand to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, and this will ordinarily be desirable in the case of proposals connected with octroi taxation.

4. When the proposals are accepted by the Local Administration, or, in cases in which such sanction is necessary, when the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained, the result will be intimated by the Local Administration to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and will be notified in the Government Gazette.

5. Any existing taxation in Military Cantonments that has not been imposed with the sanction of the Local Administration, or of the Government of India, should be reviewed by the Cantonment Committee, and such representation as the circumstances of the case may require should be made by the Officer Commanding the station, through the Quartermaster-General, for the orders of the Local Administration.

6. The duties described in the above rules as pertaining to the Cantonment Committee will, if no such Committee has been formed, be performed by the Officer Commanding the station.

XXI.—ANTHRAX.

[*Anthrax.—J. D. Cir. No. 5.*]—Forwarded a copy of the following letter, together with a copy of notification No. 54, dated the 26th August 1881, to all Deputy-Commissioners, and Political Agent, Manipur, for information, with the request that the co-operation of non-officials and leading native gentlemen residing in their districts might be invited in arranging for the burning or burying of all animals that died of anthrax, with a view to prevent the spread of the disease.

No. 1,101—6, dated the 31st August 1881.

To—The Chairmen of the Goálpára, Gauháti, Dibrugarh, and Sylhet Municipalities, Shillong and Sibságar stations.

I AM directed to forward herewith a copy of a notification, No. 54, dated the 26th August 1881 (*not reprinted*), in which the public are invited to co-operate in carrying out the suggestion of Dr. Griffith Evans that the carcases of animals dying of anthrax should be disposed of either by cremation, or by burial in such a manner as to prevent the spread of the disease. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a special place for the burial of such carcases should be set apart and carefully fenced in in all municipalities in which the disease breaks out and proves fatal. I am accordingly to request that the proposition may be laid before the Committee for their consideration, and that they may be invited to select a place within the limits of the municipality for a burial-ground, and to pass a bye-law, making the burial in it of all horses which have died of anthrax compulsory.

(19) After page 510.—Insert as Section XXII.—

XXII.—EDUCATION.

1. [*Inspection of Schools by District Officers, and notice of the same in the Annual Report of the Education Department. G.D. Circular No. 16, dated the 26th February 1885.*]—The Chief Commissioner's attention has been attracted by that part of the Education Commission's Report which adverts to the assistance that can be given to the cause of education by the co-operation of district officers. The passage alluded to is contained in head (5), item (15), of the Commission's recommendations, and is quoted below:—

"That it be recognised as the duty of the Revenue officers to visit the schools within their jurisdiction, communicating to the executive officers or Board to which each school is subordinate any recommendations which they may desire to make."

The Chief Commissioner is aware that it is the general practice of district officers and their subordinates in Assam to visit and inspect schools, and such inspections are mentioned in their tour diaries which come to him for perusal. The work done by their subordinates, however, does not come to notice, and no general view is at present obtained of the number and result of school inspections in any district during the year. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, desires that a record of the inspections made by all officers on the executive district staff may be kept at head-quarters, and that full information upon this subject be furnished on demand to the Inspector of Schools, for incorporation in the Annual Administration Report of his department, stating how many schools were inspected, by what officers, what the general tenor of their remarks was, and what shortcomings were especially brought to notice.

2. The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of drawing the attention of district officers and their subordinates more emphatically to the duty of inspecting schools. No opportunity should be lost of inspecting such schools as come in the way of an officer on tour during the camping season, and this work must be considered as much a part of his tour programme as any other work which he has to do in camp. Each officer should record his remarks in the inspection book of the school, and this will usually be sufficient to bring them to the notice of the educational authorities; but if any point is remarked on which action seems to be required, the Deputy-Inspector of the district should be specially addressed on the subject.

2. Not more than one scholarship will be granted to one school in any year. No candidate above the age of 11 years will be eligible for a scholarship, except in the case of Kacharis and Mikirs, where the limit of age will be 14 years.

3. Lower primary scholarships will be awarded by the Deputy-Commissioner, on the result of the examination held by the Sadr Local Board for the whole district at centres previously fixed. The scholarships will be of the value of Rs. 3 a month, and will be tenable for two years conditionally on good conduct and satisfactory progress of the holder at any school of a higher grade. No scholarship shall be withdrawn from its holder for misconduct or any other cause without the sanction of the Inspector of Schools on the recommendation of the Local Board. And, in order to judge of satisfactory progress and good conduct, the half-yearly progress statement shall be forwarded through the Local Board to the Inspector of Schools in the authorised form.

4. No examination-fee will be charged to candidates for these scholarships.

5. No candidate will be eligible for a scholarship who has not studied continuously in the school in which he is at the time of the examination, since the 1st January of the year preceding that in which the examination is held, unless he has changed schools with the sanction of the Local Board.

6. A lower primary scholarship will carry with it the privilege of free tuition in all schools, Government, aided, and unaided, with the exception of High Schools.

7. The following will be the subjects of examination:—

Khási and Jaintia Hills.

Group	Subject.	Paper.	Marks.
I.—(*a*)	Hand-writing and dictation.....	50	
(*b*)	Reading and explanation, Ka Kitab Nyngkong.	100	
		——	150
II.—(*a*)	Arithmetic—the first four rules, simple and compound.	one 100	
(*b*)	Mental Arithmetic.....	*viva voce* 50	
		——	150
III.—	Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer, Chapters I. and II., Air and Water.	one 100	
		——	100
	Total marks		400

Plains Districts.

I.—(*a*)	Hand-writing and dictation.....	 50	
(*b*)	Easy questions in grammar and explanation from text-book.	one 100	
		——	150
II.—(*a*)	Arithmetic—First four rules, simple and compound after the European method, and practice, simple and compound, after the native method.	,, 100	
(*b*)	Mental Arithmetic—Subhankari rules for Man-kasa, Ser-kasa, Pasuri kasa, Mas-mahina, Batsar-mahina, and easy questions in first four rules, simple and compound	*viva voce* 50	
		——	150

III.—(*a*) Zemindari and Mahajani accounts—Forms of Patta, Kabuliyat, Jamakharch, Bonds, Receipts, Rokar and Khasra, also to work out sums by Subhankari rules regarding Mankasa, Ser-kasa, Chhatak-kasa, Mas Mahina, and Batsar Mahina	One	75	
(*b*) Simple Mensuration after the native methods	,,	75	
			150
IV.—Sanitary Primer	,,	100	
			100
Total			550

8. In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain one-fourth of the marks in each group of subjects. Subject to these conditions, all the marks will be added up, and the scholarships or pass certificates will be awarded according to the aggregate number gained by each candidate.

9. The Deputy-Commissioner may before the examination reserve fixed number of scholarships, up to one-fourth of the total number llotted to the district, to be awarded to candidates from backward ocalities; these will be awarded according to the order of merit of boys rom schools in the specified locality. Notice of the number of scholarhips reserved to each locality should be given to the schools concerned t least six months before the examination.

10. The successful candidates will be arranged in three divisions follows :—

(1)	Those obtaining	$\frac{1}{2}$	marks and over			in first division.
(2)	,, ,,	$\frac{3}{8}$	,,	and under	$\frac{1}{2}$	in second ,,
(3)	,, ,,	$\frac{1}{4}$	,,	,,	$\frac{3}{8}$	in third ,,

11. The text-books in each subject will be notified by the Inspector least one year in advance of the examination.

12. For transfer of a scholarship a fee of 8 annas will be levied. pplications for transfers should be submitted through the head-master the school in which the scholarship is tenable to the Deputy-Inspector, ho will forward it, together with a *chálán* for 8 annas, to the Inspector Schools for orders.

Rules for the award of Upper Primary Scholarships and Pass Certificates.

1. There are 46 upper primary scholarships allotted to the several tricts as follows:—

Lakhimpur	4
Sibságar	4
Nowgong	4
Darrang	4
Kámrúp	8
Goálpára	6
Sylhet	12
Cachar	4

2. These scholarships are open to candidates from all primary hools, and will be awarded on the results of an annual examination

held by the Inspector of Schools ; but candidates sent up from any school from which a pupil has competed for a lower primary scholarship during the year will not be eligible for scholarships.

3. As a rule, not more than one scholarship will be granted in any year to one school.

4. No candidate will be eligible for a scholarship who has not for 9 months immediately preceding the examination studied at the school in which he is at the time of the examination, unless he has changed schools with the sanction of the Inspector of Schools previously obtained.

5. No boy will be eligible for a scholarship who has reached the age of 13 years.

6. The scholarships will be of the value of Rs. 3 a month, and will be tenable for two years conditionally on the good conduct and satisfactory progress of the holder, at any school of a higher grade. No scholarship shall be withdrawn from its holder for misconduct or any other cause without the sanction of the Inspector of Schools, and, in order to judge of satisfactory progress and good conduct, the half-yearly progress statements shall be forwarded to the Inspector of Schools in the authorised form.

7. The scholarships will carry with them the privilege of free tuition in all schools, Government aided or unaided schools, with the exception of high schools.

8. The following will be the subjects of examination:—

Group.	Subject.	Papers.		Marks.
I.	Language { Bengali or Assamese }	one	100	175
	Grammar and composition	,,	75	
II.	{ Geography	,,	50	100
	{ History.....	,,	50	
III.	Arithmetic { written	,,	100	125
	{ mental	*viva voce*	25	
IV.	Euclid, Book I. to Proposition 16 inclusive, and Mensuration and calculations of areas of rectilineal figures	one	50	50
V.	Sanitary Primer	,,	50	50
	Total			500

9. To gain an Upper Primary Scholarship a candidate will be required to obtain 33 per cent. of the total marks in language (Bengali or Assamese as the case may be), and 33 per cent. in arithmetic; and to gain a pass certificate he will be required to obtain 25 per cent. of the marks in each of these subjects. In the remaining subjects credit will be allowed for all marks obtained. Subject to these conditions, all marks will be added up, and the scholarships or certificates will be awarded according to the aggregate number of marks gained by each candidate. If the scholarships allotted to a district be not taken up by candidates passed in the first or second division, the Inspector of Schools may transfer such scholarships to any other district.

10. At each examination the successful candidates will be arranged in three divisions as follows:—

Those obtaining	$\frac{1}{2}$ marks and over	in first division.	
" "	$\frac{3}{8}$ and under $\frac{1}{2}$	second	"
" "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{3}{8}$	third	"

11. An examination fee of eight annas will be levied from each candidate. This fee will not be refunded under any conditions.

12. For transfer of a scholarship a fee of 8 annas will be levied. Applications for transfers, together with a *chálán* for the amount of the transfer-fee, should be submitted to the Inspector of Schools through the head-master of the school in which the scholarship is tenable.

13. The examination will be conducted by the Inspector of Schools at fixed centres notified from time to time in the *Gazette*, and the text-books and course of study will be published at least one year in advance of the examination.

Rules for the award of Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarships and Pass Certificates.

1. There are 15 middle English and 26 middle Vernacular scholarships allotted to the several districts as follows :—

	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.
Lakhimpur	1	2
Sibságar	1	2
Nowgong	1	2
Darrang	1	2
Kámrúp	1	3
Goálpára	1	3
Sylhet	5	10
Cachar	1	2
Khási and Jaintia Hills	3	...
Total	15	26

2. Middle Vernacular scholarships of Rs. 4 a month will be tenable for four years at any high school, or for three years at any first-grade normal school.

3. Middle English scholarships of Rs. 5 a month will be tenable for three years at any high school.

4. Both classes of scholarship will carry with them the privilege of free tuition in all Government and aided schools.

5. The scholarships will be tenable during good conduct and satisfactory progress, and, in order to judge of these, half-yearly statements shall be submitted to the Inspector of Schools in the authorised form by the head-master of the school in which the scholar is.

6. Free tuition after the expiration of the stipends will be allowed, conditionally on good behaviour and satisfactory progress, at any high school for a period of two years to Vernacular scholars and of one year to middle English scholars.

7. No candidate will be eligible for a scholarship who has not for 9 months immediately preceding the examination studied at the

school in which he is at the time of examination, unless he has changed schools with the permission of the Inspector of Schools previously obtained. He must also have studied at a middle school for at least two consecutive years.

8. No boy will be eligible for a middle English scholarship after he has reached the age of 16 or for a middle Vernacular scholarship after he has reached the age of 15.

9. Middle English schools may compete for both classes of scholarships, and middle Vernacular schools for middle Vernacular scholarships, but not more than two scholarships will, as a rule, be given to one school in the same year.

10. Broken scholarships, *i.e.*, scholarships that have fallen vacant on the death or resignation of the holder, or have been withdrawn for misconduct or unsatisfactory progress, or for any other cause whatever, will not be filled up, but will lapse to Government.

11. The subjects of examination will be as follows :—

For the Surma and Brahmaputra Valley districts :—

Group.	Subject.	Papers.		Marks
I.	English ... { Literature... / Grammar ... }	one	120	200
	Translation and composition	,,	80	
II.	Vernacular language. { Bengali or / Assamese }	,,	120	200
	Grammar and composition	,,	80	
III.	Arithmetic { General	,,	75	200
	Bázár and zemindari accounts ...	,,	75	
	Mental	*viva voce*	50	
IV.	History	one	50	100
	Geography	,,	50	
V.	Euclid, Book I., and mensuration, calculation of areas of plain surfaces.	,,	75	100
	Surveying (map to be submitted to the Inspector of Schools with field-book).	,,	25	
VI.	Sanitary Science	,,	50	50
	Total			850

For the Khási and Jaintia Hills :—

Group.	Subject.	Papers.		Marks.
I.	English ..... { Literature and grammar	one	120	200
	Translation and composition...	,,	80	
II.	Vernacular language { Bengali literature and grammar	,,	120	200
	Khási literature	,,	80	
III.	Arithmetic ..... { General	,,	75	200
	Bázár and zemindári accounts ..	,,	75	
	Mental	*viva voce*	50	
IV.	{ History	one	50	100
	Geography	,,	50	
V.	{ Euclid, Book I. and mensuration, calculation of area of plain surfaces.	,,	75	100
	Survey (maps to be submitted to Inspector with field-book).	,,	25	
VI.	Sanitary Primer	,,	50	50
	Total			850

12. To be eligible for a Vernacular scholarship a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. of the total marks in the Vernacular language and in arithmetic, and to qualify for a Vernacular pass certificate he must obtain 25 per cent. of the marks in each of those subjects. Similarly, to be eligible for an English scholarship, a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. of the total marks in English language, as well as in the Vernacular language and arithmetic, and to qualify for an English pass certificate he must obtain 25 per cent. of the marks in the same subjects. In the remaining subjects credit will be allowed for all marks obtained. Subject to these conditions, all the marks will be added up, and the scholarships or certificates will be awarded according to the aggregate number gained by each candidate. Candidates who obtained the required number of marks will receive middle scholarships or certificates, as the case may be. To middle English candidates whose marks in English fall short of the minimum, Middle Vernacular Scholarships or certificates will be awarded, provided they obtain the minimum marks in groups II. and III.

13. At each examination the successful candidates for each class of scholarship will be arranged in three divisions as follows:—

Those obtaining	$\frac{1}{2}$	marks and upwards		in 1st	division.
"	"	$\frac{3}{8}$ and less than	$\frac{1}{2}$	2nd	"
"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$	3rd	"

14. The examination will be conducted by the Inspector of Schools at fixed centres notified from time to time in the *Gazette*, and the course of study will be published at least one year in advance of the examination.

15. The examination-fee payable by candidates will be Rs. 2 for the Middle English, and Re. 1 for the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. This fee will not be refunded under any conditions.

16. For transfer of a scholarship a fee of Re. 1 will be levied. Applications for transfer should be submitted to the Inspector of Schools together with the *chálán* for the deposit of the transfer-fee through the head-master of the school in which the scholarship is tenable.

17. The nominal values of the English and Vernacular scholarships being respectively Rs. 180 and Rs. 192, if there are not sufficient eligible candidates for the allotted number of middle English scholarships a middle English scholarship may be converted into a middle Vernacular scholarship; also if the scholarships allotted to one district be not taken up by candidates passed in the first or second division, the Inspector of Schools may transfer such scholarships to any other district. In such cases of transfer of scholarship from one district to another preference will be given to backward localities.

Rules for payment by Results in Lower Primary Schools (páthsálás).

The *gurus* of Lower Primary Schools in the plains districts of the Province of Assam will be paid—

(*a*) by a fixed monthly salary combined with rewards for pupils who pass examination ; or
(*b*) by rewards alone ; or
(*c*) under special rules.

(*a*).—RULES FOR PAYMENT OF FIXED SALARIES COMBINED WITH REWARDS.

2. The fixed pay of a certificated *guru* shall not exceed Rs. 4, and that of an uncertificated *guru*, appointed after the 1st April 1885, shall not exceed Rs. 3. A certificated *guru* is one who has passed through a normal school or any examination higher than the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination combined with an examination in the art of teaching held by the Inspector of Schools.

3. In schools where there are two *gurus*, the maximum fixed pay allowed shall be Rs. 4 to the head *guru* and Rs. 3 to the second *guru*.

4. The subjects of examination and the rewards granted for each pupil who passes in each subject shall be as follows:—

Number.	Subject.	Rewards. Rs.	A.	P.
	First Class.			
I.	For reading, explanation, and easy questions in Grammar, Bengali, Assamese, or Hindustani, *for each pupil.*	0	3	0
II.	For spelling, dictation, and handwriting	0	3	0
III.	Arithmetic—			
	(*a*) Written	0	4	0
	(*b*) Mental	0	3	0
IV.	Zemindari and Mahajani accounts (in Assam proper for Zemindari substitute Mauzadari) and mensuration.	0	2	0
V.	Sanitary Primer	0	2	0
	Second Class.			
I.	For reading, explanation, and easy questions in Grammar, in Bengali, Assamese or Hindustani, for each pupil.	0	3	0
II.	For spelling, dictation, and handwriting	0	2	0
III.	Arithmetic—			
	(*a*) Written	0	3	0
	(*b*) Mental, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, *masmahina*, *batsar máhina*, *mankasa*, and *serkasa*.	0	2	0
IV.	Tables of land measurement and forms of documents.	0	2	0
	Third Class.			
I.	Reading, spelling, and meaning of words ...	0	2	0
II.	Handwriting	0	2	0
III.	Arithmetic—			
	(*a*) Written, simple and compound, addition and substraction.	0	2	0
	(*b*) Mental, including addition, subtraction, multiplication and *karákia*.	0	2	0
	Fourth Class.			
I.	To know and write the letters of the alphabet (simple and compound) for each pupil.	0	2	0
II.	To know and write the numerals up to 100 ...	0	2	0

5. The name of each pupil presented for examination must be borne on the admission-register, with the date on which he or she joined the school. No reward shall be given for a pupil who has not attended the school continuously during the three months immediately preceding the examination; provided that in the case of new schools which have not been three months in existence at the date of the examination, the Local Board may exempt any *guru* from the operation of this rule.

6. Inspecting officers shall give the *gurus* concerned not less than three days' notice of the dates on which they will examine their schools, with instructions to prepare a list of pupils to be examined in the following form :—

Class.	Name of pupil.	Age.	Date of joining the school.	Subject of examination.					
				I.	II.	III.		IV.	V.
						a	b		
First class...									
Second class.									
Third class ..									
Fourth class.									

7. With a view to determine the rewards to which a *guru* is entitled in addition to his fixed pay, examination of each school will be held periodically by the Deputy-Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Schools.

8. Examinations for rewards should, if possible, be held quarterly; but if the inspecting staff is, in the opinion of the Local Board, not strong enough, the examinations may be half-yearly. Provided that every Local Board shall place on record an order whether the examinations are to be held half-yearly or quarterly. The examination shall be held at the school by the Deputy or Sub-Inspector, assisted, when practicable, by a committee of principal men of the village. On concluding the examination the inspecting officer shall calculate the amount earned, and enter the details in the inspection-book, and in his tour copy of Assam Education Form No. 73. He will then pay the *guru*, taking his receipt in the acquittance roll, Assam Education Form No. 67.

N.B.—The examiner will only examine up to the amount of work done by the class, but in the last quarter (October to December) the examination will be in the work for the whole year.

9. No *guru* shall be able to gain a higher reward than Rs. 12 at a quarterly examination, or Rs. 24 at a half-yearly examination.

10. In schools where there are two *gurus* the limits fixed under Rule 9 shall be increased by 50 per cent., and the total reward earned shall be divided between the head *guru* and the second *guru* in the proportion of 2 to 1.

11. When examinations are held half-yearly, the rewards under Rule 4 shall be doubled.

12. Rules 3 and 10 shall not apply to any school in which the daily average attendance is less than 40.

(*b*).—Rules for payment by Rewards alone.

13. The *guru* of any school may elect to be paid by rewards alone. In such cases he shall receive 100 per cent. above the amounts mentioned in Rule 4, with the restriction that he cannot earn more than Rs. 24 at a quarterly or Rs. 48 at a half-yearly examination.

(*c*).—Special Rules.

14. Rules 2 to 13 need not be extended to girls' schools, or municipal free schools, or schools for hill tribes, backward races, or backward localities. These may, as now, be supported by fixed monthly salaries. For girls' schools and schools for backward races or in backward localities the rate of pay shall not exceed Rs. 6 per month for one teacher or Rs. 10 for two; for municipal schools and schools in hill districts the limit of pay may be fixed at Rs. 10. In the case of girls' schools at district or sub-divisional head-quarters, special rates may be allowed, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, obtained through the Inspector of Schools.

15. In addition to the fixed salaries and rewards sanctioned by the above rules, rewards shall be given as follows to all *gurus* of Lower Primary Schools who pass pupils at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For each pupil passed in the first division	2	0	0
" " " second "	1	0	0
" " " third "	0	8	0

Provided the Deputy or Sub-Inspector certifies that the junior classes of the Lower Primary School have not been neglected.

16. For girls or male pupils of special tribes, such as Kukis, Kacharis, Miris, Lalungs, Mikirs, and others who pass the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, double the rewards authorised by Rule 15 shall be given.

Reward Rules for granting aid to Tols and Maktabs.

Rule 1.—No fixed grant will be given to any *tol* or *maktab*.

Rule 2.—Rewards may be given on the result of an examination to be held once a year at certain centres, which, together with the date of the examination, will be duly notified by the Deputy-Inspector at least four months before the examination. Any *tol* or *maktab* wishing to compete must submit an application to that effect to the Deputy-Inspector of Schools at least three months before the date of the examination.

Rule 3.—Every *tol* or *maktab* competing must keep a daily and an admission register.

Rule 4.—To the best boys who successfully pass the examination prizes not exceeding six in number and not exceeding in value Rs. 10 each, will be given, the exact number to be determined each year by the Local Board.

Rule 5.—Subjects of examinations for *tols* and the rewards granted for each pupil who passes in each subject will be as follows :—

1.	Sanskrit Grammar, a reward of Rs.	4	The books to be determined by the Deputy-Inspector in consultation with a committee of pandits.
2.	Literature, ditto	5	
3.	Logic, ditto	5	
4.	Smriti, ditto	3	
5.	Philosophy, ditto	5	
6.	Translation from Sanskrit to vernacular and *vice versa*, a reward of Rs. 5 for each pupil who passes.		

7. Vernacular literature of the upper primary scholarship course, omitting grammar, a reward of Rs. 5.
8. Arithmetic, first four rules, simple and compound, and reduction, a reward of Rs. 5.

N.B.—To obtain a reward in any one of the first five subjects a pupil must pass in subject 6 (translation.)

Rule 6.—Subjects of examination for *maktabs* and the rewards granted for each pupil who passes in each subject will be as follows:—

1.	Persian or Arabic Grammar, a reward of Rs.	4.	The books to be fixed by the Deputy-Inspector of Schools in consultation with a Committee of maulvis.
2.	Ditto Literature, ditto	5.	
3.	Translation from Arabic or Persian into the vernacular, and *vice versa*, a reward of Rs 5.		

4. Vernacular literature of the upper primary scholarship course, omitting grammar, a reward of Rs. 5.
5. Arithmetic, first four rules, simple and compound, and reduction, a reward of Rs. 5.

N.B.—To obtain a reward in any one of the first two subjects a pupil must pass in subject 3 (translation).

Rule 7.—The passing mark in each subject to be 50 per cent. of the allotted marks.

Rule 8.—No *tol* or *maktab* to receive more than Rs. 60 at the annual examination.

Rule 9.—To passed pupils certificates will be issued by the Inspector of Schools as follows:—

First grade to those who obtain 70 per cent. or more of the maximum marks.
Second grade to those who obtain 50 per cent. or less than 70 per cent. of the maximum marks.

Grants-in-aid Rules for Middle and Upper Primary Schools.

I.—Ordinary Monthly Grants.

Grants-in-aid may be given to Middle and Upper Primary Schools, provided that the Local Boards are satisfied that there is, (1) a probability that the school will be kept up; (2) that it meets a recognised want; (3) that the education provided is likely to be good; and (4) that local subscriptions of a fixed minimum amount, to be determined in each case by the Local Board, are forthcoming.

N.B.—Local subscriptions under this Rule exclude receipts from fees and contributions by municipalities.

2. The following are the conditions by which grants-in-aid are limited :—

(*a*) Grants must be given on the principle of strict religious neutrality, and no preference may be shown to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(*b*) **Grants-in-aid to Middle and Upper Primary Schools must be given** to such schools only as require some fee from their scholars. Special exemption from this Rule may be allowed by the Local Board to the children of poor parents, subject to the approval of the Inspector of Schools.

(*c*) Grants-in-aid to Middle Schools located at the district or sub-divisional head-quarters may in no case exceed two-thirds of the income to be expended on the school from private sources; in other cases the grant may in no case exceed the sums to be expended on the school from private sources.

(*d*) Grants-in-aid to Upper Primary Schools in the district of Sylhet shall not exceed the amount spent from private sources. In other districts the grant shall not exceed three-fifths of the total monthly expenditure on each school. Provided that in no case shall the grant exceed Rs. 10 a month.

(*e*) Expenditure from fees, fines, and municipal contributions, may be reckoned as expenditure from private sources under this Rule.

3. Every application for a grant-in-aid must be submitted in Assam Education Form No. 21 to the Local Boards through the Deputy-Inspector, who, if the application is admissible under the Rules, will forward it to the Chairman of the Local Board, together with his opinion on the merits of the application, and his certificate of admissibility. The Local Board will then dispose of the application. Every application to a Local Board for a grant-in-aid shall receive an official reply, and, in case of refusal of aid, the reason for such refusal shall be given.

4. When a Local Board sanctions a grant-in-aid, the sanction should be conveyed in Assam Education Form No. 23, one copy being sent to the School Secretary, one copy to the Deputy-Inspector, and, in the case of Middle Schools, one copy to the Inspector of Schools. Such grants should ordinarily commence from the beginning of the financial year.

5. When a grant is sanctioned, the managers shall sign an agreement on stamped paper to the effect that they will conduct the school and hold themselves responsible for the due application of the school funds in accordance with the conditions of the grant.

6. The promoters or managers of any body by whom an application for a grant is made must appoint a Secretary to carry on their correspondence with the Local Boards and Deputy-Inspector, and they must record the names of the managers on the application.

7. Any school to which aid is given, together with all its accounts, books, and any other records, shall be at all times open to inspection and examination by the Inspector, the Deputy and Sub-Inspector, the members of the Local Boards, or any other officer appointed by Government for the purpose; and to this end the records and accounts must be placed in such custody that they may be always accessible on the visit of an inspecting officer.

8. Grants should generally be sanctioned for a term of five years, and should terminate at the end of the financial year. On renewing a grant, the maximum grant allowable under Rule 2, Clauses (*c*) and (*d*), should not ordinarily be given. The grant should grow smaller and smaller on the occasion of each renewal. In this way money will, from time to time, be set free, and Local Boards will be able to aid new schools, even though their grant-in-aid allotment remain stationary.

9. The appointment and dismissal of teachers shall rest with the managers subject to the condition that no appointment shall be confirmed

until it has received the sanction of the Deputy-Inspector of Schools. For this purpose, managers must submit the testimonials of a teacher to the Deputy-Inspector of Schools for approval before appointing him.

10. All receipts collected from whatever sources, or for whatever purposes connected with the school, must be entered in the cash-book of the school.

11. A Local Board may claim a fair share of any balance at the credit of a school at the time of its abolition. If any difference of opinion arises between the Local Board and the managers as to the amount the former can fairly claim under this rule, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Commissioner for orders.

II.—Special Grants.

12. Special grants in addition to, or in lieu of, the grants allowed by the above rules may be given to managers of schools in aid of erecting, purchasing, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings and purchasing maps and other school apparatus.

13. Except for the purposes stated in Rule 12, no special grant shall be given to any school.

14. In no case without the special sanction of the Inspector of Schools shall a special grant exceed the amount raised from private subscriptions for the purposes stated in Rule 12.

15. No special grant will be given to any school unless the managers satisfy the Local Board that the school is likely to be maintained in a state of efficiency for at least three years from the date of the grant.

16. Special grants will only be allowed on the understanding that the schools to which they are given are liable to inspection by Government officers and by members of the Local Board.

N.B.—Inspection in this rule refers, in the case of schools which do not receive a monthly grant only to inspection of the school buildings, pupils, and school registers and apparatus, but does not include inspection of the school accounts.

17. When a special grant is sanctioned, the managers shall sign an agreement on stamped paper to the effect that they will be responsible for expending the grant in accordance with the conditions on which it has been sanctioned, and that if the school be abolished within three years of the date of the grant, they will refund the whole amount of the grant.

18. Advances may be made from time to time by the Local Board out of special grants sanctioned by them under these rules. Provided that a special grant for building purposes shall not be paid in full until a report has been furnished to the Board by the District or Sub-divisional Engineer that the building has been satisfactorily completed. In the case of a special grant made for purchasing school apparatus, the Deputy or Sub-Inspector of Schools will be responsible for seeing and reporting to the Board that the articles for which the grant was given have been supplied to the school.

3. [Rules for the award of Junior and Senior Scholarships.—G. D. Notifications No. 341, dated the 26th October 1887.]

I.—Junior Scholarships.

Two Government junior scholarships carrying monthly stipends of Rs. 25 will be awarded to the two successful

candidates educated at schools in the Province who obtain the highest aggregate marks at the Entrance Examination, provided they pass in the first division. The scholarships granted under this rule will be in lieu of, and not in addition to, the scholarships allowed under the following rules.

2. The total number of scholarships which will be awarded in future to successful candidates at the Entrance Examination will be 35, distributed as follows:—

In the Surma Valley, 10 scholarships; in the Brahmaputra Valley and Hill districts 25 scholarships, of which 14 will be reserved for the natives of the Brahmaputra Valley reading in schools of that Valley, 3 will be reserved for natives of the Hill districts reading in Hill district schools, and the remaining 8 will be reserved for candidates reading in schools of the Brahmaputra Valley or Hill districts who are not natives of the Province.

3. A junior scholarship may be held at any one of the affiliated colleges in Bengal which the holder may select. A junior scholarship may also be held in the United Kingdom subject to good conduct and satisfactory progress. A junior scholarship held in Bengal is not transferable to any other Province of India.

4. Each scholarship will, subject to good conduct, be tenable for two years, provided the holder is certified by the Principal of his College at the end of the first year to have received promotion to the second-year class.

5. The holder of a junior scholarship in an institution not under the management of Government will be liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Inspector of Schools, Assam, and approved by the Principal of the College to which he belongs, and, on proof of unsatisfactory progress, to be deprived of his scholarship.

6. No candidate will be eligible for a scholarship who has not for nine months immediately previous to date of the Entrance Examination continuously studied in the school to which he belongs at the time of presenting himself at that examination, unless he has been transferred to another school with the sanction of the Inspector of Schools, Assam.

7. No candidate who is not a native of the Province will be eligible for a scholarship if admitted into the third or higher classes of a high school, unless he has taken his admission within six months of the date on which his parents or guardians first came to the Province.

8. No candidate shall be eligible for the 10 scholarships allotted to the Surma Valley unless he is a native of that Valley, or unless his father, or (if the father is dead) his guardian, is a resident of that Valley.

9. No candidate shall be eligible for the 25 scholarships allotted to the Brahmaputra Valley and Hill districts unless he is a native of the Valley, or of the Hill districts or unless his father, or (if the father is dead) his guardian, is a resident in that Valley or in the Hill districts.

10. The ten Surma Valley scholarships will be of the second grade, carrying monthly stipends of Rs. 15, eight of which will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest aggregate marks at the Entrance Examination, and two will be reserved for Muhammadan successful candidates who have failed to secure any of the above eight scholarships.

11. The 14 Brahmaputra Valley and 3 Hill districts scholarships will be of the first grade, carrying stipends of Rs. 20 a month, and will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest aggregate number of marks at the Entrance Examination.

The eight Brahmaputra Valley and Hill district scholarships which are reserved for successful candidates who are not natives of the Province will be given in order of merit, and will be of three grades, *viz.*,—

Rs. 20 a month to	candidates who	pass in the	first division.	
,, 15 a month to	ditto	ditto	second	,,
,, 10 a month to	ditto	ditto	third	,,

12. The holders of scholarships in all Government Colleges will be required to pay the usual monthly fees levied from other students; provided that no scholarship-holder shall be required to pay a higher fee than Rs. 10 per mensem.

II.—Senior Scholarships.

13. Junior scholars who have obtained Brahmaputra Valley and Hill district scholarships will, on passing the First Arts Examination, be awarded senior scholarships equal in amount to the junior scholarships held by them. Junior scholars who have obtained Surma Valley scholarships will obtain senior scholarships equal in amount to the junior scholarships held by them, provided they pass the First Arts Examination in the first division.

Provided that no senior scholarship will be awarded under this rule to any boy who gains one of the 50 Government competition senior scholarships under the Bengal rules.

Provided also that no scholarship will be awarded under this rule to any boy who fails to pass the First Arts Examination within two years of passing the Entrance Examination.

14. With the sanction of the Inspector of Schools, Assam, a senior scholarship may be held at any affiliated College in Bengal which may be selected by the holder. A Government senior scholarship may also be held in the United Kingdom, subject to the conditions of good conduct and satisfactory progress. A Government senior scholarship in Bengal is not transferable to any other province of India.

15. A senior scholarship will, conditionally on good conduct, be tenable for two years, provided that the holder is certified at the end of the first year by the Principal of his College to have received promotion to the fourth-year class.

16. The holders of senior scholarships in all Government Colleges will be required to pay the usual monthly fees levied from other students.

2. [*Rules for payment by Results in Lower Primary Schools, dated 16th January 1885.*]—The Chief Commissioner directs that, with the exception of certain special cases; to be mentioned afterwards, the system of payment by results should be introduced from the 1st April 1885 into all lower primary schools in the Province. The *gurus* of these schools will be paid—

(1) by a fixed monthly salary, combined with rewards for pupils who pass examination,

(2) by rewards alone.

FIRST—SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE GURUS RECEIVE A FIXED SALARY COMBINED WITH REWARDS.

Rate of salary.

2. A certificated *guru* may receive as much as Rs. 4. An uncertificated *guru*, appointed after 1st April 1885, shall not receive more than Rs. 3 per mensem. But such *gurus*, if already in public employ, and if the Deputy Inspector certifies that he is equally competent with a certificated *guru*, and that his school has been in good order for three preceding years, or for as long as he has taught in it, may receive Rs. 4 per mensem. A certificated *guru* is one who has passed through a normal school, or any examination higher than the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, combined with an examination in the art of teaching.

Subjects of examination and amount of rewards.

3. Examinations for rewards shall be held quarterly if the inspecting staff is strong enough: if not, half-yearly. They shall be held at the school itself by the Deputy or Sub-Inspector, assisted, when possible, by a committee of principal men of the village. As soon as the examination is over, the Deputy-Inspector or Sub-Inspector shall report the results in Educational Form 3) to the Local Board for approval.

4. Rewards shall be given on the following sca :—

FIRST CLASS.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For reading, explanation, and easy questions in Grammar in Bengali, Assamese, or Hindustani, for each pupil	0	3	0
2. Spelling, dictation, and hand-writing	0	2	0
3. Arithmetic—			
(*a*) Written,—Four rules, simple and compound, reduction, and rule-of-three, and square root ...	0	2	0
(*b*) Mental	0	2	0
4. Zamindári accounts and mensuration (in Assam for zamindári accounts substitute manzadári) ...	0	2	0
5. Sanitary Primer	0	1	0
	0	12	0

SECOND CLASS.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. For reading, explanation, and easy questions in Grammar in Bengali, Assamese, and Hindustani ...	0	2	0
2. Spelling, dictation, and hand-writing	0	2	0
3. Arithmetic—			
(a) Written,—Four simple rules, and compound addition and subtraction	0	2	0
(b) Mental	0	1	0
4. Tables of land measurement, forms of documents, &c.	0	1	0
	0	8	0
THIRD CLASS.			
1. Reading, meaning, and spelling	0	1	0
2. Hand-writing and dictation	0	1	0
3. Arithmetic—			
(a) Written,—Simple addition and subtraction and multiplication tables	0	1	0
(b) Mental	0	1	0
	0	4	0
FOURTH CLASS.			
Combination of letters	0	1	0
Notation up to 100	0	1	0
Total ...	0	2	0

When examinations are held half-yearly, these rewards shall be doubled.

The examiners will only examine up to the amount of work done by a class in the quarter, but in the last quarter of the year (October to December) the examination will be in the work of the whole year.

Limits of rewards.

5. No *guru* shall be able to gain more than 12 rupees at a quarterly examination, or Rs. 24 at a half-yearly examination.

Rewards for Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.

6. Besides the quarterly or half-yearly examination, rewards shall be given as follows to *gurus* who pass pupils at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
First division	2	0	0
Second division	1	0	0
Third division	0	8	0

For passing girls or male pupils of special tribes, such as Kukis, Kacharis, Miris, Lalungs, Mikirs, at this examination, double the above sum shall be given in rewards to the *guru*.

SECOND.—SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE GURUS ARE PAID BY REWARDS ALONE.

7. The *guru* of any school may elect to be paid by rewards alone, and not to receive any fixed monthly salary. In such case he shall receive 50 per cent above the amounts mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6, and his maximum grant shall be Rs. 20 for a quarterly, or Rs. 40 for a half-yearly examination. Unaided schools may compete for rewards.

SPECIAL CASES.

8. The Reward Rules need not be extended to girls' schools or municipal free-schools, or schools for hill tribes, backward races, or in backward localities. These may continue as now, to be supported by fixed monthly salaries, the teachers being also allowed to obtain rewards under Rule 6 for pupils who pass the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. For girls' schools and schools for backward races or in backward localities, the rate of pay should not exceed Rs. 6 for one teacher and Rs. 10 for two: for municipal schools and schools in hill districts, the limit of pay may be fixed at Rs. 10. In the case, however, of girls' schools at head or sub-divisional quarters, special rates may be allowed, on the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner obtained through the Inspector of Schools.

After page 514.—Insert as Section XXIII.:—

XXIII.—CLERKSHIPS.

1. [*Revised Rules under which appointments to clerkships are to be made.—G. D. Notification No. 82, dated the 24th March 1885.*]—The following revised Rules for appointments to clerkships in Assam, which have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, are published for general information, in supersession of the rules published at pages 865-67, Part I. of the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd December 1882, under General Department Notification No. 319, dated the 20th December.

Revised Rules under which appointments to Clerkships in Assam are to be made.

The following Rules will regulate appointments to clerkships and other similar posts in all the civil offices of Assam, excepting the Comptroller's office and offices pertaining to the Public Works Department.

These Rules will take effect from the 1st April 1885. Any alteration in them will be notified in the local *Gazette* least three months before it comes into force.

1. Vacancies in clerkships may be filled either by the promotion of deserving persons already in the service of Government, or by the appointment of outside candidates.

2. But no outside candidate will in future be admitted to the service of Government in an appointment requiring literary knowledge who has not been educated in, and has not received a certificate of proficiency from, a Government or aided school.

3. No one who has not at least studied in the first class a high school will be eligible for an English clerkship, and no one who has not at least passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination will be eligible for a vernacular clerkship.

4. Any vacancy in a clerkship may be filled by the promotion of a deserving subordinate, provided he is serving in some public office in Assam. If such a person be not chosen, then the vacancy must be filled, subject to the provisions of the next foregoing rule, by selection from outside candidates who may offer themselves according to the procedure described in the rules next following.

5. When a vacancy is to be filled by selection from outside candidates, the occurrence of the vacancy, together with

particulars of the office to be filled, of the address to which candidates' applications should be sent, and of the date on and the place at which the vacancy will be filled, should be published at the head-quarters of the district, and also in the office to which the vacant post belongs, at least fifteen days before the date fixed for filling up the vacancy. But in the case of a vacancy in a clerkship carrying a salary of over Rs. 40 a month, the occurrence of such vacancy must be published in the *Assam Gazette* and in one local newspaper, English or Vernacular, in either the Surma or the Brahmaputra Valley, according to the locality in which the vacancy occurs.

6. The candidate in making application must file the certificate mentioned in Rule 2 above, stating the class in which he has studied in a Government or aided school, or if he has passed any Indian University examination, the certificate of such examination, and must also produce a certificate of character either from the officer under whom he last served, if he served before, or from the master of his school, or from some gazetted officer. The certificate must be to the effect that the person in whose favour it is given is believed by the writer thereof to be honest, sober, and truthful, and to enjoy good health. The candidate must also mention in his application his age on his last birthday.

7. The officer who has notified the vacancy may, if he is doubtful about a candidate's health or constitution, require such candidate to produce a certificate of good health and constitution under the signature of some gazetted or diplomaed medical practitioner.

8. The officer who has notified the vacancy, after perusing the certificates, and personally seeing such of the candidates as may be present, may select any candidate qualified as above described and bestow the appointment upon him.

9. Heads of offices are empowered to make arrangements for filling acting vacancies, or for the temporary conduct of the duties of any office until a proper candidate can be appointed under these rules.

10. But no permanent new appointment and no permanent promotions to any clerkship in any civil office, other than those excepted under Rule 1, will be accepted by the Audit Department or by the Treasury Department after the 1st April 1885, unless the first entry of the new name in the pay bill is

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